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MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT
DRAFT 1984

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

NOTICE TO READER

Please retain your copy of this draft RMP/EIS for future reference. The final document may be published in an abbreviated form, including only corrections and/or additions to this draft and public comments with BLM responses.

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MEDICINE LODGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

AND

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

DRAFT

Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson,
Madison, and Teton Counties
State of Idaho

Prepared by

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Idaho Falls District

Clair M Whitlock
State Director, Idaho

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Idaho Falls District
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

September 14, 1984

Dear Reader:

We have forwarded for your review and comment the draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area in eastern Idaho. The draft plan and EIS have been prepared by a team of resource specialists from the Bureau of Land Management.

The team has identified and analyzed five alternatives in this draft plan and statement dealing with management of the public lands in the area. Considered in the document are land transfer, management of 269 grazing allotments, 930,030 acres of federal mineral estate, 14,000 acres of commercial forest land, critical big game habitat, recreation values, and wilderness.

Public hearings will be held in St. Anthony and Idaho Falls to receive oral and written testimony on the document. One hearing will be held on November 7, 1984 at 7:30 p.m. in the Courtroom at the Fremont County Courthouse in St. Anthony, Idaho. The second public hearing will be held on November 8, 1984 at 7:30 p.m. in meeting room "A" at the Idaho Falls Public Library, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

A written transcript of oral presentations is encouraged, to be submitted at the hearing.

Written comments may be submitted at any time before the close of business on December 27, 1984. Written comments should be sent to:

Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls District Office
ATTN: RMP/EIS Team Leader
940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Following the public review and comment period a final plan and associated final environmental impact statement will be prepared considering the comments received through the review process. The complete plan (Part I) and an abbreviated format EIS may be used, containing only documentation of public comments and responses with an addendum section of changes made to the draft. It is suggested, therefore, that you keep your copy of the draft plan and EIS for reference purposes.

Sincerely,

O'dell A. Frandsen
District Manager

PART I

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART I

DRAFT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

Part I of this document is the draft plan for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area, Idaho Falls District (see map 1 for location). In developing a plan for the area using the Bureau of Land Management's guidance for Resource Management Plans (RMPs), nine distinct geographic areas were recognized and used as management areas. The management areas and the Medicine Lodge Resource Area are shown on Map 2. These management areas differ in land ownership pattern, resource uses, problems and management needs. See Map 8 (map packet) for land ownership. A brief description of each of these nine areas follows with management objectives and required actions for each.

Part I also includes a discussion of the planning criteria used and the standard operating procedures that apply to the proposed plan, as well as all of the alternatives. Support requirements, consistency with plans of other agencies, implementation of the proposed plan, and monitoring are also included.

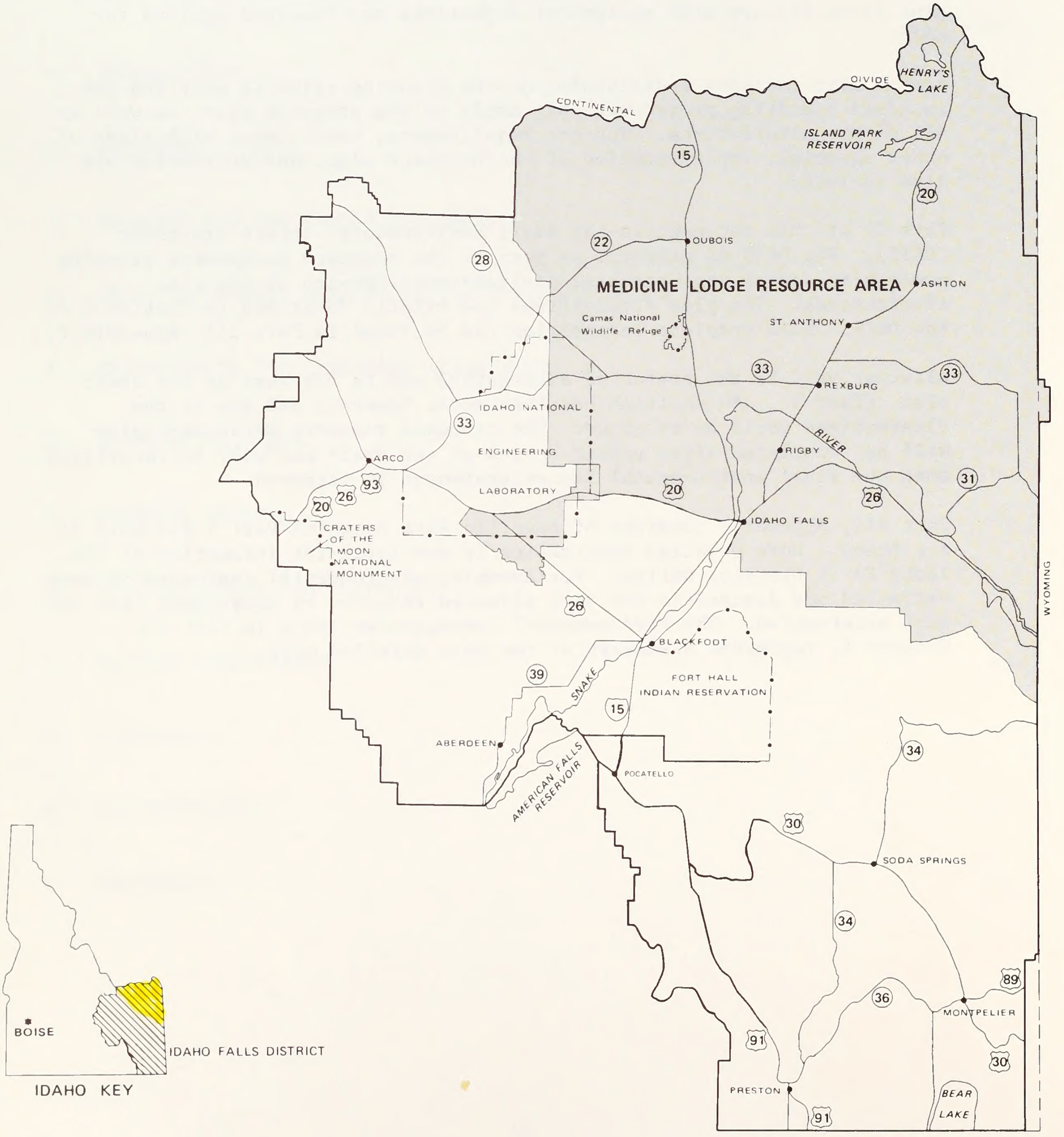
Part II of this document is the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS). The DEIS is prepared as part of the resource management planning process to assess the potential environmental impacts of the plan alternatives. The plan alternatives are briefly described in Chapter 2 of the DEIS. More complete information can be found in Part III, Appendix F.

Alternative C is the preferred alternative and is the same as the draft plan (Part I). No decision has been made, however, and any of the alternatives could be selected. The proposed resource management plan will be formulated after public review of the draft and will be identified when the final environmental impact statement is prepared.

Part III, Appendix, consists of specific data on which Part I and Part II are based. More detailed information is available for inspection at the Idaho Falls District Office. For example, environmental consequences were estimated and documented for each affected resource by management area for each alternative. The environmental consequences found in Part II, Chapter 4, represent a summary of the more detailed data.

MEDICINE LODGE RESOURCE AREA
GENERAL LOCATION MAP

MAP 1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MEDICINE LODGE RESOURCE AREA
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Camas National Wildlife Refuge
ST. ANTHONY
33
33
REXBURG
IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
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RIVER
RIGBY
ARCO
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CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT
WYOMING
26
BLACKFOOT
39
SNAKE
FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION
15
ABERDEEN
AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOIR
POCATELLO
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30
SODA SPRINGS
34
36
89
MONTPELIER
91
30
PRESTON
BEAR LAKE
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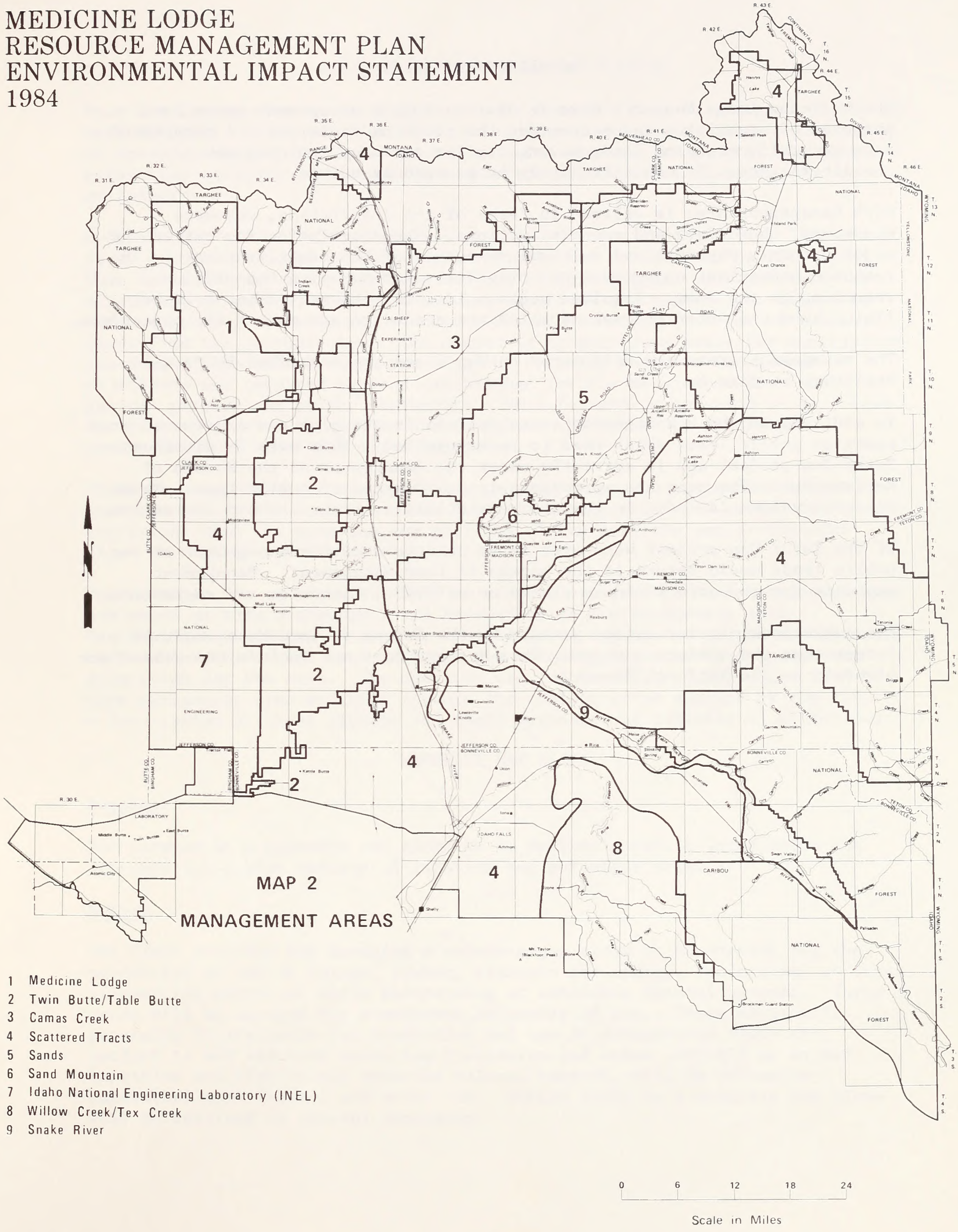
BOISE
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT
IDAHO KEY

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984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IDAHO
WYOMING
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
Monida
Humphrey
Kilgore
Dubois
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
Hamer
Mud Lake
Terreton
Roberts
Menan
Lewisville
Rigby
Rexburg
Sugar City
Teton
Newdale
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Ashton
Island Park
Henrys Lake
Last Chance
Tetonia
Driggs
Victor
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
Idaho Falls
Ammon
Shelley
Atomic City
Middle Butte
Twin Buttes
East Butte
Cedar Butte
Table Butte
Kettle Butte
Sage Junction
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Sand Cr Wildlife Management Area Hq.
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Brockman Guard Station
SNAKE RIVER
BIG HOLE MOUNTAINS
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
BEAVERHEAD CO.
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12
18
24
Scale in Miles

MAP 2

MANAGEMENT AREAS

1 Medicine Lodge
2 Twin Butte/Table Butte
3 Camas Creek
4 Scattered Tracts
5 Sands
6 Sand Mountain
7 Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL)
8 Willow Creek/Tex Creek
9 Snake River

THE MANAGEMENT AREAS

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area is divided into 9 management areas for purposes of organizing and presenting the planning decisions. A management area generally contains lands having similar resource features and characteristics. It can effectively be managed as a unit.

Each management area is defined in terms of its description, resource management objectives and required actions. The description identifies the major natural, physical and cultural resources of the management area. The resource management objectives set priorities for managing the various resources in the area. Required actions identify the management actions, limitations and other provisions which are needed to accomplish the objectives.

The management areas are delineated on Map 2 and are described in detail beginning on page 6.

In addition to the 9 management areas defined in the plan one additional area contains public lands which need to be recognized. This area is within the Teton Dam project and is currently under the management of the Bureau of Reclamation. The area has approximately 3,470 acres of public land. Major resource values included in the area are wildlife, fisheries and recreation.

If the Teton Dam project were ever to be deauthorized the management of the public lands would return to the Bureau of Land Management. Management emphasis for the area would be placed on wildlife, fisheries and recreation.

The subsurface mineral estate managed by the Bureau of Land Management is larger than the surface acreage. This acreage does not include the subsurface minerals on the National Forest.

MULTIPLE USE AND TRANSFER CLASSES

Each management area in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area is assigned to one or more multiple use or transfer classes: moderate use class, limited use class or transfer class. Multiple use and transfer classes are general planning categories included in Idaho RMPs to provide statewide consistency and uniformity.

Multiple use and transfer classes serve two purposes in this plan. The first is to describe overall resource opportunities and constraints by indicating what level of resource production and use is appropriate, what intensity of management is needed, whether there are sensitive and significant resources which must be protected, and whether BLM would consider transfer of public lands from its jurisdiction. The second is to provide a basis for considering unexpected proposals by supplementing the detailed resource management objectives and required actions established for the management area with general purpose and policy statements. This feature is intended to help keep the plan responsive to demands and to reduce the number of future plan amendments that otherwise might be needed.

Prior to undertaking or approving any proposed resource management action on public lands in the resource area, BLM will ensure that such action is consistent with the purposes and policies of the multiple use or transfer class or classes involved.

The multiple use or transfer class or classes assigned to each management area are shown on Maps 3 through 7 and identified in the management area descriptions beginning on page 6. Public lands are placed in the multiple use or transfer class that best reflects the specific resources and management priorities for the area. The multiple use and transfer classes described for each management area pertains to only the surface acres managed by the BLM. A description of these classes and their purposes and policies is as follows:

MODERATE USE CLASS

Purpose

The purpose of a moderate use class is to delineate public lands which are suitable for a wide variety of existing and potential uses.

Policy

The first priority for managing a moderate use class is to provide for the production or use of forage, timber, minerals and energy, recreation, or other consumptive resources while maintaining or enhancing natural systems. These areas will be managed for a moderate intensity of use. These areas will generally be available for production and use of consumptive resources, subject to BLM standard operating procedures and other controls as needed. Sensitive and significant resource values, however, will be protected consistent with federal and state law. Public lands in a moderate use class will be retained in federal ownership.

LIMITED USE CLASS

Purpose

The purpose of a limited use class is to delineate public lands where strict environmental controls are required to protect sensitive and significant resources.

Policy

The first priority for managing a limited use class is to protect key wildlife habitat, scenic values, wilderness, cultural resources, watershed, and other sensitive and significant resources while providing for other compatible uses. These areas will be managed for relatively low intensities of use and with strict environmental controls to protect sensitive and significant values. A limited use class may be closed to or contain restrictions on ORV use, mineral and energy exploration and development, forest management practices, location of utility corridors and installations, and livestock grazing. Because of the relatively significant environmental considerations in these areas, some uses may not be permitted. Special attention will be given to finding appropriate locations for compatible uses. Public lands in a limited use class will be retained in federal ownership.

TRANSFER CLASS

Purpose

The purpose of a transfer class is to delineate public lands which may be considered for transfer out of federal ownership.

Policy

A transfer class is the only class in which public lands may be transferred out of federal ownership under this plan. Public lands declared eligible for transfer by their inclusion in this category are subject to detailed consideration prior to the final decision regarding transfer. Transfer classes are delineated in response to specific demands and needs identified during the planning process, such as agricultural development, community expansion, and other transfers, including transfers to the State of Idaho. Transfer classes will be managed on a custodial basis until transferred from federal jurisdiction. New public investments in these lands will generally be kept to a minimum.

DRAFT MANAGEMENT AREA DECISIONS

MANAGEMENT AREA 1 - MEDICINE LODGE

The Medicine Lodge Management Area contains 168,678 acres of public land, of which the majority is well blocked. The area rises to the north and west and peaks at the Continental Divide on the Montana/Idaho state line. The highest elevation in the resource area occurs on Red Conglomerate Peak at 10,106 feet. There is considerable perennial water in the area and the major resource uses are livestock forage and wildlife habitat. The area has higher precipitation and more production potential than public lands that lie to the south and southeast.

The area contains industrial grade limestone, travertine buidling stone and bentonite clays.

Management Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes

    a. Classified as Moderate Use: 162,289 acres.
    b. Classified as Limited Use: 5,920 acres in the northwest corner of the area classed as a Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. About 187 are withdrawn from the timber base because of site capability.
    c. Classified for Transfer: 280 acres of isolated tracts.

2. Retain a public land base of 168,398 acres for long term management in federal ownership.

3. Manage 176,900 acres of federal mineral estate for mineral and energy exploration and development with consideration being given for wildlife, water and water quality and riparian use.

4. Intensively manage 1,184 acres of commercial forest land for timber production according to current silvicultural practices. Manage 1,347 acres of woodland with consideration for wildlife needs.

5. Manage 162,939 acres for grazing. Improve 26,225 acres of fair condition range to good. Increase stocking levels in the long term by 5,318 AUMs over existing use levels through range improvement and better distribution.

6. Provide forage and cover for existing and projected wildlife numbers. maintain or improve at least 75% of all terrestrial in satisfactory condition.

7. Improve water quality from poor to fair on approximately 11 miles of stream in the area.

8. Continue to manage for dispersed recreation opportunities in the area.

9. Manage 22,700 acres as limited fire suppression and the remaining 145,978 acres as full suppression.

10. Manage cultural resources for sociocultural, management and potential scientific uses.

Required Management Actions

1. Examine 280 acres of public land, applying the standard operating produres, for sale or state or private exchange (refer to map 6). Utilities would be limited to existing corridor.

2. None of the lands would be closed to mineral leasing and only 160 acres closed to mining claim location. A total of 31,900 acres would be open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions and 12,500 acres under no surface occupancy. The majority of the area, 237,500 acres, would be open to mineral leasing and exploration with standard stipulations. The majority would be available for sale of mineral materials with only 14,900 acres closed to protect other values.

3. Timber sales could be held on 1,184 acres with 189 acres withdrawn from sales to protect wildlife habitat. An addition 1,347 acres of woodland would be managed for production of forest products with measures to consider wildlife habitat.

4. Of the 25 grazing allotments, reductions would be made in four of the allotments and an increase on one allotment (refer to Appendix B). For the management area as a whole, the initial stocking rate of 28,763 is above the 5 year average, but less than active preference. Long term stocking would be essentially the same as active grazing preference.

   Proposed improvements include 187,000 acres brush control, 1,500 acres seeding, 12 springs, 2 wells, 14.5 miles of pipeline, 18 reservoirs, and 51.5 miles of fence.

5. An HMP would be developed for the Edie Creek Bench for about 168,700 acres. Objectives of the HMP would be to improve deer, antelope, sage grouse, and moose habitat. Vegetation manipulation would be accomplished through controlled burning and as a result of livestock grazing adjustments.

6. A Water Quality Management Plan would be developed for Indian Creek and one for Edie and Irving Creeks. Actions would likely include fencing of some riparian areas, drift or trail fencing and some improved livestock distribution measures.

7. There would be 5,920 acres closed to ORV use and an additional 6,720 acres with a seasonal restriction on ORV use. Two campgrounds would be developed.

8. A fire management plan for about 22,700 acres would be developed for limited fire suppression.

MANAGEMENT AREA 2 - TABLE BUTTE/TWIN BUTTES

This management area is composed of two well-blocked areas of public land totaling 156,561 acres west of Interstate 15. One block is north of Mud Lake and the other is south. The areas are both important for livestock grazing and wildlife habitat. Farming in the area has increased the demand for lands with agricultural potential and several Desert Land Applications have been filed in the District Office.

Management Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes
    a. Classified as Moderate Use: 153,366 acres.
    b. Classified as Limited Use: No acres were placed in this class.
    c. Classified as Transfer: 680 acres classed as transfer by sale or exchange, 1,395 acres having DLE applications and 1,120 acres having soils potential for agricultural development.

2. Retain 153,366 acres of land in public ownership for long term multiple use management.

3. Manage 161,100 acres of federal mineral estate for mineral and energy exploration and development.

4. Manage 127,228 acres of public land for grazing purposes in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. Manage 27,436 acres which lie within the Big Butte Resource Area for grazing purposes. Improve 15,880 acres of range land from poor or fair range condition to good range condition. Increase stocking levels in the long term by 3,167 AUMs over existing use levels.

5. Provide forage and cover for existing and projected wildlife numbers. Improve 10 percent or 4,000 acres of unsatisfactory antelope and sage grouse habitat. Maintain a suitable prey base for 35 bald eagles and 75 golden eagles. Provide foraging habitat for reintroduction of Peregrine falcons.

6. Manage fire on a limited suppression basis on 101,076 acres and full suppression on 55,489 acres.

7. Reduce archaeological site vandalism and manage cultural resources for sociocultural, management and scientific uses.

Required Management Actions

1. Examine 680 acres of public land for sale, private or state exchange, act on 1,395 acres under DLE application, and examine 1,120 acres of public land where soil is suitable for farming. Land examinations would follow standard operating procedures.

2. None of the lands would be closed to mineral leasing. About 400 acres would be open to leasing under no surface occupancy restricitons and 39,100 acres would be open under seasonal restrictions. Only 80 acres would be closed to mining and 1,300 closed to sales of mineral materials.

3. Reductions in grazing use would be made in four allotments, with increases in three allotments. The initial stocking rate of 18,613 is below active preference but more than the 5 year average active use. Long term grazing available would exceed the active preference. About 27,436 acres of the Twin Buttes allotment is located in the Big Butte Resource Area but managed along with this area. Proposed improvements include 12,800 acres of brush control, 2,880 acres seeding, 1 spring, 9 wells, 2.5 miles of pipeline, 1 reservoir, and 4.75 miles of fence.

4. Develop a monitoring plan that would ensure maintenance of a suitable prey base for bald eagles, golden eagles and Peregrine falcons if they are reintroduced into the area. Monitoring would also be needed to ensure maintenance of antelope fawning and winter range and sage grouse habitat.

5. Most of the area would be managed for limited fire suppression and a fire management plan would be completed. About 55,489 acres would be managed under full suppression.

MANAGEMENT AREA 3 - CAMAS CREEK

This management area presents a fragmented and scattered pattern of 59,480 acres of public land in the area east of Dubois north to the Targhee Forest boundary. The majority of the area consists of private and state lands with public lands in the minority. There are important range resources and key elk calving, riparian, big game winter range and upland game habitat.

Management Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes
   a. Classified as Moderate Use: 58,680 acres.
   b. Classified as Limited Use: No acres were placed in this class.
   c. Classified as Transfer: 800 acres classed as transfer by sale or exchange. Area has potential as state exchange actions.

2. Retain 58,680 acres of land in public ownership for long term multiple use management.

3. Manage 74,700 acres of federal mineral estate for mineral exploration and development, primarily oil and gas and sand and gravel.

4. Intensively manage 1,788 acres for timber production and 1,242 acres of woodland.

5. Manage 50,017 acres for livestock grazing, improve distribution, improve 2,875 acres from fair to good range condition, and increase livestock forage by 310 AUMs in 20 years.

6. Maintain satisfactory habitat in key elk calving areas, antelope fawning areas and big game winter range. Provide suitable habitat for upland game on the scattered tracts.

7. Improve 1.5 miles of riparian vegetation on 3 Mile Creek.

8. Continue to manage for dispersed recreation opportunities and manage 1,540 acres as semi-primitive motorized.

9. Manage 58,680 acres as full fire suppression.

10. Manage cultural resources for sociocultural, management and potential scientific uses.

Required Management Actions

1. Examine 800 acres of public land for sale or private or state exchanges. Where possible and feasible, improvement in management will be a key factor in disposal of public lands in this management area.

2. No areas would be closed to mineral leasing or mining claim location and only 1,800 acres would need to be closed to sale of mineral materials. Seasonal restricitons would apply to 8,200 acres in the unit and 800 acres would be restricted to no surface occupancy for mineral leasing and exploration.

3. Timber sales could be held on 1,788 acres of public land near the Targhee National Forest boundary. Most of the sales would use select cut methods with only 124 acres clear cut in small blocks.

4. Reductions in grazing use would be made in 5 allotments and an increase in one allotment. Most of these actions would be in the smaller individual allotments. For the management area as a whole, the initial level of 9,066 AUMs is below the active preference of 9,285 AUMs, but mroe than the 5 year average of 8,422 AUMs. In the long term, the grazing level for active use would be about the same as total grazing preference. Proposed improvements would include 2,875 acres of brush control, 1 spring, 5 wells, 5.5 miles of pipeline, 5 reservoirs, and 11.5 miles of fence.

5. Develop a monitoring plan to ensure that habitat is satisfactory in key elk calving areas, antelope fawning areas and big game winter range.

6. The 1.5 miles on 3 Mile Creek would be monitored to ensure improvements in water quality and riparian habitat.

7. The 1,540 acres designated for semi-primitive motorized use would be monitored periodically to ensure maintenance of outdoor recreation values.

8. Develop and implement the Medicine Lodge Cultural Resources Management Plan for those cultural resources in the management unit.

MANAGEMENT AREA 4 -

Management Area 4 consists of a large percentage of isolated tracts totalling 28,627 acres of public land. These tracts of land are scattered throughout the resource area. This management area provides livestock forage, wildlife habitat, timber production, and contains the Victor municipal watershed.

Management Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes
   a. Classified as Moderate Use: 23,879 acres.
   b. Classified as Limited Use: 1,380 acres on the Idaho-Wyoming state line, which is the Victor municipal watershed.
   c. Classified as Transfer: 3,288 acres classified as transfer by sale or exchange, 80 acres having a DLE application.

2. Retain 25,259 acres of public land in public ownership to be managed for multiple use.

3. Manage 95,570 acres of federal mineral estate for mineral and energy exploration and development.

4. Intensively manage 3,623 acres of commercial forest land for timber production according to current silvicultural practices. Manage 3,203 acres of woodland to meet local demand with consideration being given to wildlife and watershed needs.

5. Manage 18,678 acres for grazing purposes. Continue to keep 1,380 acres on the Victor watershed closed to livestock grazing. Improve 600 acres of fair condition range to good. Increase stocking levels in the long term by 90 AUMs over existing use levels.

6. Provide forage and cover for existing numbers of wildlife and maintain or enhance upland game habitat.

7. Continue to manage the area for dispersed recreation with 945 acres closed to winter and early spring ORV use and 350 acres completely closed to ORVs.

8. Improve or maintain water quality, fisheries and riparian habitat on 7.4 miles of stream.

9. Manage 28,627 acres of public lands under full fire suppression.

Required Management Actions

1. Examine 3,288 acres for transfer from federal ownership through sale, private exchange or state exchange. Examine 200 acres for public purposes or exchange.

2. Mining, mineral leasing and mining claim locations would essentially continue as they are being handled at present with no changes.

3. About 466 acres would be withdrawn from the commercial forest land base for T&E species and other multiple uses. About 1,750 acres could be clear cut in small blocks and an additional 1,873 acres select cut. The timber is principally in the "Donut Hole" and areas adjacent to the Targhee National Forest. An additional 3,203 acres of woodland could be made available for sales of forest products to meet local and regional demand.

4. Reductions in the level of grazing use would be made in 6 allotments. All of the reductions are in small allotmetns of less than 100 AUMs with one exception: the Victor allotment. The initial stocking rate of 405 AUMs is quite similar to the 5 year average use of 425 AUMs, but less than the preference of 816 AUMs. For this management area as a whole, initial levles of grazing use total 3,813 AUMs, which is somewhat more than the 5 year average but less than active preference. Proposed improvements include 1,360 acres of brush control, 25 acres seeding, 2 springs, 2 wells, 3 reservoirs, and 4.75 miles of fence.

5. Manage 1.2 miles of Game Creek to improve riparian habitat and improve water quality. Monitor 6.2 miles of stream to ensure maintenance of existing satisfactory riparian habitat and water quality.

6. About 350 acres would be closed to ORV use near Henry's Lake and seasonal restrictions on ORV use would be enforced in the area near Monida Pass.

MANAGEMENT AREA 5 - SANDS

This management area includes 187,431 acres of the Sands Habitat Management Area. A primary consideration for the area is provision of suitable elk winter range with important winter range for deer and moose as well. The SAnds HMP includes multiresource planning objectives and these objectives carry over into this RMP. Livestock grazing and recreation are important in the area.

Management Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes
   a. Classified as Moderate Use: 176,973 acres.
   b. Classified as Limited Use: 10,380 acres within the 9-mile ACEC.
   c. Classified as Transfer: No acres were classified for transfer. Area has potential for state exchange actions.

2. Retain 187,431 acres of public land in federal ownership and manage for multiple use values.

3. Manage 215,560 acres of federal mineral estate for mineral exploration and development.

4. Intensively manage 4,253 acres for timber production.

5. Manage 169,910 acres for grazing. Improve livestock distribution. Improve 27,000 acres in poor or fair condition to good condition, and increase available livestock forage by 1,042 AUMs over the next 20 years.

6. Manage wildlife habitat for elk, deer and moose in accordance with the Sands HMP.

7. Reduce archaeological site vandalism and mange cultural resources for management and potential scientific uses.

8. Intensively manage the White Sands dunes for ORV use as a Special Recreation Management Area in conjunction with Management Area 6. Manage remainder of area for dispersed recreation opportunities.

9. Improve 2 miles of Sand Creek from very poor to good condition.

10. Manage 90,000 acres as limited fire suppression and 97,000 acres as full suppression.

Required Management Action

1. Both state and private exchanges would be encouraged in order to improve the pattern of private, state and public land in the management area. Land examinations would be needed for all feasible exchange opportunities.

2. Mineral leasing, material sales and locatable minerals actions would be the same as the present situation. For maintenance of important wildlife

habitat areas, most of the area would have continued seasonal occupancy restrictions for mineral leasing, 4,340 acres could be leased under no surface occupancy and 2,160 acres would be closed to leasing. About 1,140 acres are closed to mining claim location and 11,000 acres closed to sale of mineral materials.

3. Timber sales could be conducted on 3,623 acres with only 78 acres withdrawn from the commercial forest base for T&E species and other multiple uses. The majority could be clear cut in small blocks with about 1,524 acres by selective cut methods. About 3,203 acres of woodland would be managed for production of forest products on demand with stipulations to maintain wildlife habitat and watershed conditions.

4. For this management area as a whole, the initial stocking level for livestock is slightly more than active preference and also above the 5 year average. However, reductions in livestock grazing would be made in 4 allotments and increases in 7 allotments. Proposed improvements include 24,670 acres of brush control, 80 acres seeding, 2 springs, 15 wells, 5 reservoirs, and 27.25 miles of fence.

5. Continue to manage and monitor wildlife habitat under terms of the Sands Habitat Management Plan.

6. Improve 1 mile of Sand Creek through fencing and management and maintain existing satisfactory riparian habitat and water quality on 12.8 miles. Periodic monitoring would be needed to ensure improvement and maintenance.

7. A management plan would be developed for the "Dunes" Special Recreation Management Area, a portion of which is in management area 6. The dunes would be managed for ORV use. A total of 2,560 acres would be closed to ORVs and a seasonal closure on ORVs on 15,800 acres would be enforced.

8. A special designation would be made on public lands in this management area, some of which is in conjunction with Sand Mountain Area #6. An Area of Critical Environmental Concern would be designated for the "Nine Mile Knoll" elk winter range and an ACEC management plan developed and implemented.

9. Develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan. The plan would outline management and provide for monitoring of site conditions. The plan would be implemented upon completion.

MANAGEMENT AREA 6 - SAND MOUNTAIN

The 21,100 acre area is located in the middle of the Sands Habitat Management Area. This area west of St. Anthony consists of the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area. The most important considerations in the area are recreation uses and potentials and wildlife winter range. It is a separate management unit because of its status as a WSA.

Management Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes
    a. Classified as Moderate Use: 6,480 acres

b. Classified as Limited Use: 14,620 acres within the 9-mile ACEC.
c. Classified as Transfer: No acres were classified for transfer.

2. Retain 21,100 acres of public land in federal ownership for long term multiple use management.

3. Manage 21,100 acres for mineral and energy exploration and development.

4. Manage 16,366 acres for livestock grazing to improve 1,800 acres from fair to good condition, improve livestock distribution and increase livestock forage by 126 AUMs over existing levels after 20 years. Management will be consistent with the Sands HMP.

5. Manage critical elk winter range consistent with the objectives of the Sands HMP, including deer and moose winter range. Provide winter vehicle closures to protect wintering elk under an ACEC management plan.

6. Manage the Sand Mountain area to promote the most appropriate designation, management and use of the area for recreation consistent with the objectives of the Sands HMP.

7. Recommend the Sand Mountain WSA as nonsuitable for addition to the national wilderness preservation system.

8. Manage 21,100 acres as full fire suppression.

Required Management Actions

1. All of this area would be open to sales of mineral materials, mining claim location and also open to mineral leasing with seasonal restrictions provided that Congress and the President accept the recommendation as non-suitable for this WSA. Until Congress acts, the area would be managed under the Bureau's Interim Management Policy, essentially closed to new mineral leases or developments. No new mineral actions should be allowed until Congress acts.

2. Of the three grazing allotments in this management area, a reduction would be made in one allotment. The area will be monitored periodically to ensure proper use of the range resource. Proposed improvements include 1,600 acres of brush control, 200 acres seeding, 2 well, 1 mile pipeline, and 3 miles of fence.

3. Since this management area is included in the Sands Habitat Management Plan already completed, wildlife habitat would be managed and monitored under terms of that plan.

4. A management plan would be developed for the Dunes Special Recreation Management Area, a portion of which is located in Area 5. The Dunes would be managed for ORV use, consistent with the Sands HMP. If Sand Mountain is designated a National Natural Landmark, this factor would be considered in the management plan. Two campgrounds would be developed to accomodate ORV use. About 14,620 acres would be closed to ORV use during the winter in connection with the Nine Mile KNoll ACEC.

5. The Sand Mountain WSA is recommended as nonsuitable for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system and would be managed under the Bureau's Interim Management Policy until Congress acts. If Congress accepts the no wilderness recommendation, all of the WSA would be included in the Dunes SRMA and managed accordingly.

6. A special designation would be made to designate the Nine Mile Knoll ACEC and managed according to the ACEC managemetn plan (refer to Area 5, Required Management Actions). The Dunes SRMA would be designated and managed according to the plan.

MANAGEMENT AREA 7 - IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY (INEL)

This management area includes 140,415 acres of the eastern portion of the INEL. Grazing occurs on 125,036 acres in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area and on 44,617 acres of INEL within the Big Butte Resource Area. Dominant resource uses are livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.

Managment Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes
    a. Classified as Moderate Use: No acres were classified as moderate use.
    b. Classified as Limited Use: 140,415 acres, all within the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL).
    c. Classified for Transfer: No acres were classified for transfer.

2. Manage 125,040 acres of federal mineral estate for mineral and energy exploration and development in coordination with DOE.

3. Manage 169,653 acres of the INEL in Medicine Lodge and Big Butte Resource Areas for livestock grazing. Improve livestock distribution and improve range condition from poor and fair to good on 13,000 acres. Increase livestock forage by 4,177 AUMs over existing levels after 20 years.

4. Maintain satisfactory habitat for antelope and sage grouse, including strutting and nesting areas and winter range.

5. Manage cultural resources for potential scientific uses.

Required Management Actions

1. At the present time, 125,040 acres in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area portion of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) are closed to mineral leasing and mining claim location, and 56,520 acres are closed to sale of mineral materials. Following the review of the INEL withdrawal and completion of this plan, 106,840 acres would be opened for mineral leasing and the 125,040 acres opened for both mining claim location and sales of mineral materials.

2. No reductions are needed in the Twin Buttes allotment, which includes part of the INEL in the Big Butte Resource Area. Proposed improvements include 8,000 acres of brush control, 5,000 acres seeding, 2 wells, and 2 reservoirs.

MANAGEMENT AREA 8 - WILLOW CREEK/TEX CREEK

The Tex Creek/Willow Creek area contains 11,490 acres of public land. This management area follows the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Willow Creek 208 Project boundary and includes the Tex Creek Wildlife Management ARea. Public lands consist of relatively small blocks and parcels with most of the land in private ownership and being farmed. Much of the Willow Creek canyon is public land. The soil erosion taking place is a result of farming practices and the area has been rated as one of the top ten areas needing soil and water protection in the United States. BLM is a cooperator in the SCS 208 Project as well as the Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area.

Management Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes
   a. Classified as Moderate Use: 11,,490 acres.
   b. Classified as Limited Use: Nò acres were classified as limited use.
   c. Classified as Transfer: No acres were classified for transfer.

2. Retain 11,490 acres of public land for long term multiple use management.

3. Manage about 38,120 acres of federal mineral estate for mineral exploration and development, primarily oil and gas.

4. Manage about 10,676 acres for livestock grazing to maintain present 92% good range condition and to support Tex Creek wildlife program.

5. Maintain or improve high quality big game winter range in support of Tex Creek agreement. Provide rehabilitation on about 700 acres disturbed by farming operations.

6. Maintain good to excellent riparian vegetation on 6.8 miles and improve 2 miles of Willow Creek. Maintain good to excellent condition on 5.2 miles Gray's Lake Outlet, 1.6 miles on Tex Creek and 2 miles on Hell Creek in support of the 208 project.

7. Manage recreation resources to provide 8,290 acres for ORV use, seasonal ORV closures on 3,355 acres and close 3,200 acres to ORV use. A total of 6,485 acres would be designated as semi-primitive non-motorized.

8. Manage 11,490 acres as full fire suppression.

9. Manage cultural resources for management and potential scientific uses.

Required Management Actions

1. Land examinations would be made on private and state exchange proposals as they arise to support the Willow Creek 208 Project.

2. Management of the mineral estate in this management area would continue as under the present situation. No new management actions would be needed.

3. Timber sales could be conducted on 118 acres by the select cut method and 91 acres of woodland are available for timber management. Sales would be scheduled to meet local and regional demand.

4. Reductions in the level of grazing use would be made in 6 of the 13 allotments in this management area. The initial level of grazing would total 1,790 AUMs, which is less than both the preference (1,935) and the 5 year average (1,833 AUMs). There are two miles of fence proposed in the area.

5. Management of the wildlife habitat would be in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding for the Tex Creek wildlife program. About 700 acres of land disturbed by farming operations would be rehabilitated, 20 acres seeded to bitterbrush and 10 acres of aspen treatment.

6. Two miles of fence would be needed to improve 1 mile of stream for riparian and water quality values. An additional 16 miles of stream would be managed to improve riparian habitat and water quality while 3.4 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing riparian, fisheries and water quality in satisfactory condition. Management actions would be designed to complement the Willow Creek 208 Watershed Project.

7. About 3,200 acres of public land would be closed to ORV use and an additional 3,355 acres closed during winter and spring to protect wildlife and watershed values. About 6,485 acres would be designated and managed as semi-primitive non-motorized. One campground would be developed at Kepps Crossing.

MANAGEMENT AREA 9 - SNAKE RIVER

This management area contains 15,352 acres of public land along the South Fork and Henry's Fork of the Snake River. This is a complex area with demands from many resource uses. Recreation, wildlife, fisheries, water, and grazing are all uses which occur in the area.

Management Objectives

1. Multiple Use and Transfer Classes
   a. Classified as Moderate Use: No acres were classified as moderate use.
   b. Classified as Limited Use: 14,866 acres, all public lands within the Snake River corridor.
   c. Classified for Transfer: 486 acres classified for sale or exchange.

2. Maintain a public land base of 14,866 acres for long term management in federal ownership.

3. Manage 20,800 acres of federal mineral estate for mineral exploration and development in a manner consistent with recreation and wildlife uses.

4. Intensively manage 364 acres for timber production.

5. Manage 10,333 acres for livestock grazing in support of wildlife and recreation, improve livestock distribution along the river and improve range condition in the Kelly Canyon/Stinking Springs area from fair to good on 400 acres.

6. Maintain high quality riparian habitat, provide critical nesting and wintering areas for bald eagles, maintain high quality big game winter range and improve 10 percent or 70 acres of unsatisfactory big game habitat.

7. Manage the recreation values and uses of the area under a Special Recreation Management Area with a comprehensive management plan that recognizes other resource values and uses.

8. Manage one mile of Kelly Canyon to improve water quality from poor to good. Reduce man-caused erosion to not more than 2 1/2 tons/acre.

9. All of the management area would be handled as restricted fire suppression area. No heavy equipment and no fire retardant would be used. Fire control would be done in a manner to protect natural systems, erodable soils and scenic quality.

10. Manage cultural resources for sociocultural, management and potential scientific uses.

Required Management Actions

1. Land examinations would be needed for 486 acres for sale or exchange. Land examinations would be completed for feasible state or private exchanges as these opportunities arise.

2. Mineral management actions would be designed to complement important wildlife and recreation uses in this management area. About 10,400 acres would be closed to mining claim location where 4,300 acres are currently closed. No change in management of salable minerals would be needed. About 13,600 acres would remain available for material sales and 7,200 acres would remain closed to sales.

3. Timber sales could be designed on 364 acres using select cut methods. About 352 acres would be withdrawn from the commercial forest base for T&E species and other multiple uses. The 2,925 acres of cottonwood along the river would be withdrawn from timber management because of high values for T&E species, wildlife and recreation. Periodic monitoring would be needed to prevent unauthorized cutting of firewood.

4. Of the 48 allotments under Section 15 lease, 4 would require reductions in the level of grazing use. Most of the allotments are small, isolated parcels of less than 50 acres. About 400 acres of seeding are proposed, 2 springs, 1 mile of pipeline, and 10 miles of fence.

5. Wildlife habitat would be managed in accordance with the South Fork of the Snake River Memorandum of Understanding and the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan. A management plan for the Snake River ACEC (see below) would be in accordance with these and would be implemented on completion. About 20 goose nesting platforms are proposed, 200 acres of bitterbrush seeding and 10 acres of aspen treatment.

6. One mile of Kelly Canyon would be managed to improve water quality and 1 mile managed to maintain existing satisfactory riparian habitat and water quality. The improvement would be through grazing management and reseeding of eroded areas. ORV use would be controlled to further improve water quality.

7. Man-caused soil erosion would be reduced to not more than 2 1/2 tons/acre/year through seeding, ORV management and grazing management.

8. About 1,191 acres would be managed for general ORV use while the balance of the area would be either closed to ORVs (6,020 acres) or restricted to existing roads and trails. About 8,320 acres of the area would be managed as semi-primitive non-motorized. A management plan for the Snake River Special Recreation Management Area would be developed to manage the recreation values and uses. If feasible, a management plan including both the Snake River SRMA and Snake River ACEC would be completed rather than separate plans for the same area. This plan would provide for management of all public land resources including cultural and historical values.

9. The Snake River Islands WSA totaling 770 acres would be managed under the Bureau's Interim Management Policy until Congress acts. If the recommendation for no wilderness designation is accepted by Congress, the islands would be managed in accordance with the Snake River SRMA plan and/or Snake River ACEC management plan.

10. Special designations for this management area include the following:
    a. North Menan Butte ACEC, 1,120 acres
    b. Snake River ACEC, 11,120 acres
    c. Snake River SRMA, 14,759 acres
    d. Menan Butte Research Natural Area
    e. Menan Butte National Natural Landmark, 1,120 acres (currently in effect)
    f. Cress Creek National Recreation Trail, 1 mile
    g. South Fork of the Snake River designated for further study as a recreation or scenic river, 61 miles

11. Cultural and historic resources and values would be managed under the ACEC management plan.

12. Fire suppression activities would be conducted using no fire retardant or heavy equipment unless management decides natural systems and values could be adequately protected.

SELECTION OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Each alternative is a potential comprehensive plan for managing all of the public land and resources within the Medicine Lodge Planning Area. Each plan emphasizes a different management philosophy from continuing the present management to significant changes for future management. All of the alternatives meet the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). The selection of the Preferred Alternative is based on issue resolution, public input, environmental impacts, economic considerations, and resource production.

A description of the rationale for selection of the Preferred Alternative (Alternative C) is summarized by issue below.

Lands - Retention and Transfer

A total of 8,289 acres would be evaluated through detailed studies for potential transfer out of public ownership. Of this total, 5,694 acres would be considered for transfer by means of state exchange, private exchange or through sale; 1,474 acres have Desert Land Entry applications filed on them for agricultural development; 1,120 acres have soils with potential for agricultural entry.

Rationale

The Preferred Alternative would recognize the expressed need to make land with agricultural potential available for future development. The lands available specifically for agricultural development under the Desert Land Act would be transferred only if determined suitable as a result of the required detailed studies. Otherwise, they would be retained in federal ownership. This would assure continued multiple use management if the lands are unsuitable for agricultural development.

The Preferred Alternative would maintain continuity in grazing allotments and retain tracts that have high wildlife and multiple use public values. Only parcels of relatively low multiple use value that are difficult to manage or present management problems would be available for transfer.

Access would be a key consideration in all land transfers. Parcels essential to assure public access to BLM-administered public lands would be retained.

Minerals

The Preferred Alternative would maintain 97 percent of the area open to solid and fluid mineral leasing, 85 percent open to locatable mineral entry and 94 percent open to salable mineral use. Nearly all of the area is in the Overthrust Belt and considered prospectively valuable for oil and gas. Most of the lands in the INEL would be made available for leasable and salable minerals development but would remain closed to locatable minerals. Lands along the Snake River would be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry. Approximately 30,200 acres would be closed or made unavailable for the development of leasable minerals.

Rationale

The majority of public lands would be made available for mineral leasing, location and for mineral materials disposals. Seasonal restrictions would protect other critical resource values and would not significantly impact mineral exploration or development opportunities. The withdrawals from mineral entry along the Snake River were recommended to protect the water, riparian, wildlife, and scenic values. This river system is unique in its resource values and needs to be protected. The closures to salable minerals would have no significant impact on the development of mineral materials.

Forestry

The Preferred Alternative would make available 77 percent of the commercial forest land to harvest with standard stipulations and restrictions. Fourteen percent of the commercial forest land would be deferred from harvest because the sites are uneconomical to harvest at this time. Withdrawal of commercial forest land from harvest would be imposed on 6 percent of the acres to protect critical wildlife and threatened and endangered species habitat. The remaining 3 percent would be withdrawn because of site limitations for harvesting and timber reproduction.

Along the South Fork of the Snake River, cottonwood stands were withdrawn from timber harvest to protect valuable threatened and endangered species habitat, wildlife habitat and important riparian zone along the river. The remaining woodlands in the resourc area would be available for select harvesting with stipulations and restrictions to protect and enhance other resource values.

Rationale

The commercial forest lands designated as available for harvest would meet the demand for forest products from the public land. The withdrawal from harvest of 1,114 acres would protect those sites which are fragile and need to be protected along with those forested acres which are critical to wildlife and threatened and endangered species.

Livestock Management

The Preferred Alternative would retain 625,273 acres of public land and 180,419 acres of land within the INEL in 269 allotments with grazing preference reduced from 103,281 AUMs to 100,449 AUMs. An additional 55,136 acres are closed, restricted or unleased for livestock grazing. The long term stocking level would be 107,249 AUMs. Livestock use adjustments in AUMs or season of use would be based on future monitoring and consistent with regulations and policy.

The Preferred Alternative recognizes the need for additional brush control. Seeding would be done in areas where a native perennial seed source is not available. Additional range improvements, wells, pipelines, fences, spring developments, and reservoirs would be provided.

Rationale

Livestock grazing on public land is an important economic resource for this area. It maintains most of the current livestock operations. The Preferred Alternative would provide for multiple use while allowing grazing, soil protection, wildlife habitat and other resource uses. Range improvements would be designed to enhance or to have few adverse impacts on the other resource uses.

Wildlife

The Preferred Alternative would provide for existing wildlife populations that occur in the area and for projected expansion in the populations. The Sands Habitat Management Plan, Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan would continue to be followed. ACECs would be designated along the Snake River and in the Sand Mountain area to protect critical wildlife habitat. A multiple use resource activity plan would be developed for the Snake River system and wildlife habitat protection would be one of the key elements of the plan.

Rationale

The Preferred Alternative recognizes the importance of the wildlife habitat on public lands. It would provide for improvement of critical elk winter habitat, deer, antelope and moose winter range, and sage grouse habitat. There would be sufficient forage and habitat available to meet the goals of this alternative. Riparian areas would be considered of prime importance and be managed to maintain or improve them. Sensitive and threatened or endangered species habitat would be protected. Most wildlife numbers would be expected to increase because of management of habitat under this alternative.

Water/Water Quality

The Preferred Alternative would improve water quality, fisheries habitat and riparian habitat on 30.5 miles of stream in the area. Some fencing would be required to provide the protection needed. An additional 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat which is currently in satisfactory condition.

Rationale

The Preferred Alternative recognizes the water and water related resources in the area are of great importance to the public land and the private land.

Steps have been taken in the Preferred Alternative to improve these resources through management and fencing. Other resource water needs would be taken into consideration in all management actions considered.

Recreation

Recreation use within the planning area is steadily growing. Principal uses include hunting, fishing, ORV use, river running, and sightseeing. This alternative would designated two Special Recreation Management Areas: The Snake River system and the Sands. The Menan Butte National Natural Landmark would continue to be protected. Menan Butte would be designated as a Research Natural Area and protected.

The South Fork of the Snake River would be recommended for further study as a scenic and recreation river. The Cress Creek Trail would be nominated as a National Recreation Trail. Recreation sites would be developed at 8 locations in the planning area and a one mile interpretive trail would be developed on Menan Butte.

Rationale

The development of the recreation sites and trail would help meet the increasing demand for the recreation resource in the area. There has been an increasing demand for recreation opportunities along the Snake River and in the sand dunes complex west of St. Anthony. The Special Recreation Management Area designation would provide for more detailed planning for both areas so that all uses could be accomodated. This could also provide some funding for management. The Research Natural Areas would provide protection for three sites which are near natural condition and have had little human influence.

Off-Road-Vehicles

The Preferred Alternative would leave 90 percent of the area open to off-road-vehicle use . There would be 17,790 acres closed to ORV use and 98,089 acres would have limited use.

Rationale

The closure of areas to ORV use would protect areas where there is severe soil erosion and areas where there is a direct conflict with wildlife uses. ORV use in the area is continuing to grow and this would protect these resources and allow ORV use to continue in areas with less potential for resource damage.

Special Designations

The Preferred Alternative would result in the designation of two Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs): The Snake River system; and the Sands. The total area involved would be 36,120 acres.

Rationale

The Snake River system contains a unique cottonwood ecosystem which supports and compliments other resource values. This system contains nesting,wintering and general habitat for the endangered bald eagle. In addition, numerous other wildlife use the river. The river provides high scenic qualities which are important to recreating public that use the system. This alternative would provide the protection the system needs to protect these unique qualities.

Menan Butte offers a unique geologic resource which is used for study by local groups, schools and colleges. ACEC designation would protect this resource from degredation and possible destruction.

The Sands area is the key crucial habitat for wintering elk, deer and moose. Approximately 2,000 head of elk migrate through this narrow corridor and winter just south of the sand dunes. The designation would protect this valuable resource and also provide a means of protecting the most significant dunes area of the sand dune complex.

Wilderness

The two wilderness study areas (WSAs) would be recommended as nonsuitable for designation as wilderness. These areas would be managed for other multiple use values.

Rationale

The Snake River Islands WSA would be recommended as nonsuitable because of the fluctuation of the river. The river flow is controlled at the Palisades Reservoir and the fluctuation causes a change in the size and useability of the islands.

The Sands WSA would be recommended nonsuitable due to the lack of manageability of the area. The area currently receives considerable use by ORVs and control of access to the area would be difficult.

Cultural Resources

The Preferred Alternative would protect and preserve documented prehistoric and historic sites. Activity plans would reduce vandalistm and nonpermitted artifact removal, and encourage scientific archaeological research and interpretation. Cultural resources would also be protected in the Snake River Multiple Use Resource Activity Plan. The Nez Perce National Historic Trail would be marked and interpreted.

Rationale

Medicine Lodge's cultural resources are fragile, nonrenewable resources. They have significant archaeological research potential. They also have high educational and visitor use potential. The Preferred Alternative recognizes the nature and significance of these resources, and would recommend protective and interpretive measures. Cultural resource protection and use would remain consistent and compatible with other public land resource uses and activities.

Fire Management

The Preferred Alternative would provide full suppression on 60 percent of the planning area. Limited suppression would be implemented on 40 percent of the area and prescribed fire would be used as a management tool on about one-fourth of the limited suppression area. Fire management plans would be developed which lay out fire prevention and suppression guidelines and fire prescriptions defining under what conditions burning would be allowed.

Rationale

Implementation of limited suppression areas reduce the cost of fire control in the area yet it would provide protection during the periods when conditions are such that control needs to take place. Prescribed fire provides an economical means of brush control in this area. Previous burns have proven very successful and economical. Because of resource values and high risk factors the remainder of the area would receive full suppression.

PLANNING CRITERIA

Planning criteria were prepared to guide development of the RMP. They indicate the factors and data considered in making decisions. Ten general criteria were considered:

1. Social and Economic Values;
2. Plans, programs and policies of other Federal agencies, state and local government, and Indian tribes;
3. Existing laws, regulations and BLM policy;
4. Future needs and demands for existing or potential resource commodities and values;
5. Public input;
6. Public welfare and safety;
7. Past and present use of public and adjacent lands;
8. Public benefits of providing goods and services in relation to costs;
9. Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values; and
10. Environmental impacts.

More detailed planning criteria are described in Appendix A. The following indicates how the criteria were used in developing the draft plan.

Social values and economic values and considerations are closely related. Commodity values, contribution to local and regional economies and potential changes in employment and income were estimated in developing alternative plans. The economic impacts of implementing the alternative plans described in Chapter 2 of the EIS in Part II were estimated to allow decision makers to consider economics in the choice of a draft plan. Social values and those noncommodity values were also considered in developing alternative plans and the choice of a draft plan. Impacts on social values and systems were considered in the development of the Environmental Consequences (Chapter 4 of the EIS) and used in choosing a draft plan.

This proposed plan does not appear inconsistent with the officially adopted plans, programs or policies of other federal, state or local governments nor with Indian tribes. The public comments received to date have shown no inconsistencies. The High Country Resource Conservation and Development Plan, which includes all of the counties in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area, was reviewed by BLM along with comprehensive plans completed by Bonneville, Bingham, Fremont, Jefferson and Butte counties.

Review of these plans showed this draft plan to be consistent with the completed plans. The Shoshone-Bannock tribe has shown an interest in being consulted before any sales of public lands are made.

Each member of the interdisciplinary team who contributed to the development of this draft plan and the Idaho State Office staff specialist reviewed the plan for conformance with laws, regulations, policy, and agreements. The draft plan appears consistent with all.

The interdisciplinary team used the most current data available in considering future needs and demand for resource commodities and values. These sources are among those listed in the references near the end of Part II of this document.

Public comments and suggestions were used to identify those issues to be addressed in this draft plan. The alternatives described and analyzed in Part II considered public comments. This draft plan and environmental impact statement will be available for public review for a period of 90 days. The public comments received will be an important factor in selecting the resource management plan for the resource area.

Public welfare, in a general sense, was considered in all the alternatives and was a factor in choosing Alternative C as the draft plan for the resource area. There did not appear to be any existing safety hazards to the public in the resource area. However, public safety is always considered in all BLM actions, particularly project design and construction.

Past and present uses of the public lands are described in Chapter 3, Part II of this document. These uses were important in choosing a draft plan for the area and were used as a point of comparison for estimating environmental consequences as described in Chapter 4, Part II of this document. The past and present uses will also be important factors in monitoring the final resource management plan.

A cost/benefit type of analysis was not considered appropriate at this point in the planning process. However, all developments that are proposed in this draft plan are considered well within normal practices and should be cost effective. Before any expenditures of funds are committed for projects or developments, an economic analysis will be made as a matter of standard procedures. These projects or developments must be cost effective.

Noncommodity resource values such as wilderness, wildlife habitat, general outdoor recreation, visual resources, cultural resources, and others were considered in this draft plan. These noncommodity values were considered in forming alternatives to be analyzed in the RMP/EIS. They were also considered in choosing the preferred alternative and this draft plan and will be considered in choosing the final plan for the resource area.

Environmental impacts were estimated for all the alternatives, including this draft plan, and are documented in Part II, Chapter 4 of this document. Environmental impacts were one of the factors in choosing the preferred alternative and draft plan.

SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT

Selective management, as applied to the rangeland program, is the categorization of grazing allotments into three management groups based upon similarities of resource characteristics, management needs, and economic and resource-based potential for rangeland improvement. All livestock grazing allotments have been categorized as "I" (Improvement Needed), "M" (Maintain), or "C" (Custodial Management) based upon the following criteria and additional criteria developed from issues specific to the Medicine Lodge Resource Area.

1. "I" Category

   Category "I" allotments presently include allotments with unsatisfactory condition, have the greatest potential for improvement, and/or may present serious resource use conflicts.

2. "M" Category

   Category "M" allotments are in satisfactory range condition, are producing near their identified potential, and have no known present or anticipated serious resource use conflicts.

3. "C" Category

   Category "C" allotments usually include only small acreages of public land or lands classified for transfer from Federal ownership. These allotments do not present management problems, regardless of condition. They present no significant potential for increasing production. Resource conflicts are either nonexistent or are outweighed by other considerations.

The order of these categories as discussed above represents the relative order of priority for the investment in range improvements and conduct of range monitoring studies, subject to user contributions and further consultation. Selective Management within the rangeland program will provide a framework from which prudent expenditure of rangeland investments can be made, consistent with an approved land use plan. See Appendix B for methodology used in categorizing allotments.

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process described in the BLM Planning Regulations 43 CFR 1600 contains 9 steps.

1. Identification of Issues

Each BLM resource area has different problems, needs and resource uses. At the very beginning of the planning process, the BLM listens to citizens' suggestions regarding development and protection of the area's resources. These issues then become important to the planning effort and will be considered in each step of the process. At this step, the BLM needs the public to help determine the issues and their importance. The issues and conflicts are not resolved at this step, but it is important for the BLM to hear specific comments.

2. Development of Planning Criteria

Once the issues have been identified, the District Manager prepares criteria to guide development of the plan. These criteria are used to guide the gathering of information and, later, to evaluate alternatives. The criteria are published for public comment before they are adopted by the District Manager.

3. Inventory and Information Collection

The BLM planning team needs to know the present condition of the resources in the area and their past production levels. The District Manager arranges for the district staff to collect and assemble this information. BLM appreciates public contributions of information.

4. Analysis of the Management Situation

The planning team assesses the capability of the public land resources to respond to the needs, concerns and opportunities previously identified through public participation. The BLM policy and the policies, plans and programs of other federal agencies, state and local governments and Indian tribes also play a role in this analysis. The Analysis of the Mangement Situation for the Medicine Lodge Planning Area is located in the Idaho Falls District Office.

5. Formulation of the Alternatives

Several alternative plans are prepared that will range from emphasizing production of resources to favoring protection of resources, including continuation of present management. Each alternative must be a complete plan for managing the resources in the planning area. The public comments help identify conflicts among the alternatives.

6. Effects of the Alternatives

The BLM interdisciplinary team analyzes the physical, biological, economic, and social effects of implementing each alternative. The environmental effects of the alternatives must be discussed and the relationship between short term uses of the environment and long term productivity analyzed during this step.

7. Selection of a Preferred Alternative

Alternatives and their effects are evaluated according to the planning criteria developed in Step 2. The District Manager then selects a preferred alternative based on information and analysis developed up to this point in the planning process. This alternative is included in the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement which are presented to the public. It is important for the public to participate in the review and comment period at this time. This draft RMP/EIS identifies BLM's preferred alternative.

8. Selection of the Resource Management Plan

After evaluation of comments received on the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement, the District Manager selects a proposed Resource Management Plan. If the proposed plan is not within the range of the alternatives in the draft plan, and the environmental effects are significantly different, a new draft plan must be prepared. After review and concurrence, including a review by the Governor for consistency with State or local plans, policies or programs, the State Director approves the final plan and environmental impact statement.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Once the plan is approved by the State Director it is then time to begin carrying it out. The BLM requests funding to implement the plan and schedules a review of the plan every five years. The review determines whether mitigating measures are effective, whether environmental limits have been exceeded, whether other federal, state or local plans have changed, or whether there is new data of significance to the plan. Monitoring studies begin as soon as possible and are used, along with initial inventory data, to sustain or modify use adjustments. These studies will be conducted on a recurring basis. Monitoring and evaluation reports are available for public review.

10. Maintenance, Amendment and Revision

Resource Management Plans will be maintained to reflect minor changes in data and further refinement or documentation of the approved plan. Maintenance will not result in expansion of the scope of resource use or restrictions, or changes in the terms, conditions or decisions of the approved plan. Maintenance does not require formal public involvement, interagency coordination, or the preparation of NEPA documents.

When changes are required beyond maintenance, the RMP must be amended in accordance with the BLM planning regulations. Amendments will include the NEPA process to determine environmental impacts, public involvement, interagency coordination, and consistency determinations as required by the regulations.

When conditions change that affect the entire plan or major portions of the plan, then the plan will be revised, using the regulations required for the preparation of a new plan.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The following management guidance is applicable to, and thus constitutes a part of, all alternatives considered in detail. This guidance will also provide the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) under which alternatives will operate. It is presented here to avoid repetition.

Air Quality

Under the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977), BLM-administered lands were given Class II air quality classification, which allows moderate deterioration associated with moderate, well-controlled industrial and population growth. BLM will manage all public lands as Class II unless they are reclassified by the state as a result of the procedures prescribed in the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1977). Administrative actions on the public lands will comply with the air quality classification for that specific area.

Allowable Uses

The public lands will be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield as required by FLPMA. Any valid use, occupancy and development of the public lands, including but not limited to those requiring rights-of-way, leases and licenses will be considered, subject to applicable environmental review procedures, unless specifically excluded in the plan. In some areas, however, environmental values, hazards or manageability considerations may require limitations on either the type or intensity of use, or both. Those limitations are identified in the plan's land use allocations and management objectives for specific areas within the public lands. BLM will include stipulations and special conditions as necessary in leases, license and permits to ensure the protection and preservation of resources.

Lands

Land Ownership Adjustments

The Idaho RMP Guidebook, published in September 1982, establishes general criteria for identifying transfer and retention areas and acquisitions of public lands. Objectives for acquiring public lands are discussed under activity needs within the alternatives. Site-specific decisions regarding land ownership adjustments in the resource area will be made based on whether the lands are needed for Bureau programs and are considered more valuable for other purposes. The following criteria will be applied to site-specific determinations for lands that are within transfer areas. The criteria to be used include:

- -public resource values, including but not limited to:
    - T&E and sensitive species habitat,
    - riparian areas,
    - fisheries,
    - nesting/breeding habitat for game animals,
    - key big game seasonal habitat,
    - developed recreation and recreation access sites,
    - class A scenery,
    - municipal watersheds,

energy and mineral potential,
sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places,
wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness, and
other statutorily authorized designations,

-accessibility of the land for public uses;

-amount of public investments in facilities or improvements and the potential for recovering those investments;

-difficulty or cost of administration (manageability);

-suitability of the land for management by another federal agency;

-significance of the decision in stabilizing business, social and economic conditions, and/or lifestyles;

-encumbrances, including but not limited to:
R&PP and small tract leases,
withdrawals, or
other leases or permits

-consistency of the decision with cooperative agreements and plans or policies of other agencies; and

-suitability and need for change in land ownership or use for purposes including but not limited to: community expansion or economic development such as industrial, residential or agricultural (other than grazing) development.

The land ownership adjustment criteria identified above will be considered in land reports and environmental analyses prepared for specific adjustment proposals.

Public land within retention areas generally will remain in public ownership and be managed by the BLM. Transfers to other public agencies will be considered where improved management efficiency would result. Adjustments involving sales or exchanges or both may be permitted based on site-specific application of the land ownership adjustment criteria.

Public land within disposal areas generally will be made available for disposal through sales or exchanges or both. Some land may be retained in public ownership based on site-specific application of the land ownership adjustment criteria.

Land to be acquired by the BLM through exchanges generally should be located in the retention areas. In addition, acquisition of such land should:

-facilitate access to public lands and resources,

-maintain or enhance important public values and uses,

-maintain or enhance local social and economic values,

-improve management efficiency through the elimination of isolated tracts and the blocking up of public lands,and

-facilitate implementation of other aspects of the Medicine Lodge RMP.

Public land to be sold must meet the following criteria derived from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976:

-the land must be difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and must not be suitable for management by another federal department or agency;

-the land must have been acquired for a specific purpose and must no longer be required for that or any other federal purpose; or

-disposal of the land will serve important public objectives that can only be achieved prudently or feasibly if the land is removed from public ownership, and if these objectives outweigh other public objectives and values that would be served by maintaining such land in federal ownership.

Sale will be the preferred method of disposal when:

-required by national policy;

-the level of interest in a specific tract indicates that competitive bidding is desirable for reasons of fairness; or

-disposal through exchange is not feasible.

The preferred method of selling public land will be by competitive bidding at public auction to qualifying purchasers. However, modified competitive bidding procedures may be used when there is not legal public access to a tract, when necessary to avoid jeopardizing an existing use on adjacent land, or to avoid dislocation of existing public land users.

Public land may be sold by direct sale at fair market value when:

-the land is needed by state or local governments;

-direct sale is needed to protect equities arising from authorized use;

-direct sale is needed to protect equities resulting from inadvertent, unauthorized use that was caused by surveying errors or title defects; or

-there is only one adjacent land owner and no legal public access.

Trespass Abatement

Existing unauthorized uses of public land will be resolved either through termination, temporary authorization by short term permit, Sike's Act agreements, sale, or exchange. Decisions will be based on consideration of the following criteria:

-the type and significance of improvements involved;

- conflicts with other resource values and uses, including potential values and uses; and

- whether the unauthorized use is intentional or unintentional.

New cases of unauthorized use generally will be terminated immediately. Temporary permits may be issued to provide short-term authorization, unless the situation warrants immediate cessation of the use and restoration of the land. Highest priority will be given to abatement of the following unauthorized uses:

- new unauthorized activities or uses where prompt action can minimize damage to public resources and associated costs;

- cases where delay may be detrimental to authorized users;

- cases involving special areas, sensitive ecosystems, and resources of national significance; and

- cases involving malicious or criminal activities.

Utility and Transportation Corridors

Utility and transportation corridor development may be permitted based on consideration of the following criteria:

- type of and need for facility proposed;

- conflicts with other resource values and uses, including potential values and uses; and

- availability of alternatives and/or mitigation measures.

Applicants will be encouraged to locate new facilities within existing corridors to the extent possible (See Appendix Table A-1).

Energy and Minerals Program

Oil and Gas Leasing

As a general rule, public land is available for oil and gas leasing. In many areas, oil and gas leases will be issued with only standard stipulations attached. In other areas, leases will have special stipulations attached to them at the time of issuance to protect seasonal wildlife habitat and/or other sensitive resource values. In highly sensitive areas, where special stipulations are not sufficient to protect important surface resource values, "no surface occupancy" stipulations will be attached to the lease. "This analysis assumes that for horizontal deviations of up to 1,500 feet, directional drilling exploration operations are feasible. However, because directional drilling is far more costly than conventional drilling, such operations would not take place unless there is very strong evidence that a discovery would be made." The general areas where standard, special and "no surface occupancy" stipulations will impact minerals are shown on all Alternative maps (Maps 3-7).

Geothermal Leasing

Lease applications will continue to be processed as received. Stipulations will be attached based on interdisciplinary review of each proposal. At the present time, the BLM is not processing lease applications for geothermal resources in the Island Park area. An environmental impact statement completed in 1980 by the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM assessess the impacts of geothermal leasing and development in that area. Based on this assessment, the USFS has recommended that leasing not be allowed unless it can be shown that a valuable geothermal resource exists and that its development would not adversely affect the thermal features of Yellowstone National Park. About 95 percent of the federal geothermal estate affected by this action involves national forest lands. Of the affected mineral estate acres administered by the BLM, about 3,000 are under geothermal lease applications. The future of geothermal leasing within the Island Park area will depend on Congressional legislation.

Locatable Minerals

Mineral exploration and development on public land will be regulated under 43 CFR 3800 to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of the land. Validity examinations may be conducted under the following conditions:

-where a mineral patent application has been filed and a field examination is required to verify the validity of the claim(s);

-where there is a conflict with a disposal application, and it is deemed in the public interest to do so, or where the statute authorizing the disposal requires clearance of any encumbrance;

--where the land is needed for a federal program; or

where a mining claim is located under the guise of the mining law and flagrant unauthorized use of the land or mineral resource is occuring.

Public land will be opened to mineral entry where mineral withdrawals are revoked through the withdrawal review process.

Common Variety Mineral Materials

Applications for the removal of common variety mineral materials, including sand and gravel, will be processed using the standards developed in this RMP. Standards vary from alternative to alternative, where different levels of restrictions are imposed on mineral materials disposals to protect important surface values.

Forestry

General

Public lands within Intensive Forest Management Areas will be avaliable for a full range of forest management activities. Areas classified as woodland will also be available for limited forest management activities. Forest activity plans generally will be required prior to initiating forest management activities in all areas. Exceptions will be allowed for small sawlog, post and pole and commercial thinning sales. Exceptions will also be made for emergency salvage sales of less than 250 MBF. These sales will be covered by an environmental assessment and a checklist of contract stipulations that conform with the guidelines developed in the Eastern Idaho Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) Environmental Assessment.

Public land within set aside or withdrawn areas will not be available for the harvest of forest products.

Firewood gathering by individuals for home use will be permitted in designated areas and in some cases undesignated areas by special request. Occasional firewood use may be authorized to accomodate government agencies, nonprofit groups and private individuals, but only when such disposal serves a management goal.

Silvicultural Guidelines and Harvesting Techniques

Merchantable timber or tracts identified as intensive management areas are to be systematically harvested using appropriate methods.

Silvicultural prescriptions will be consistent with accepted methods related to site, species, habitat types, and the individual requirements of the forest stand. Tractor logging will be limited to slopes with gradients of less than 40%, and the season of logging will be limited to avoid soil compaction and rutting.

Salvage operations will have priority when trees are destroyed by fire, disease, insects, or other forest pests. Salvage operations as well as other timber harvest activities will be coordinated with wildlife, archaeological and watershed personnel.

Road locations will be determined on the basis of topography, drainage, soils, and other natural features to minimize erosion. All roads and skid trails to be closed will be seeded to grass, legumes and shrubs. Species will be selected for the forest community and elevation to be seeded.

Slash disposal will be done in a manner conducive to revegetation and advantageous to the passage of big game. Slash will be lopped and scattered where possible with some accumulation in or near openings for escape cover. Slash will be burned when necessary. Such burning will be in conformance with state air pollution regulations.

Logging units will be laid out in a manner that will mitigate the risk of windthrow, and the selection of trees in shelterwoods will be made in a manner that will improve the genetic composition of the regenerated stand. Disturbed areas will be artificially revegetated when natural forest regeneration cannot be reasonably expected in five years.

These are general guidelines. More detailed discussions of measures that can be applied are found in the environmental assessments for the Eastern Idaho SYU-EA.

Additional guidelines for Management Areas 1, 3, 4, 5, 9 are listed below.

Old Growth - Is defined as 140 years old through to 240 years old mixed conifer stands. Minimum acreage managed for would be 10% (5% existing, 5% replacement) of the management area's timber base with a minimum of 100 acres. Acreage will be met out of CFL and harvest will be allowed after the stand goes past 240 years old. Harvest will include the first entry taking 50% of volume as a seed cut and overstory removal in stages thereafter.

Elk Summer Range - Will provide a 40-60% cover-forage ratio minimum. Cover will not be below the 40%.

Elk Calving/Nursery Range - 40% of the stand will be maintained with 45-60% canopy coverage and clear cuts will not be larger than 25 acres.

Snag Management - Existing and future management will provide for the following snags/acre.

2	15-20" DBH
4	10-15" DBH
8	5-10" DBH

More may be needed along riparian areas.

Thinning projects - will maintain a uniform distribution of 350 stems/acre at least 7' tall.

Raptor nests - Especially accipiters, a 5 acre buffer zone will be left around nesting area.

Clear cuts - Maximum size of 40 acres with a minimum of 600 feet leave strips between cuts.

Roads - Will not be constructed along riparian areas. Roads will be closed and rehabilitated at end of sale.

Range

Allotment Categorization

All grazing allotments in the resource area have been assigned to one of three management categories based on present resource conditions, the potential for improvement and management objectives. The M allotments generally will be managed to maintain current satisfactory resource conditions; I allotments generally will be managed to improve resource conditions; and C allotments will receive custodial management while protecting existing resource values.

Allotment-Specific Objectives for the Improvement Category

Multiple use management objectives have been developed for each allotment in the I category (see Appendix B, page B-32). Future mangement actions, including approval of allotment management plans, will be tailored to meet these objectives. However, the priorities assigned to achieving objectives for wildlife habitat, watershed, vegetation condtion, and livestock forage production differ between alternatives.

Implementing Changes in Allotment Management

Activity plans are commonly used to present, in detail, the types of changes required in an allotment, and to establish a schedule for implementation. Actions set forth under the plan that affect the environment will be analyzed and compared to alternative actions. During the analysis, the proposal may be altered or completely revamped to mitigate adverse impacts. The following sections contain discussions of the types of change likely to be recommended in an activity plan and the guidance that applies to these administrative actions.

Livestock Use Adjustments

Livestock use adjustments are made by changing one or more of the following: the season of use, the number of head, or the pattern of grazing. For each of the five alternatives presented in this RMP, target stocking rates have been set for each allotment (refer to Appendix B, page B-14). While most livestock use adjustments will occur in the I allotments, use adjustments are permitted for allotments in categories C and M.

In reviewing the target stocking rate figures and other recommended changes, it is emphasized that the target AUM figures are not final stocking rates. Rather, all livestock use adjustments will be implemented through documented mutual agreement or by decision. When adjustments are made through mutual agreement, they may be implemented once the Rangeland Program Summary has been through a public review period. When livestock use adjustments are implemented by decision, the decision will be based on operator consultation, range survey data, and monitoring of resource conditions. Current BLM policy emphasizes the use of a systematic monitoring program to verify the need for livestock adjustments proposed on the basis of one-time inventory data.

Monitoring will also be used to measure the changes brought about by new livestock management practices and to evaluate the effectiveness of management changes in meeting stated objectives. Detailed guidance for rangeland monitoring is available in current BLM policy and guidance.

The federal regulations that govern changes in allocation of livestock forage provide specific direction for livestock use adjustments implemented by decision. The regulations specify that permanent increases in livestock forage or suspensions of preference "shall be implemented over a five year period..." The regulations do provide for adjustments to be implemented in less than five years when: (1) an agreement is reached to implement the adjustment in less than five years; or (2) a shorter implementation period is needed to sustain resource productivity.

Temporary Suspensions and Closures

Temporary suspensions of grazing use or closures of all or portions of allotments may be implemented to protect the public lands becasue of conditions of drought, fire, flood, or insect infestation. When conditions such as fire, flood or insect infestation create a significant impact on the normal operation of a grazing operator, efforts to mitigate the impact may be taken by the BLM. These mitigating efforts may consist of relocation of grazing use, modification of grazing systems and temporary nonrenewable grazing use in other allotments under permit or lease. No action will be taken by the BLM prior to consultation and coordination with affected permittees or lessees and other affected parties.

Range Improvements and Treatments

Typical range improvements and treatments and the general procedures to be followed in implementing them are described in Appendix B, page B-3. The extent, location and timing of such actions will be based on the allotment-specific management objectives adopted through the resource management planning process, interdisciplinary development and review of proposed actions, operator contributions, and BLM funding capability. Since 4ome of the soils in the resource area may be unsuitable for range improvement projects proposed projects will be investigated for feasibility prior to approving location and design plans.

All allotments in which range improvement funds are to be spent will be subjected to an economic analysis. The analysis will be used to develop a final priority ranking of allotments for the commitment of the range improvement funds that are needed to implement activity plans. The highest priority for implementation generally will be assigned to those improvements for which the total anticipated benefits exceed costs. Generally, all structural range improvements will be maintained by the benefitting party(s). All nonstructural range improvements will be maintained by the BLM.

Grazing Systems

The type of system to be implemented will be based on consideration of the following factors:

-allotment-specific mangement objectives (see Appendix B, page B-32);

-resource characteristics, including vegetation potential and water availability;

-operator needs; and

-implementation costs.

Typical grazing systems available for consideration are described in Appendix B, page B-6.

Unleased or Unpermitted Tracts

Unleased or unpermitted tracts generally will remain available for further consideration for authorized grazing, as provided for in the current BLM grazing regulations. However, certain tracts currently closed or restricted to grazing use will remain so.

Wildlife and Fisheries Program

General

Fish and wildlife habitat will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of fish and wildlife habitat in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with management objectives for fish and wildlife habitat. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize and/or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. Such projects will be identified through habitat management plans or multiple resource management activity plans.

Seasonal Restrictions

Seasonal restrictions will continue to be applied where they are needed to mitigate the impacts of human activities on important seasonal wildlife habitat. The major types of seasonal wildlife habitat and the time periods in which restrictions may be needed are shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Seasonal Wildlife Restrictions

Habitat	Restricted Period
Big Game Winter Range	12/01 - 04/30
Elk Calving Areas	04/30 - 06/30
Raptor Nest Sites	Dates vary by species
Sage Grouse/Sharp-tailed Grouse Strutting Grounds	03/01 - 04/30
Sage Grouse/Sharp-tailed Grouse Nesting and Broodrearing	04/30 - 06/30
Antelope Fawning Grounds	05/01 - 06/30
Antelope Winter Ranges	12/01 - 04/01
Endangered Species	No surface occupancy, size is site specific.

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species Habitat

Whenever possible, management activities in habitat for threatened, endangered or sensitive species will be designed to benefit those species through habitat improvement.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted prior to implementing projects that may affect habitat for threatened and endangered species. If a "may affect" situation is determined through the BLM biological assessment process, consultation with the USFWS will be initiated as per section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

To the extent practicable, management actions within occupied grizzly bear habitat will be consistent with the goals and objectives contained in the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan (USDI, FWS 1982) and the guidelines developed through the Interagency Wildlife Monitoring Program for mineral exploration and development.

Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat

Sufficient forage and cover will be provided for wildlife on seasonal habitat. Forage and cover requirements will be incorporated into allotment management plans and will be specific to areas of primary wildlife use.

Range improvements generally will be designed to achieve both wildlife and range objectives. Existing fences may be modified and new fences will be built so as to allow wildlife passage. Water developments generally will not be established for livestock where significant conflicts over vegetation would result.

Vegetative manipulation projects will be designed to minimize impact on wildlife habitat and to improve it whenever possible. These projects will comply with sage grouse, antelope and mule deer management guidelines. The ID F&G will be consulted one year in advance on all vegetative manipulation projects. Animal control programs will be coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Management actions within floodplains and wetlands will include measures to preserve, protect and, if necessary, restore, their natural functions (as required by Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 and BLM Manual 6740). Management techniques will be used to minimize the degredation of stream banks and the loss of riparian vegetation. Bridges and culverts will be designed and installed to maintain adequate fish passage.

Riparian habitat needs will be taken into consideration in developing livestock grazing systems and pasture designs. Some of the techniques that can be used to lessen impacts are:

-changing class of stock from cow/calf pairs to herded sheep or yearlings;

-either eliminating hot season grazing or scheduling hot season grazing for only one year out of every three;

-locating salt away from riparian zones;

-laying out pasture fences so that each pasture has as much riparian habitat as possible;

-locating fences so that they do not confine or concentrate livestock near the riparian zone;

-developing alternative sources of water to lessen the grazing pressure on the riparian habitat; and

-as a last resort, excluding livestock completely from riparian habitat by protective fencing.

Where applicable, the elk management guidelines contained in the Elk Habitat Relations for Central Idaho and Eastern Idaho will be followed. These include:

-managing public vehicle access to maintain the habitat effectiveness of security cover and key seasonal habitat (such as winter range and calving/nursery areas) for deer and elk;

-maintaining adequate untreated peripheral zones around important moist sites (i.e. wet sedge meadows, springs, riparian zones);

-maintaining adequate thermal and security cover on deer and elk habitat, particularly within timber stands adjacent to primary winter foraging areas;

-ensuring that slash depth inside clear cuts does not exceed one and one-half feet; and

-generally discouraging thinning immediately adjacent to clear cuts.

Wildlife reintroductions and fish stocking proposals will be evaluated and recommendations will be made to the Department of Fish and Game. BLM policy requires that a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) be prepared prior to any wildlife reintroduction.

Soil, Water and Air

General

Soil, water and air resources will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project level planning. Such an evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed projects and the sensitivity of soil as defined in the National Cooperative soil survey standards, water and air resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to ensure compatibility of projects with soil as defined in the National Cooperative soil survey standards, water and air resource management.

Soils

Soils will be managed to maintain productivity and to minimize erosion to not more than 5 tons/acre, except for some areas of local sand dunes.

Water

Water quality will be maintained or improved in accordance with State and Federal standards, including consultation with state agencies on proposed projects that may significantly affect water quality. Management actions on public land within municipal watersheds will be designed to protect water quality and quantity.

Management activities in riparian zones will be designed to maintain, or, where possible, improve riparian habitat conditions.

Roads and utility corridors will avoid riparian zones to the extent practicable.

Recreation

General

A broad range of outdoor recreation opportunities will continue to be provided for all segments of the public, commensurate with demand. Trails and other means of public access will continue to be maintained and developed where necessary to enhance recreation opportunities and allow public use. Developed recreation facilities receiving the heaviest use will receive first priority for operation and maintenance funds. Sites that cannot be maintained to acceptable health and safety standards will be closed until deficiencies are corrected. Investment of public funds for new recreation developments will be permitted only on land identified for retention in public ownership.

Recreation resources will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of recreation resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with recreation management objectives.

Motorized Vehicle Use

Travel planning, including the designation of areas open, restricted and closed to motorized vehicle access, will remain a high priority for public land. Public land within areas identified as open to motorized vehicle use generally will remain available for such use without restrictions. Exceptions to this general rule may be authorized after consideration of the following criteria:

-the need to promote user enjoyment and minimize use conflicts;

-the need to minimize damage to soil, watershed, vegetation, or other resource values;

-the need to minimize harrassment of wildlife or significant degredation of wildlife habitats; and

-the need to promote user safety.

Public land within areas identified as restricted to motorized vehicle use generally will receive priority attention during travel planning. Specific roads, trails or portions of such areas may be closed seasonally or yearlong to all or specified types of motorized vehicle use.

Public land within areas identified as closed to motorized vehicle use will be closed yearlong to all forms of motorized vehicle use except emergency or authorized vehicles. Exceptions may be allowed in Wilderness Study Areas based on application of the Interim Management Policy.

Restrictions and closures will be established for specific roads, trails or areas only where problems have been identified. Areas not designated as restricted or closed will remain open for motorized vehicle use.

Visual Resources

Visual Resources will continue to be evaluated as a part of activity and project planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the visual sensitivity of the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to maintain existing visual resource management classes.

Wilderness Resources

Wilderness Study Areas will continue to be managed in compliance with the Interim Management Policy until they are reviewed and acted upon by Congress. Other areas being studied for wilderness will be managed to prevent unnecessary and undue degredation of the land, and when it does not conflict with valid existing rights they will be managed to meet the nonimpairment standard as well.

Public land within areas added by Congress to the National Wilderness Preservation System will be managed in compliance with the Wilderness Management Policy. Site-specific wilderness management plans will be developed for such areas.

Areas reviewed by Congress but not added to the National Wilderness Preservation System will be managed in accordance with other applicable guidance provided by this Resource Management Plan.

Cultural Resources

BLM is required to identify, evaluate and protect cultural resources on public lands, and to ensure that BLM-initiated actions and projects do not inadvertently damage or destroy non-federal cultural resources. The Antiquities Act of 1906, the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended by P.L. 933-191, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593 (1971), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 mandate BLM's cultural resource protection policy.

This policy requires BLM to conduct or cause to be conducted an intensive (Class III) inventory before any Bureau initiated or authorized surface disturbing activities and land sales or transfers from federal management are allowed. Inventories are conducted according to BLM Manual Section 8111.4 specifications. They supplement other inventories which may have previously located, identified and evaluated an affected area's cultural resources.

When cultural resource values are discovered in a proposed project or authorized action area they will be protected by the following methods:

1. Avoidance. Cultural resources are protected by redesigning or relocating projects, or excluding significant cultural resource areas from authorized use agreements, and land sales or transfers.

2. Salvage. If a project cannot be redesigned or relocated, cultural resource values will be salvaged through controlled, scientific methods (i.e. complete surface collection and/or excavation).

3. Project/Action Abandonment. If a site has significant cultural resource values which cannot adequately be protected by avoidance or salvage, then project or action would be abandoned.

4. Consultation. If properties which may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places are discovered, BLM will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Site documentation will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register to obtain an eligibility determination, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63.

In a stewardship role, BLM manages documented cultural resource sites and values for public benefit.

The Department of the Interior has issued instructions setting forth this management structure through a use evaluation system. The purposes of the system are to analyze the scientific and sociocultural values of cultural resources, to provide a basis for allocation of cultural resources, to make cultural resources an important part of the planning system, and to identify information needed when existing documentation is inadequate to support a reasonable cultural resource-based land use allocation.

The evaluation of cultural resources requires the consideration of actual or potential use of individual sites or properties within the following categories:

1. Sociocultural Use. This category refers to the use of an object (including flora and fauna), structure or place based on a social or cultural group's perception that the item has utility in maintaining the group's heritage or existence.

2. Current Scientific Use. This category refers to a study or project in progress at the time of evaluation for which scientists or historians are using a cultural resource as a source of information that will contribute to the understanding of human behavior.

3. Management Use. This category refers to the use of a cultural resource by the BLM, or other entities interested in the management of cultural resources, to obtain specific information that is needed for the reasonable allocation of cultural resources or for the development of effective preservation measures.

4. Conservation for Future Use. This category refers to the management of cultural resources by segregating them from other forms of appropriation until specific conditions are met in the future. Such conditions may include the development of research techniques that are presently not available or the exhaustion of all other resources similar to those represented in the protected sample. The category is intended to provide long-term, onsite preservation and protection of select cultural resources.

5. Potential Scientific Use. This category refers to the potential use (utilizing research techniques currently available) of a cultural resource as a source of information that will contribute to the understanding of human behavior.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral Surveys will continue to be conducted in support of resource management programs. Survey requirements and priorities will be determined on a yearly basis as a part of the annual work planning process.

Fire

Until the Normal Year Fire Plan is updated, the primary fire protection objective will continue to be the control, during the first burning period, of all wildfires on or threatening public land.

Limited suppression areas will be established following the selection of the Resource Management Plan.

Prescribed burning will continue to be used in support of resource management objectives.

Road and Trail Construction and Maintenance

Road and trail construction and maintenance will continue to be conducted in support of resource management objectives. Construction and maintenance requirements and priorities will be determined on a yearly basis as a part of the annual work planning process.

Investment of public funds for road and trail construction generally will be permitted only on land identifed for retention in public ownership. Excetions may be allowed where investment costs can be recovered as a part of land disposal actions.

Specific road and trail construction standards will be determined based on consideration of the following criteria:

-resource management needs;

-user safety;

-impacts to environmental values, including but not limited to wildlife and fisheries habitat, soil stability, recreation, and scenery; and

-construction and maintenance costs.

Detailed Management Plans

The RMP provides general guidance for the resource area. More detailed management plans called activity plans will, however, be prepared to deal with areas where a greater level of detail is required. Activity plans will indicate specific management practices, improvements, allocations, and other information for a particular site or area. They will be prepared for most major BLM programs such as range (allotment management plans), recreation (recreation area management plans), wildlife (habitat management plans), cultural resources (cultural resources activity plans). Where two or more activities have activity plan needs in the same general area, a single consolidated activity plan may be prepared. Coordination, consultation and public involvement are integral parts in the formulation of activity plans.

Economic and Social Considerations

BLM will ensure that any management action undertaken in connection with this plan is cost-effective and takes into account local social and economic factors. Cost-effectiveness may be determined by any method deemed appropriate by the Bureau for the specific management action involved.

Environmental Review

An environmental analysis will be undertaken prior to approval of any project involving public lands. If no significant impact is identified, the analysis will be documented as an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. If the analysis suggests a major federal action which would significantly affect the human environment, an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared upon State Director direction..

SUPPORT

Support requirements are shown on The following table (Table 2).

TABLE 2
SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

SUPPORT	RESOURCE	REMARKS
Water Rights	Water	All BLM water developments will require application for water rights.
Fire Management	Range Management, Wildlife Habitat Mgmt.	Technical assistance for preparation of prescriptions for prescribed burning, fire management on prescribed burns.
	All	Fire suppression, either full, modified or limited as specified in the RMP.
Engineering	All	Engineering design, review and con struction or contract preparation and administration of construction of rangeland management projects & facilities, recreation developments, road building and maintenance.
Appraisal	Lands, Forestry, Range Mgmt., Wildlife, Recreation.	Appraisal for tracts prior to disposal by sale, exchange. Appraisal required for access needs.
Cadastral Survey	Minerals, Wildlife, Range, Lands, Forestry, Wilderness	Mineral disposal actions may require identification of public land boundaries. Cadastral support may be needed for access needs. Cadastral support may be needed to identify timber sale boundaries. Cadastral support would be needed to identify wilderness area boundaries. Occupancy trespass settlement may require cadastral support.

TABLE 2 (cont'd)
SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

SUPPORT	RESOURCE	REMARKS
Access	All	Legal access may need to be acquired to some public land areas for management and for general public use. Access may also be needed to particular sites for project completion and public use.

CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PLANS

This proposed plan does not appear inconsistent with the officially adopted plans, programs or policies of other federal, state or local governments nor with Indian tribes. The public comments received to date have shown no inconsistencies. The High Country Resource Conservation and Development Plan, which includes all of the counties in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area, was reviewed by BLM along with comprehensive plans completed by Bonneville, Bingham, Fremont, Jefferson and Butte counties.

Review of these plans showed this draft plan to be consistent with the completed plans. The Shoshone-Bannock tribe has shown an interest in being consulted before any sales of public land are made.

Agencies, governments and Indian tribes may notify BLM of inconsistencies with their plans during the 90 day public review period. The final RMP/EIS will document inconsistencies and, if they cannot be remedied, will explain why.

IMPELEMENTATION

Decisions in the plan will be implemented over a period of years and must be tied to the BLM budgeting process. Priorities will be established for each resource to guide the order of implementation, and will be reviewed annually to help develop annual work plan commitments for the coming year. New policy, departmental guidance or new BLM goals may influence priorities.

Detailed activity plans and environmental assessments may be needed before taking some actions such as timber harvest or range improvement construction. Rangeland improvement projects, for example, will require a site-specific analysis and a review of economic efficiency.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The results of implementing the selected RMP will be examined periodically to inform the resource managers and public of the progress of the plan. The results being achieved under the plan will be compared with the plan objectives.

Monitoring and evaluation help the resource managers

- to determine whether an action is accomplishing the intended purpose,
- to determine whether mitigating measures are satisfactory,
- to determine if the decisions in the plan are being implemented,
- to determine if the related plans of other agencies, governments or Indian tribes have changed, resulting in an inconsistency with the RMP,
- to identify any unanticipated or unpredictable effects, and
- to identify new data of significance to the plan.

The proposed monitoring and evaluation plan for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area RMP is shown in Appendix G. The plan specifies resource components to be monitored, how they will be monitored, where they will be monitored and when they will be monitored. Monitoring intensity (the number of studies and the frequency of studies) will vary among allotments according to the amount of information that is needed to determine if the plan objectives are being met. If future monitoring shows a variation from RMP objectives warranting management concern, the reasons for the variation will be examined closely. Modification of a RMP decision may be needed, or the variation may be due to factors beyond BLM's control, such as climatic or economic fluctuations.

PART II

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan
and
Environmental Impact Statement

(X) Draft ( ) Final

Lead Agency

U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Type of Action

(X) Administrative ( ) Legislative

Abstract

This draft resource managment plan and environmental impact statement describes and analyzes five alternative plans for managing 648,719 acres of BLM-administered land and 140,415 acres within the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory in the Medicine Lodge Resouce Area of the Idaho Falls District. In addition to the lands within the Medicine Lodge Resource Area, grazing will be analyzed on 72,053 acres of the Twin Buttes Allotment in the Big Butte Resource Area. Alternative A would continue present management. Alternative B would emphasize increases in commodity production, consumptive uses and more intensive development. Alternative C, the Preferred Alternative, would allow production and use of commodity resources while protecting natural systems for nonconsumptive resource uses. Alternative D recommends part of two WSAs for wilderness designation and is similar to Alternative C. Alternative D recommends wilderness designation for two WSAs, favors habitat management to increase wildlife populations, and increases protection of cultural resources and opportunities for general recreation.

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Comments should be submitted to the above address by ________________

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SUMMARY

The Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan (RMP) is being prepared to provide the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Falls District Office, with a comprehensive framework for managing 648,700 acres of BLM-administered public land over the next 10 or more years. With increasing demands for various resources, prudent stewardship of the public lands can no longer be accomplished without comprehensive land use planning.

The RMP/EIS is divided into 3 parts.

Part I of this document is the draft plan for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area, Idaho Falls District (see map 1 for location.)

Part II of this document is the environmental impact statement portion that deals with the expected environmental impacts associated with several alternatives. Each alternative represents a possible plan for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. Alternative C is the preferred alternative and is the same as the draft plan (Part I).

Part III, Appendix, consists of specific data on which Part I and Part II are based. More detailed information is available for inspection at the Idaho Falls District Office.

The Preferred Alternative reflects BLM's effort to resolve resource conflicts and ensure that the public lands are managed in accordance with principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Issues

The following planning issues were identified through public participation for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. The issues presented here are those that received major emphasis in the public responses and ones that need a land use decision in the resource management plan.

Public Land Transfer

1. What public lands should be transferred out of public ownership or consolidated with other public lands?
2. Which public lands have agricultural potential?
3. What should be done with isolated tracts and omitted lands?

Mineral and Energy Exploration and Development

1. Should some public lands be closed to mineral leasing?
2. Should any areas be withdrawn from mineral entry?
3. What special conditions should be placed on mineral exploration and development?

Timber Resource Utilization

1. Should any areas be closed to timber harvesting?
2. Should restrictions be placed on timber harvesting?

Livestock Use

1. How should the range resource be managed to meet existing and future livestock demand?
2. How much forage should be designated for livestock use?
3. What special conditions should be placed on livestock grazing?

Wildlife Use

1. How should the range resource be managed to meet existing and future wildlife demand?
2. How much forage should be designated for wildlife use?

Recreation and ORV Use

1. What areas should be designated as open, closed or limited to motorized vehicles?
2. What areas should be developed as recreation sites?
3. Should the South Fork of the Snake River receive special designation as a scenic or recreational river?

Wilderness Designation

1. Which areas should be recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System?
2. If not recommended and designated as wilderness, how will the Wilderness Study Areas be managed?

Water and Water Quality

1. Which riparian areas need to be improved in the area and which maintained?
2. How should the public lands be managed to compliment the Willow Creek 208 Project?

Fire Management

1. What areas should be designated for full suppression, limited suppression, suppression with restrictions, and prescribed burns?
2. What restrictions are needed in fire suppression to protect sensitive resource values?

Alternatives

Five alternatives were considered in developing the Medicine Lodge RMP. These alternatives comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and at the same time address the issues identified in the area. Two alternatives considered but not developed for the RMP were the Maximum Grazing Alternative and the No Grazing Alternative. The alternatives, general guidelines for developing alternatives, key management actions and a brief discussion of alternatives are discussed below.

Alternative A

This alternative represents the existing situation and will serve as the baseline for analyzing other alternatives. The present level of management on the public lands would be continued while measures would be taken to prevent or correct deteriorating conditions. Any changes in management would be brought about through monitoring and the environmental analysis process. All actions would be handled on a case by case basis.

No wilderness study areas would be recommended for wilderness designation. Those areas not recommended for wilderness designation would be managed for their multiple use values.

As defined by BLM policy, Alternative A is the proposed action for livestock grazing.

Management Action Summary

Transfer acres are composed of 540 acres which would be transferred from public ownership by sale or exchange. An additional 1,475 acres of public land have Desert Land Entry applications filed on them which need to be examined and processed.

A total of 408,100 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 320,920 acres with seasonal occupancy restrictions and 65,630 acres under no surface occupancy restrictions. There would be 135,380 acres closed to soild and fluid mineral leasing. A total of 793,110 acres would be open to locatable mineral entry and 136,920 acres closed to protect other resource values. A total of 797,540 acres would be open to mineral material sales and 132,490 acres closed.

Approximately 14,410 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations. Under this alternative, 12,773 acres of woodland would be available for selective management.

This alternative would provide 88,302 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,019 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments.

The objective for Alternative A would be to maintain existing livestock use. No range improvements are proposed for this alternative.

A stocking level of 88,302 AUMs is being proposed for Alternative A even though the present active preference is 103,281 AUMs.

The Sands Habitat Management Plan includes 208,532 acres of public lands and would continue to be implemented and the objectives stated in the plan would be followed. In addition, the guidelines established by the Memorandum of Understanding for the South Fork of the Snake River and the Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement with the Idaho Fish and Game would be followed. There are 35,865 AUMs of wildlife forage being proposed under this alternative to satisfy existing demands.

Approximately 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition. Public land within the SCS Willow Creek 208 project would be managed in accordance with that watershed protection plan.

Under this alternative, 1,120 acres would be closed to ORV use in the Menan Butte area and 21,580 acres in the Sand Mountain and Stinking Springs area would have seasonal closures to protect big game wintering areas. The National Natural Landmark designation would remain on the 1,120 acres of Menan Butte.

The wilderness recommendation is nonsuitable under this alternative for both WSAs. The areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress acts.

All areas would be considered as full fire suppression. Prescribed burning would occur on approximately 15,760 acres, of which 50% would be burned.

Environmental Consequences Summary

In Alternative A there would be a minor decrease in the acres of land retained in public ownership. The acres of land available for minerals management would remain the same. There would be a minor decrease in the amount of forest land available for harvest. Ecological range condition would remain basically the same with a slight increase in livestock AUMs. There would be no change in wildlife habitat condition and forage would be available for existing numbers. Water quality would continue to decrease in areas currently in a downward trend. Recreation opportunities would remain the same.

Alternative B

This alternative would favor production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations. Management direction would favor higher livestock stocking levels, more range improvements, land disposal for agricultural development, and transfer of isolated or difficult to manage parcels out of federal ownership. Restrictions on mining, mineral leasing, mineral material removal, and off-road-vehicle use would be minimized.

Management Action Summary

Approximately 25,400 acres would be available for transfer from federal ownership through sale, exchange or agricultural entry.

A total of 566,440 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 308,520 acres with seasonal occupancy restrictions, and 27,170 acres under no surface occupancy restrictions. Only 27,900 acres would be closed to mineral leasing. This alternative would include opening about 106,840 acres of the INEL to mineral leasing. Areas open to locatable mineral entry total 794,090 acres. Areas closed total 135,940 acres. A total of 915,510 acres would be open to sales of mineral materials and only 14,520 acres would be closed to protect other resource values.

Approximately 13,841 acres of public forest land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restricitons and stipulations under this alternative. Another 569 acres would be lost through transfer actions. Under this alternative, 12,638 acres of woodland would be available for selective management. One hundred thirty five acres of woodlands would be withdrawn from harvest around existing bald eagle nesting sites.

Livestock management would provide 108,835 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,019 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. The objective of Alternative B would be to maintain or improve existing perennial forage plants, maintain soil stability, stabilize areas currently in downward trend, and increase availability of perennial forage plants.

The Sands Habitat Management Plan would continue to be used and updated. A total of 24,601 AUMs of wildlife forage would be allowed under this alternative. An HMP would be developed for the Edie Creek Bench area covering 11,500 acres. The Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and the South Fork MOU would continue to be followed.

Under Alternative B 23.9 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries or water quality improvement and protection. Approximately 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition. Public lands within the SCS Willow Creek 208 project would be managed in cooperation with other land owners to implement the watershed protection plan.

Under this alternative, 1,120 acres would be closed to ORV use in the Menan Butte area. An additional 21,580 acres in the Sand Mountain and Stinking Springs areas would have a seasonal closure to protect big game wintering areas.

The National Natural Landmark designation would be maintained on Menan Butte. In addition, Special Recreation Management Designations would be applied to the Sands, Juniper Mountain area and to the Snake River. The Cress Creek Trail has been nominated as a National Recreation Trail.

The two WSAs, totaling 21,870 acres, would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress makes final determination.

Approximately 648,719 acres would be provided full fire suppression under Alternative B. In addition, 164,328 acres would be considered for prescribed burning.

Environmental Consequences

With the increase in lands available for transfer from federal ownership, the amount of lands retained would decrease. There would be a major increase in the amount of land available for leaseable energy and minerals. Commercial forest land available for management would decrease due to land transfer actions. Range condition would improve due to vegetation manipulation and improved management. Livestock AUMs would show a minor increase. Wildlife habitat would show a decrease in condition and forage available to wildlife would be less. There would be a decrease in water quality, fisheries and riparian condition. Developed recreation opportunities would increase. The social and economic conditions would show an increase for the area.

Alternative C

This is BLM's Preferred Alternative. A variety of resource uses would be allowed. Production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations would occur, while protecting fragile resources and wildlife habitat, preserving natural systems and cultural values and allowing for non-consumptive resource uses. A balanced approach to multiple use would be pursued. Resource use levels would be within the range set by Alternatives B and E.

Management Actions

Approximately 8,100 acres of public land would be available for transfer from federal ownership by sale, exchange or agricultural entry.

A total of 515,040 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 341,820 acres with seasonal occupancy restrictions and 44,870 acres under no surface occupancy restrictions. Only 28,300 acres would be closed to mineral leasing and 857 acres closed to solid mineral leasing. This alternative would include opening about 106,840 acres of the INEL to mineral leasing. Areas open to locatable mineral entry total 786,673 acres and there would be 143,357 acres closed. A total of 869,960 acres would be open to sale of mineral materials and 60,070 acres would be closed to protect other resource values.

There would be 10,982 acres of public land open to commercial timber harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations under the preferred alternative. Deferred from harvest would be 1,966 acres which are uneconomical or not feasible to cut at this time. There would be 296 acres withdrawn from timber harvest because of slope, soils or inability of the site to reproduce timber. An additional 818 acres were withdrawn from harvest because of protection of other resource values or the acreage would be lost through transfer action. There would be 2,925 acres of woodland along the South Fork of the Snake River withdrawn from harvesting.

Alternative C would provide 100,449 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,000 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. The objective of this alternative would be to maintain or improve existing perennial forage plants, maintain soil stability, stabilize areas currently in downward trend, and increase availability of perennial forage plants.

The Sands Habitat Management Plan (HMP) would continue to be used and updated as needed. A total of 49,163 AUMs of forage would be allowed under this alternative. This would provide forage for expected herd numbers over the next 20 years. The Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and the South Fork of the Snake River MOU with the Idaho Fish and Game would continue to be followed. A management plan for the South Fork of the Snake River will be developed. Wildlife values will be one of the key resources planned for in that area.

Under Alternative C, 30.5 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries and/or water quality improvement and protection. This would require 13.6 miles of fence to be built to protect 6.8 miles of stream. Another 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition. Public lands within the SCS Willow Creek 208 Watershed Project area would be managed in cooperation with other land owners and agencies to implement the watershed protection plan.

Off-road-vehicle closures would be imposed on 18,907 acres in Alternative C. An additional 69,400 acres would have seasonal closures to ORV use and 27,889 acres would have vehicle restrictions to existing roads and trails. The remaining 601,923 acres would be open to off-road-vehicle use. The National Natural Landmark designation would be maintained on 1,120 acres on Menan Butte. Three areas would be nominated for designation as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. A Special Recreation Management Area designation would be applied to the Sand Dunes complex and also the Snake River. Research Natural Area designations would be given to Menan Butte. The Cress Creek Trail would be nominated as a National Recreation Trail.

The 21,870 acres in the two Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress makes final determination.

Approximately 429,301 acres would be provided full fire suppression. The remaining 217,196 acres would be included in a limited suppression plan. Included are 51,505 acres that would be considered for prescribed burning over the next 20 years.

Environmental Consequences

There will be a modest increase in public lands made available for transfer which could cause a decrease in public land acres retained. The amount of land available for leasable and salable minerals would show major increase while lands available to locatable mineral entry will show a minor decrease. Commercial forest land available for harvest would be slightly less due to withdrawal for threatened and endangered species and critical wildlife habitat. Ecological range condition would improve and the amount of livestock AUMs would show a slight increase. Wildlife habitat condition and forage availability would show an overall increase under this alternative. Water quality, fisheries and riparian condition would improve due to proposed management. Recreation opportunities would increase over the existing situation. The social and economic conditions would improve over the existing situation.

Alternative D

The partial wilderness alternative considers part of the Sand Mountain and Snake River Islands WSAs as potential wilderness. All use levels except for Wilderness, Energy and Minerals and Lands would remain the same as for Alternative C, the preferred Alternative.

Management Actions

Transfer of 680 acres would be by exchange or sale. Another 1,475 acres have been applied for through Desert Land Entry.

A total of 515,040 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 330,860 acres would have seasonal restrictions and 49,131 acres would be open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions. A total of 34,999 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing, with 857 more acres closed to solid mineral leasing. This alternative would include opening the 106,040 acres of the INEL to mineral leasing. Areas open to locatable mineral entry would total 776,113 acres and 153,917 acres would be closed. A total of 858,600 acres would be open for the sale of mineral materials and 71,430 acres would be closed to mineral materials use to protect other resource values.

A total of 6,715 acres would be recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. The remaining 15,155 acres would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress makes final determination.

All other management actions would be the same as Alternative C.

Environmental Consequences

The environmental consequences for Alternative D would be the same as for Alternative C except that less land would be transferred from public ownership. Wildlife habitat would be provided better protection. Additional acreage would be added to the Wilderness Preservation System. Social and economic conditions would show a slight improvement over the existing situation.

Alternative E

In this alternative, protection of fragile resources and wildlife habitat, preservation of natural systems and nonconsumptive resource uses would be favored. Management direction would favor habitat management to increase wildlife populations, protection of wilderness qualities and opportunities for general dispersed recreation.

Management Actions

There would be no lands identified for transfer from public ownership in this alternative. The 648,719 acres of public land would be retained.

A total of 389,400 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations. Another 319,720 acres would be open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions and 62,770 acres with no surface occupancy. A total of 158,140 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing, with 857 acres more closed to mineral leasing. This alternative would leave all of the INEL closed to leasing. Areas open to locatable mineral entry total 750,653 acres and there would 179,377 acres closed. A total of 759,740 acres would be open to the sale of mineral materials and 170,290 acres would be closed to salable minerals use to protect other resource values.

There would be 9,204 acres of public land open to commercial timber harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations in this alternative. Deferred from harvest because they are uneconomical to cut or are not feasible to cut at this time are 1,966 acres. There would be 296 acres withdrawn from timber harvest because of slope, soils or inability of the site to reproduce timber. An additional 1,981 acres were withdrawn from harvest because of the need to protect other resource values. A total of 1,259 acres of commercial timber would also receive special restrictions. Along the South Fork of the Snake River 2,925 acres of woodland would be withdrawn from woodland management. The remaining 9,848 acres of woodland would be open to selective management.

This alternative would provide 84,638 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,019 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. The objective of Alternative E would be to maintain existing perennial forage plants, maintain soil stability and stabilize areas currently in downward trend.

The Sands Habitat Management Plan (HMP) would continue to be used and updated as needed. A total of 55,000 AUMs of forage would be allowed for wildlife in the resource area. This would provide forage for the expected expansion of herd numbers over the next 20 years. An HMP would be developed for the Medicine Lodge area covering 168,678 acres. The Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and South Fork MOU with Idaho Fish and Game would continue to be followed.

Under Alternative E, 32.3 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries and/or water quality improvement and protection. This would require 28.3 miles of fence to be constructed to protect 13.5 miles of stream. Another 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.

Off-road-vehicle closures would be imposed on 43,007 acres. An additional 53,600 acres would have seasonal closures to ORV use and 12,479 acres would have vehicle restricitons to existing roads and trails. The remaining 593,233 acres would be open to off-road-vehicle use.

Under this alternative, all of both WSAs would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation. Management emphasis would favor protection of fragile resources, wildlife habitat and natural systems and encourage nonconsumptive resource uses.

Cultural resources would be managed to reduce vandalism and nonpermitted artifact removal and gradually encourage scientific archaeological research.

Approximately 648,719 acres would be provided full fire protection. There would be 25,720 acres considered for prescribed burning over the next 20 years.

Environmental Consequences

There would be no change in the acres retained in public ownership over the existing situation. Lands available for mineral leasing under standard stipulations would show a major decrease while lands closed to leasing would increase. Commercial forest land available for harvest would decrease. Ecological range condition would increase slightly while livestock AUMs would decrease. Wildlife habitat condition and available wildlife AUMs would increase. Water quality, fisheries and riparian habitat would improve in condition. Recreation opportunities would not change from the existing situation. Acreage would be added to the Wilderness Preservation System. Social and economic conditions in the area would decrease slightly over the existing situation.

1

Purpose and Need

CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE AND NEED

INTRODUCTION

The Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan (RMP) is being prepared to provide the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Falls District Office, with a comprehensive framework for managing 648,700 acres of BLM-administered public land over the next 10 years. With increasing demands for various resources, prudent stewardship of the public lands can no longer be accomplished without comprehensive land use planning. This section of the document is a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) which addresses a BLM-preferred RMP and four other altenative RMPs. Each of the RMP alternatives reflect key public land issues identified through public participation. The preferred RMP alternative reflects BLM's effort to resolve resource conflicts and assure that the public lands are managed in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

The Medicine Lodge RMP is being prepared under the authority of and in accordance with Sections 201 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579, FLPMA). Further, pursuant to Section 603 of FLPMA, this document analyzes preliminary wilderness suitability recommendations for two wilderness study areas (WSAs) located within the planning area boundary. For these WSAs, this document will make only preliminary recommendations as to their suitability or nonsuitability for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System. These recommendations will be reported through the Director of the BLM, the Secretary of the Interior, and the President to Congress. The final decision on suitability or nonsuitability of the WSAs will be made by Congress.

This document also serves as the instrument to satisfy the intent of the 1975 U.S. District Court approved agreement (Case 1983-73) between BLM and the Natural Resources Defense Council, et. al, in which BLM agreed to consider the impacts of various intensities of livestock grazing in its decision making process. Livestock grazing was identified as one of the planning issues. This issue was addressed in the land use plan and considered in this EIS.

The draft EIS is designed and intended to aid Bureau officials in the final selection of a resource management plan. The EIS further satisfies the intent of the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 40 CFR Part 1500. The intent of the CEQ regulations is to "ensure environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken." When finalized, the EIS will provide an environmental analysis of the approved RMP which may be referenced for future activity planning and project implementation associated with the RMP.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area contains about 648,700 acres of public land in eastern Idaho. It includes all or part of Bingham, Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton counties in Idaho and part of Teton county, Wyoming. An additional 140,400 acres lie within the boundary of the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. The planning area lies north and east of Idaho Falls and is bordered on the east by Wyoming and the north by Montana. The area is part of the Snake River plain. Two major river drainages, the Henry's Fork and the South Fork of the Snake River, traverse the area. These rivers provide excellent habitat for fisheries, waterfowl, raptors and big game, as well as excellent boating, fishing and camping for recreationists.

Area land forms vary from exposed lava flows in the south to prominent sand dunes in the central portion. Foothills, bisected by alluvial fans, lie at the mouths of canyons that extend into the mountains to the north and east. Elevation varies from 4,700 feet near Idaho Falls to 10,100 feet near the Montana line. Upland climate ranges from semi-arid to sub-humid. Precipitation averages 8 to 20 inches a year, falling mostly during the winter and spring.

Most public lands in the area are dry grazing intermingled with and adjacent to irrigated farm lands. Most grazing land is marginal for agricultural development and is left over from Homestead Act and Desert Land Act settlement. Livestock use the public land during all seasons of the year.

The total population in the area is about 120,000 people. The area's largest communities are Idaho Falls, Rexburg, St. Anthony, Ashton, Rigby, Dubois, Terreton, and Driggs.

Agriculture and agricultural related industries provide the base for the local economy. Also contributing significantly to the economy are recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, camping, and off-road-vehicle use. The major transportation routes from the west to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks cross through this area, increasing the recreational use and adding to the general economy.

SCOPING AND ISSUES IDENTIFICATION

Issue identification began in the spring of 1981 by conducting several meetings and sending out 450 issue response forms. Fifty people responded to our request for comments, with 32 of those replies addressing management concerns in the area. Meetings were held with other land managing agencies, county governments, Fort Hall Indian Tribal Council, and with concerned individuals. A total of 55 persons attended those meetings. All comments received and a record of those submitting comments are on file in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area, Idaho Falls District Office.

The issues presented here are those that received major emphasis in the public responses and ones that need a land use decision in the resource management plan.

Issue 1: Public Land Transfer

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area has a scattered land pattern and some parcels are isolated. Individuals having isolated public land parcels within private land holdings want to see them sold. Other comments were to exchange public land where possible to improve manageability. Comments received on Omitted Lands recommended retention of all Omitted Lands in public ownership. Several comments, letters and public statements were received, both supporting and opposing land transfer. Comments were received from both private citizens and from other federal and state agencies.

Questions to be Answered:

1. What public lands should be transferred out of public ownership or consolidated with other public lands?
2. Which public lands have agricultural potential?
3. What should be done with isolated tracts and omitted lands?

Issue 2: Mineral and Energy Exploration and Development.

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area lies within the overthrust belt and interest has been shown for oil and gas leasing and exploration. There is also interest in geothermal leasing. Oil and energy related companies have urged BLM to leave public lands open to exploration until energy and minerals potentials are known. Wildlife and other interests are concerned about protection of habitat and environmentally sensitive areas such as the Henry's Fork and South Fork of the Snake River. Comments were received both supporting and not supporting development of energy and minerals. This was not an intense concern as long as precautions are taken to minimize impacts to wildlife habitat.

Questions to be answered:

1. Should some public lands be closed to mineral leasing?
2. Should any areas be withdrawn from mineral entry?
3. What special conditions should be placed on mineral exploration and development?

Issue 3: Timber Resource Utilization

Timber sales have taken place in the resource area in the past. The demand for firewood has increased over the last few years and is expected to remain high. Comments received expressed the desire to continue timber resource utilization and coordinating the firewood program between the USFS and the BLM. Concern was also expressed over elk use in Douglas-fir areas. Public comment was generally in favor of promoting timber resource utilization with concern for elk use in Douglas-fir areas. Overall concern is low because BLM's volume is low compared to USFS.

Questions to be answered:

1. Should any areas be closed to timber harvesting?

2. Should restrictions be placed on timber harvesting?

Issue 4: Livestock Use

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area is important for livestock use, both sheep and cattle, but also includes critical deer and elk winter range. Portions of the resource area are spring and fall staging areas for deer and elk. It is important that both livestock and wildlife use be maintained or improved. Comments were received on all sides of the livestock use issue. Two comments wanted livestock use maximized, some wanted livestock use maintained at the existing level, four comments wanted livestock use reduced, but the majority wanted both livestock and wildlife use maintained or improved. Interest was also shown in the development of additional range improvements as long as wildlife needs and concerns are taken into account. Because of the importance of livestock use to the local economy and the importance of the deer and elk habitat to the local economy, this issue is one of the most sensitive in the RMP.

Questions to be answered:

1. How should the range resource be managed to meet existing and future livestock demand?

2. How much forage should be designated for livestock use?

3. What special conditions should be placed on livestock grazing?

Issue 5: Wildlife Use

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area supports four major big game species (elk, deer, moose, and antelope) and a large array of small game and non-game species. About 2,000 elk and 800-1400 deer winter on the Sands Habitat Management Area north and west of St. Anthony. Approximately 1,400-1800 elk and 1,600-2200 deer winter on the Tex Creek management area southwest of Idaho Falls. Active bald eagle nests and numerous osprey nests exist on public lands along the South Fork, Henry's Fork and main Snake River. Comments emphasized maintaining and improving elk and deer winter ranges (Tex Creek, Sand Creek, Medicine Lodge Canyon). No comments were received calling for a reduction in wildlife. Concern was expressed in preserving migration routes for elk, deer and antelope. Another area of major concern was protection of the South Fork ecosystem, riparian areas and birds of prey. Comments on installing and modifying range projects for wildlife purposes were received. It was expressed that elk herd expansion at the expense of livestock was not wanted unless State Endowment Lands are compensated. Concern was expressed for the preservation of sage grouse habitat and the purchasing of private lands that are critical to maintaining optimum big game herds. There is a Ferrugenous hawk nesting concentration in the vicinity of Hamer and a Swainson's Hawk nesting concentration around Crystal Butte.

Questions to be answered:

1. How should the range resource be managed to meet existing and future wildlife demands?

2. How much forage should be designated for wildlife use?

Issue 6: Recreation and ORV Use

There is good potential for recreation use and development within the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. Areas of recreation concentration are in the South Fork of the Snake River and the Sand Dunes area north of St. Anthony. Most other recreation in the area is of the dispersed nature. Comments were received on both sides of the ORV issue. Some wanted the Sand Dunes kept open to ORVs and others wanted ORVs kept off areas such as Big Sandy. There were also views on developed recreation sites. Several comments advocated creating more environmental education and interpretive programs such as on the Cress Creek Trail.

Questions to be answered:

1. What areas should be designated as open, closed or limited to motorized vehicles?

2. What areas should be developed as recreation sites?

3. Should the South Fork of the Snake River receive special designation as a scenic or recreational river?

Issue 7: Wilderness Designation

There are two areas in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area which have been determined to be wilderness study areas. Considerable controversy and a lot of public participation efforts have gone into the wilderness program. Comments were received recommending BLM consider South Fork islands for wilderness designation. Comments received on the Sand Dunes consisted of keeping them open to ORVs, keeping Big Sandy free from ORV use,maintaining dunes for multiple use, making part of the dunes into Research Natural Area, no wilderness, and not recommending areas with mineral or energy potential for wilderness designation.

Questions to be answered:

1. Which areas should be recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System?

2. If not recommended and designated as wilderness, how will the Wilderness Study Areas be managed?

Issue 8: Water and Water Quality

This issue is one developed within BLM. Part of the concern deals with the protection of water quality and riparian areas that occur on public lands in the area. Public ownership of water sources and of riparian areas is small and must be protected. The second part of the issue deals with the Soil Conservation Service's (SCS) Willow Creek 208 Watershed Project. This is an authorized project that deals with control of erosion in this area. There are public lands within the area and management needs to be consistent with the objectives of that project.

Questions to be answered:

1. Which riparian areas need to be improved in the area and which maintained?

2. How should the public lands be managed to compliment the SCS Willow Creek 208 Project?

Issue 9: Fire Management

This issue is one developed within BLM. The use of fire as a vegetation management tool is a management concern within Idaho. Appropriate constraints on the fire program are needed to protect or enhance sensitive and significant resource values. This concern is recognized within BLM and one which needs to be addressed within resource management plans.

Questions to be answered:

1. What areas should be designated for full suppression, limited suppression, suppression with restrictions, and prescribed burns?

2. What restrictions are needed in fire suppression to protect sensitive resource values?

2

Alternatives

ALTERNATIVES

Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations and the BLM resource management planning regulations require the formulation of alternatives. Each alternative represents a complete and reasonable plan to guide future management of public land and resources. One alternative must represent no action. This means a continuation of present level or systems of resource use. The other alternatives are to provide a range of choices from those favoring resource production to those favoring resource protection.

The planning issues that were determined in the planning process dictatated the way in which alternatives were formulated. Land, resources and programs administered by the BLM are proposed for changes in management based on the preferred means of resolving all issues. Those lands, resources and programs not affected by the resolution of any issue will be managed in the future essentially as they are at present. Future changes will be permitted based on case-by-case analyses and in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and policy.

ALTERNATIVES ELIMINATED FROM CONSIDERATION

Two additional alternatives were considered but not developed for analysis in the RMP/EIS. These alternatives do not meet the standards in Section Two VI. C. 4 of the Idaho RMP Guidebook:

-Consistent with existing law and regulations;
-Reflect probable future funding levels, technology or other constraining factors;
-Manageable.

Maximum Grazing Alternative

The objectives of this alternative would be to improve the range, establish grazing systems, adjust season of use and produce the maximum amount of livestock forage possible without depleting the basic production capability of the soil. This alternative was eliminated from consideration because (1) future funding will not likely allow the amount of range improvement associated with this program, (2) the impacts created on other programs would not be acceptable or allowable.

No Grazing Alternative

The objective of this alternative would be to remove all livestock use from the public land. This alternative was not developed because (1) Livestock use on public land provides approximately $1.4 million to permittee livestock income and this would be lost, (2) Resource conditions do not warrant prohibition of livestock grazing resource area-wide, (3) This would not be consistent with existing laws and regulations for multiple use, (4) The cost of removal of range improvement projects not benefiting other programs would be prohibitive, (5) The enforcement of no grazing on the highly fragmented pattern of public lands in the resource area would be unmanageable and cost prohibitive.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED IN DETAIL

Items Included in the Alternative Descriptions

The description of alternative plans presented later in this chapter each include a discussion of alternative goals, multiple use and transfer areas, other resource uses and a summary of activity plans. These components are described immediately below. In addition, there are elements of the alternatives that are the same for all the alternatives. To avoid unnecessary repetition these elements have been presented in the draft plan (Part I) only. They include multiple use and transfer class, purposes and policies, standard operating procedures, support requirements, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation guidelines.

Goals

Goals are general states or conditions that resource management is designed to achieve. They are generally not quantifiable. Goals are the basis for developing objectives.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas

Multiple use and transfer areas were delineated to describe land use allocations for the Medicine Lodge RMP Alternatives. The multiple use and transfer designations will change from one alternative to the next as a change in resource use emphasis is expressed. The acreage in each multiple use and transfer area is shown by alternative in Table 2-1, page 2-23. These multiple use and transfer categories are significant in that once a plan has been selected and approved, the categories cannot be changed without a plan amendment. General provisions for multiple use and transfer areas were presented in Part I.

In addition to multiple use and transfer areas, each alternative plan includes a discussion of other resource uses. These are resource uses that occur in more than one multiple use area and are not addressed in each multiple use area discussion.

Objectives are stated in each discussion of multiple use and transfer areas or other resource uses. Objectives are resource specific conditions to be achieved. They are well defined to guide future management and preparation of activity plans. Where possible, they are quantified.

Required actions to accomplish the objectives are discussed for the multiple use and transfer areas or other resource uses. Examples of required actions are range improvements, ORV restrictions and development of more detailed management plans and activity plans.

Summary of Activity Plans

Each alternative plan description ends with a summary of activity plans required for implementation of the plan. Activity plans are site specific, detailed plans developed after approval of the RMP. The RMP identifies where activity plans are needed to implement the general mangement decisions of the RMP.

Activity plans are generally resource specific covering major program areas. Examples of activity plans are habitat mangement plans (HMPs) for a wildlife management area, allotment management plans (AMPs) for specific grazing allotments and a fire management plan for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area.

Description of Alternatives

Five alternative plans were developed for consideration in the selection of a preferred plan for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. Each alternative addresses the planning issues in a different way. The alternatives were developed to cover a range of possible resource uses. Thus, the environmental consequences of various management options were available for consideration in selection of a preferred alternative.

Alternative A

Goals: The "No Action" alternative would continue present management and will serve as the baseline for analyzing all other alternatives. Resource use levels for Alternative A were established by examining current use levels. The present level of management on the public lands would continue while measures would be taken to prevent or correct deteriorating conditions. Any changes in management would be brought about through monitoring and the environmental analysis process. All actions would be handled on a case by case basis.

Management actions required to implement an existing activity plan could be accomplished. New uses, such as communication sites, rights-of-way and landfills could occur subject to environmental review. The resource management guidelines discussed at the beginning of this chapter would apply. Land transfer actions would apply only to those lands where no conflicts occur and where transfer would be of benefit to the federal government and in the best public interest.

No wilderness study areas would be recommended for wilderness designation. Those areas not recommended for wilderness designation would be managed for their multiple use values.

As defined by BLM policy, Alternative A is the proposed action for livestock grazing.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas in Alternative A

Map 3 shows the location of the multiple use and transfer areas for Alternative A.

M 1 - Moderate Use, 607,944 acres. No special limitations or restrictions on the type or intensity of resource use would be applied. Valid uses would be allowed subject to environmental review and stipulations or special conditions to protect resources. This area would be open to ORV use.

L 1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, 140,415 acres. This area is a withdrawal by the Department of Energy. All of the area is currently withdrawn from leasable and locatable mineral exploration or development, 45% is withdrawn from disposal of salable minerals. There is grazing on about

119,500 acres of the withdrawal with the rest being closed. Other uses are prohibited or restricted.

L 2 - Game Creek, 1380 acres. This area is a municipal watershed and is closed to livestock grazing. It is also open to leasing under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction, but beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 3 - Menan Butte, 1120 acres. This area has been designated a National Natural Landmark and contains fragile soils and is of unique geologic interest. Menan Butte is closed to off-road-vehicle use (ORV) and no grazing is allowed. It is also closed to sales of mineral materials. There are 300 acres open to fluid mineral leasing but beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 4 - Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area, 21,100 acres. In order to protect the wilderness characteristics of the Sand Mountain WSA, it is assumed that development of fluid mineral resources within the WSA would require directional drilling from outside the WSA. Most of the area is beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 5 - South Fork of the Snake River, 4500 acres. Approximately 400 acres of public land are leased under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction and are beyond the reach of directional drilling. About 4300 acres are included in the Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal and are closed to locatable mineral entry.

T 1 - Transfer, 2015 acres. These areas would be available for transfer from federal ownership. Transfer could be by sale, exchange, agricultural entry, or other means as determined appropriate. Detailed examination would be conducted for these tracts prior to the final decision about transfer of type of transfer. Examinations would consider threatened and endangered species, cultural resources and other resource values.

These transfer acres are composed of 540 acres which would be transferred from public ownership by sale or exchange. An additional 1475 acres of public land have Desert Land Entry Applications filed on them which need to be examined and processed.

Other Resource Uses in Alternative A

Energy and Minerals: A total of 408,100 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 320,920 acres with seasonal occupancy restrictions and 65,630 acres under no surface occupancy restrictions. There would be 135,380 acres closed to solid and fluid mineral leasing.

A total of 793,110 acres would be open to locatable mineral entry and 136,920 acres closed to protect other resource values.

A total of 797,540 acres would be open to mineral material sales and 132,490 acres closed.

Forest Management: Approximately 14,410 acres of public land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations.

Under this alternative 12,773 acres of woodland would be available for selective management.

Livestock Forage: Provide 88,302 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,019 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. Average stocking rate would be 8.4 acres per AUM (See Table 2-1.).

The objective for Alternative A would be to maintain existing livestock use. No range improvements are proposed for this alternative.

The proposed livestock stocking level of 88,302 AUMs is the five year average actual use less any AUMs associated with the transfer category. For some allotments, less than five years of actual use was used because wildfires closed a portion or all of the allotments to grazing.

A stocking level of 88,302 AUMs is being proposed for Alternative A even though the present active preference is 103,281 AUMs. The five year average actual use level is a better indication of the existing ecological condition and trend and present management than the active preference, which includes 14.5 percent nonuse.

Wildlife Management: The Sands Habitat Management Plan includes 208,532 acres of public lands and would continue to be implemented and the objectives stated in the plan would be followed. In addition, the guidelines established by the Memorandum of Understanding for the South Fork of the Snake River and the Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement with the Idaho Fish and Game would be followed.

Approximately 11,500 total acres are scheduled for prescribed burn in the Edie Creek Bench area and an additional 4,260 total acres under the Sands HMP (see Table 2-1).

There are 35,865 AUMs of wildlife forage being proposed under this alternative to satisfy existing demands.

Water/Water Quality: Approximately 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory conditon.

Public land within the SCS Willow Creek 208 project would be managed in accordance with that watershed protection plan.

Recreation:

ORV Designations: Under this alternative, 1,120 acres would be closed to ORV use in the Menan Butte area and 21,580 acres in the Sand Mountain and Stinking Springs area would have seasonal closures to protect big game wintering areas.

Special Designations: Under this alternative the National Natural Landmark designation would remain on the 1,120 acres of Menan Butte.

Wilderness: The wilderness recommendation is nonsuitable under this alternative for both WSAs. The areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress acts. If the 2 WSAs were not designated as wilderness by Congress, they would be managed for other multiple uses as outlined in this alternative.

Fire Management: All areas would be considered as full suppression. Prescribed burning would occur on approximately 15,760 acres of which 50% would be burned.

Summary of Activity Plans Required for Implementation of Alternative A

Habitat Management Plan for Edie Creek Bench.
Extensive Recreation Management Plan

Alternative B

Goals: This alternative would favor production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations. Management direction would favor higher livestock stocking levels, more range improvements, land disposal for agricultural development, and transfer of isolated or difficult to manage parcels out of federal ownership. Restrictions on mining, mineral leasing, mineral material removal, and off-road-vehicle use would be minimized.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas in Alternative B

Map 4 shows multiple use and transfer areas for Alternative B.

M 1 - Moderate Use, 604,723 acres. No special limitations or restrictions on the type or intensity of resource use would be applied in this area. Valid uses would be allowed subject to environmental review and stipulations or special conditions to protect resources. This area would be open to ORV use.

L 1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, 140,415 acres. This area is a withdrawal by the Department of Energy. Under BLM's recent proposal for withdrawal modification, 15 percent of the area would be withdrawn from mineral leasing and all of the area would remain closed to locatable mineral entry. There is grazing on about 119,500 acres of the withdrawal with the rest being closed.

L 2 - Game Creek, 1,380 acres. This area is a municipal watershed and is closed to livestock grazing. It is also open to leasing under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction but beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 3 - Menan Butte, 1,120 acres. This area has been designated a National Natural Landmark and contains fragile soils and is of unique geologic interest. Menan Butte is closed to off-road-vehicle use (ORV) and no grazing is allowed. It is also closed to sales of mineral materials. There are 300 acres open to fluid mineral leasing but beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 5 - South Fork of the Snake River, 4,300 acres. Approximately 400 acres of public land are leased under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction and are beyond the reach of such an operation. About 4,300 acres are included in the Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal and are closed to locatable mineral entry.

L 9 - Timber Withdrawal, 570 acres. This acreage would be withdrawn from timber harvest to protect Threatened and Endangered Species habitat and critical wildlife habitat. Because of small acre size these tracts were not shown on map 4a.

T 1 - Transfer, 25,466 acres. These areas would be available for transfer from federal ownership. Transfer could be by sale, exchange, agricultural entry, or other means as determined appropriate. Detailed examination would be conducted for these tracts prior to the final decision about transfer or type of transfer. Examinations would consider threatened and endangered species, cultural resources and other resource values.

T 2 - This area has a mixed land ownership and transfer action would be aimed at transfer of public lands within the area. Priority for transfer actions would be (1) State exchange, either within the area or for public land acquisition in other areas (2) private exchange, and (3) sale.

T 3 - This area lies within the Sands Habitat Management Area and has a very mixed land ownership. Transfer actions in this area will be aimed at acquisition of nonpublic lands and consolidation of existing public lands to enhance wildlife management. The use of state exchange would be given priority under this Alternative to consolidate ownership patterns.

Other Resource Uses in Alternative B

Energy and Minerals: A total of 566,440 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 308,520 acres with seasonal occupancy restrictions, and 27,170 acres under no surface occupancy restrictions. Only 27,900 acres would be closed to mineral leasing. This alternative would include opening about 106,840 acres of the INEL to mineral leasing.

Areas open to locatable mineral entry total 794,090 acres. Areas closed total 135,940 acres.

A total of 915,510 acres would be open to sales of mineral materials and only 14,520 acres closed to protect other resource values.

Forest Management: Approximately 13,841 acres of public land would be open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations under this alternative. Another 569 acres would be lost through transfer actions.

Under this alternative, 12,638 acres of woodland would be available for selective management. One hundred thirty five acres of woodlands would be withdrawn from harvest around existing bald eagle nesting sites.

Livestock Management: Provide 108,835 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,019 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. Average stocking rate would be 6.9 acres per AUM (See Table 2-1).

The objective of Alternative B would be to maintain or improve existing perennial forage plants, maintain soil stability, stabilize areas currently in downward trend, and increase availability of perennial forage plants.

Range improvements would be accomplished in support of achieving the objectives stated above. See Table 2-1.

Total cost of the improvements would be $2,772,740.

Increases could be up to full preference or beyond depending on trend, actual use and feasibility of range improvements. Range improvements, in some allotments, and existing forage production and facilities would allow for the proposed increases. Grazing preference was not considered on lands in a transfer category.

The grazing preference level proposed for Alternative B assumes an optimistic future funding level for implementation of range improvements. Burning is the preferred method of brush control and would be used where ground cover is adequate to carry fire and species composition would allow recovery of desirable vegetation.

The initial stocking level of 108,835 AUMs is 23% higher than the current five year average actual use and slightly higher than the current active preference. There are several reasons for this stocking level.

-Alternative B goals favor higher stocking levels.

-Although the current rate of 14.5% nonuse may continue into the future, the exact rate of nonuse is unpredictable. Actual use is tied to market conditions and other factors such as weather and fire. Thus, if Alternative B were implemented, the initial stocking level of 108,835 AUMs may or may not be fully utilized. The initial stocking level of 108,835 AUMs is used for analysis of the environmental effects in the event it were fully utilized.

-The initial stocking level of 108,835 AUMs for Alternative B may not be supported in a drought year when forage production is low. This would be handled by temporary suspension.

The initial stocking rate of 108,835 AUMs would occur based on monitoring data as discussed under Implementation in Part I, page 47. Increases that are dependent on range improvements would occur only if funding for the necessary improvements is available and the projects are completed. Feasibility for project implementation would be handled on a case-by-case basis as the activity plans are developed. Decreases resulting from land transfers would occur only as the identified tracts are transferred from federal ownership.

Changes in season of use would occur in some allotments where there is a conflict with other resource needs. Altered turnout dates and/or season of use may be used to improve range condition, improve vigor of perennial vegetation and implement reductions needed to achieve management goals.

Wildlife Habitat: The Sands Habitat Mangement Plan would continue to be used and updated. A total of 24,601 AUMs of wildlife forage would be allowed under this alternative.

Range improvements would take wildlife needs into consideration where possible.

An HMP would be developed for the Edie Creek Bench area covering 11,500 acres. Objectives for this HMP would be to improve deer, antelope, sagegrouse, and moose habitat in the area. This would be accomplished through controlled burning and livestock use adjustments.

The Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and the South Fork MOU would continue to be followed.

Water/Water Quality: Under Alternative B 23.9 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries or water quality improvement and protection. This would require 4 miles of fence to be built to protect 2 miles of stream. Approximately 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.

Public lands within the SCS Willow Creek 208 project would be managed in cooperation with other land owners to implement the watershed protection plan.

Recreation:

ORV Designations: Under Alternative B, 1,120 acres would be closed to ORV use in the Menan Butte area. An additional 21,580 acres in the Sand Mountain and Stinking Springs area would have a seasonal closure to protect big game wintering areas.

Special Designations: The National Natural Landmark designation would be maintained on Menan Butte. In addition, Special Recreation Management Designations would be applied to the Sands, Juniper Mountain area and to the Snake River. This would provide guidance for construction of user facilities such as campgrounds, trails and access.

The Cress Creek Trail has been nominated as a National Recreation Trail. This interpretive trail is one mile long and provides access to a natural area. Many schools and groups use this area yearly.

Wilderness: The two WSAs totaling 21,870 acres would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress makes final determination. If the two WSAs were not designated as wilderness by Congress, they would be managed for other multiple uses as outlined in this Alternative.

Fire Management: Approximately 648,719 acres would be provided full suppression under Alternative B.

In addition to the above, 164,328 acres would be considered for prescribed burning. A burn plan would be developed for each area which describes the objectives and prescription for each burn.

Activity Plans Required for Implementation of Alternative B

Habitat Management Plan for Edie Creek Bench
Habitat Management Plan for South Fork of the Snake River

Eighty-seven Allotment Management Plans; one for each allotment in the Improve category.

One Stream Management Plan for Sand Creek.

Two Special Recreation Management Plans
One each for the Sands area and for the Snake River.

Extensive Recreation Area Management Plan

Five Fire Management Plans
One for each area in which prescribed fire would be used as a mangement tool.

Some of the activity plans listed above may be consolidated into a single multiple use plan to cover the same area.

Alternative C

Goals: This is the BLM's Preferred Alternative. A variety of resource uses would be allowed. Production and use of commodity resources and commercial use authorizations would occur, while protecting fragile resources and wildlife habitat, preserving natural systems and cultural values, and allowing for nonconsumptive resource uses. A balanced approach to multiple use would be pursued. Resource use levels would be within the range set by Alternatives B and E.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas in Alternative C

Map 5 shows the location of the multiple use and transfer areas for Alternative C.

M 1 - Moderate Use, 581,164 acres. No special limitations or restrictions on the type or intensity of resource use would be applied in this area. Valid uses would be allowed subject to environmental review and stipulations or special conditions to protect resources. This area would be open to ORV use.

L 1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, 140,415 acres. This area is a withdrawal by the Department of Energy. Under BLM's recent proposal to modify the withdrawal, 15% of the area would be closed to mineral leasing and all of the area would remain closed to locatable mineral entry. There is grazing on about 119,500 acres of the withdrawal with the rest being closed. Other uses are prohibited or restricted.

L 2 - Game Creek, 1,380 acres. This area is a municipal watershed and is closed to livestock grazing. It is also open to leasing under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction, but about 200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 6 - Nine Mile Knoll Area of Critical Environmental Concern, 25,000 acres. Wildlife habitat would be a major concern in this area. Much of the area has been nominated for designation as a National Natural Landmark, and if designated will be managed to protect the area's natural integrity.

L 7 - Medicine Lodge Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Area, 5,920 acres. This area currently has no roads in it and would continue to be managed as a nonmotorized area.

L 5 - Snake River, 15,352 acres. The river system would be withdrawn from woodland management. About 800 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling. About 4,300 acres are currently withdrawn from locatable mineral entry and an additional 6,100 acres would be recommended for withdrawal from entry. This area includes the 1,120 acres of Menan Butte.

L 9- Timber Withdrawal, 1,114 acres. This acreage would be withdrawn from timber harvest to protect Threatened and Endangered Species habitat and critical wildlife habitat. Some acres were also withdrawn because of site limitations for forest reproduction. Due to the small size of the tracts involved they were not shown on map 5a.

T 1 - Transfer, 8,129 acres. These areas would be available for transfer from federal ownership. Transfer could be by sale, exchange, agricultural entry, or other means as determined appropriate. Detailed examination would be conducted for these tracts prior to the final decision about transfer or type of transfer. Examinations would consider threatened and endangered speices, cultural resources and other resource values.

T 2 - Transfer. This area has a mixed land ownership, with public land, state land and private land. Transfer action under this alternative in this area will be aimed at state and private exchange for consolidation of ownership. Priority for transfer actions would be (1) state or private exchange within the area or for land acquisition within Area T1, (2) sale of isolated tracts.

T 3 - Transfer. This area lies within the Sands Habitat Management Area and has a very mixed land ownership. Transfer actions in this area will be aimed at acquisition of nonpublic lands and consolidation of existing public lands to enhance wildlife management. The use of state exchange for consolidation of land ownership will be given priority.

Other Resource Uses in Alternative C

Lands: Transfer and retention of public lands was addressed above for this alternative. All other areas are open to rights-of-way application and will be subject to the environmental process and stipulations imposed by the Bureau.

Energy and Minerals: A total of 515,040 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 341,820 acres with seasonal occupancy restrictions and 44,870 acres under no surface occupancy restrictions. Only 28,300 acres would be closed to mineral leasing and 857 acres closed to solid mineral leasing. This alternative would include opening about 106,840 acres of the INEL to mineral leasing.

Areas open to locatable mineral entry total 786,673 acres and there would be 143,357 acres closed.

A total of 869,960 acres would be open to sale of mineral materials and 60,070 acres would be closed to protect other resource values.

Forestry: There would be 10,982 acres of public land open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations under the preferred alternative. Deferred from harvest would be 1,966 acres which are uneconomical or not feasible to cut at this time. There would be 296 acres withdrawn from timber harvest because of slope, soils or inability of the site to reproduce timber. An additional 818 acres were withdrawn from harvest because of protection of other resource values or the acreage would be lost through transfer actions.

There would be 2,925 acres of woodland along the South Fork of the Snake River withdrawn from harvesting.

Livestock Management: Provide 100,449 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,000 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. Average stocking rate would be 7.4 acres per AUM.

The objective of Alternative C would be to maintain or improve existing perennial forage plants, maintain soil stability, stabilize areas currently in downward trend, and increase availability of perennial forage plants.

Range improvements would be accomplished in support of achieving the objectives stated above. See Table 2-1.

Total cost of the range improvements would be $1,425,741.

Increases could be up to full preference or beyond depending on trend, actual use and feasibility of range improvements. Range improvements, in some allotments, and existing forage production and facilities would allow for the proposed increases. No grazing preference was proposed on lands in a transfer category.

Those allotments which require a reduction in grazing use would be reduced over a 5 year period through the use of monitoring. See Appendix B, page 14 for allotments that would receive increases and decreases.

The grazing preference level proposed in Alternative C assumes an optimistic future funding level for implementation of range improvements. Burning is the preferred method of brush control and would be used where ground cover is adequate to carry fire and where species composition would allow recovery of desirable vegetation.

The initial stocking level of 100,449 AUM's is 14 percent higher than the current 5 year average actual use and is 3 percent lower than current active preference. There are several reasons why this stocking level was chosen.

-No significant conflicts with other resources were identified at this stocking level.

-The methodology used to determine the proposed stocking level indicates that the objectives for livestock forage can be met at this stocking level with the range improvements listed above.

-Although the current rate of 14.5 percent nonuse may continue into the future, the exact amount of nonuse is unpredictable. Actual use is tied to market conditions and other factors such as weather and fire. Thus, if Alternative C were implemented, the initial stocking level of 100,449 AUMs may or may not be fully utilized. The initial stocking level of 100,449 AUMs is used for analysis of the environmental effects in the event it were fully utilized.

-The initial stocking level of 100,449 AUMs for Alternative C may not be supported in a drought year when forage production is low. This would be handled by temporary suspension.

The initial stocking rate of 100,449 AUMs would occur based on monitoring data as discussed under Implementation in Part I. Increases dependent on range improvements would occur only if funding for the necessary improvements is available and the projects are completed. Feasibility for project implementation would be handled on a case-by-case basis as the activity plans are developed. Decreases resulting from land transfers would occur only as the identified tracts are transferred from federal ownership.

Changes in season of use would occur on some allotments where there is a conflict with other resource needs. Altered turnout dates and/or season of use may be used to improve range condition, improve vigor of perennial vegetation and implement reductions needed to achieve management goals.

Wildlife: The Sands Habitat Management Plan (HMP)would continue to be used and updated as needed. A total of 49,163 AUMs of forage would be allowed under this alternative. This would provide forage for expected herd numbers over the next 20 years.

Habitat improvement projects would be implemented for wildlife purposes. These projects would be incorporated into range projects which would be designed to take wildlife needs into consideration.

The Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and the South Fork of the Snake River MOU with the Idaho Fish and Game would continue to be followed.

A management plan for the South Fork of the Snake River will be developed. Wildlife values will be one of the key resources planned for in that area.

Water/Water Quality: Under Alternative C, 30.5 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries and/or water quality improvement and protection. This would require 13.6 miles of fence to be built to protect 6.8 miles of stream. Another 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.

Public land within the SCS Willow Creek 208 Watershed Project area would be managed in cooperation with other land owners and agencies to implement the watershed protection plan.

Recreation:

ORV Designations: Off-road-vehicle closures would be imposed on 18,907 acres in Alternative C.

An additional 69,400 acres would have seasonal closures to ORV use and 27,889 acres would have vehicle restrictions to existing roads and trails. The remaining 601,923 acres would be open to off-road-vehicle use.

Special Designations: The National Natural Landmark designation would be maintained on 1,120 acres on Menan Butte. Three areas would be nominated for designation as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). See Appendix D for additional detail.

1. Sands - This area would be managed to protect the elk migration route and elk habitat around the hook of the sands. This area is critical to this wintering elk herd. In addition to elk, deer and moose also winter in this area.

2. Snake River - This area would be managed to protect the cottonwood riparian zone along the Snake River. This zone provides habitat for the endangered bald eagle. The river also has high scenic values and provides many recreational use days to the public.

3. Menan Butte - This area has unique geologic values which are used and studied by local schools. The soils in the area are fragile and need protection to retain the unique values of the area

A Special Recreation Management Area designation would be applied to the Sand Dunes complex and also the Snake River. These areas receive considerable recreation use and also have other resource values to be considered. This designation will provide a means of more detailed planning to accomodate the recreation demands and allow for other resource values.

Research Natural Area designations would be given to one area.
1. Menan Butte

Scenic and Recreational River - 61 miles of the South Fork River System would be recommended for further study under the Wild and Scenic River Act.

The Cress Creek Trail would be nominated as a National Recreational Trail. This interpretive trail is one mile long and provides access to a natural area. Many schools and groups use this area yearly.

Wilderness: The 21,870 acres in the two WSAs would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management Policy until Congress makes final determination. If these two WSAs are not designated as wilderness by Congress, they would be managed for other multiple uses as outlined in this alternative.

Cultural Resources: Three cultural resource activity plans would be written and implemented. Plans would emphasize site monitoring and surveillance. This would reduce vandalism and nonpermitted artifact removal. Plans would favor conservation for future uses over immediate management and scientific uses. Nez Perce National Historic Trail would be extensively identified and interpreted.

Fire Management: Approximately 429,301 acres would be provided full suppression under Alternative C. The remaining 217,196 acres would be included in a limited suppression plan. Included in the above are 51,505 acres that would be considered for prescribed burning over the next 20 years. See Map 5. A burn plan would be developed for each area which describes the prescription for each burn.

Activity Plans Required for Implementation of Alternative C

One Lands Activity Plan to cover all land transfer proposals in the area.

Eighty-seven Allotment Management Plans; one for each allotment in the Improve category.

Four Habitat Management Plans;
- Medicine Lodge Creek
- West Slope Management Area
- Table Butte
- Snake River

Two Stream Management Plans for Sand Creek and Kelly Canyon.

One ORV Designation Implementation Plan
Detailing how ORV designations for the planning area would be implemented including public awareness, signing and enforcement.

Three Areas of Critical Environmental Concern Management Plans
One each for the Sands, the Snake River and Menan Butte.

Two Special Recreation Management Plans
One each for the Sand Dunes Complex and the Snake River System.

Extensive Recreation Area Management Plan

Three Cultural Resources Management Plans

One Fire Management Plan
Detailed information as to the prescription that is to be applied to the limited suppression areas and to the prescribed burn fire areas.

Some of the Activity Plans listed above may be consolidated into a single multiple use plan to cover the same area.

Alternative D

Goals: The partial wilderness alternative considers part of the Sand Mountain and Snake River Islands WSAs as potential wilderness. All use levels except for Wilderness, Energy and Minerals and Lands would remain the same as for Alternative C, the preferred alternative.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas in Alternative D

Map 6 shows the multiple use and transfer areas for Alternative D.

M 1 - Moderate Use, 574,710 acres. No special limitations or restrictions on the type or intensity of resource use would apply to this area. Valid uses would be allowed subject to environmental review and stipulations or special conditions to protect resources. This area would be open to ORV use.

L 1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, 140,415 acres. This area is a withdrawal by the Department of Energy. Under BLM's recent proposal for withdrawal modification, 15 percent of the area would be withdrawn from mineral leasing and all of the area would remain closed to locatable mineral entry. There is grazing on about 119,500 acres of the withdrawal with the rest being closed.

L 2 - Game Creek, 1,380 acres. This area is a municipal watershed and is closed to livestock grazing. It is also open to leasing under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction, but about 200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L5 - Snake River, 15,352 acres. The river system would be withdrawn from woodland harvest. This area includes the 1,120 acres of Menan Butte. Partial wilderness designation would close 139 acres to mineral leasing. About 3,200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling. About 10,400 acres would be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.

L 6 - Sands Partial Wilderness and ACEC, 28,060 acres. In this partial wilderness alternative, 6,560 acres are closed to mineral leasing. The ACEC would protect wildlife habitat in the area.

L 7 - Medicine Lodge Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Area, 5,920 acres. This area currently has no roads in it and would be managed as a non-motorized area.

L 8 - Medicine Lodge Mineral Withdrawal, 4,000 acres. Within this area are an estimated 4,000 acres that have a significant potential for the development of industrial grade limestone deposits and are not currently under mining claims. This 4,000 acres is proposed to be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry for protection of sensitive big game winter range.

L9 - Timber Withdrawal, 1,114 acres. This acreage would be withdrawn from timber harvest to protect Threatened and Endangered Species habitat and critical wildlife habitat. Some acres were also withdrawn because of site limitations for forest reproduction. Due to the small size of the tracts involved they were not shown on map 6a.

T 1 - Transfer 2,075 acres from public ownership.

T 2 - Transfer. Same as Alternative C.

T 3 - Transfer. Same as Alternative C.

Other Resource Uses in Alternative D

Lands: Transfer of 680 acres would be by exchange or sale. Another 1,475 acres have been applied for through Desert Land Entry.

Energy and Minerals: A total of 515,040 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations, 330,860 acres would have seasonal restrictions and 49,131 acres would be open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions. A total of 34,999 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing, with 857 more acres losed to solid mineral leasing. This alternative would include opening the 106,040 acres of the INEL to mineral leasing. Areas open to locatable mineral entry would total 776,113 acres and there would be 153,917 acres closed.

A total of 858,600 acres would be open for the sale of mineral materials and 71,430 would be closed to mineral materials use to protect other resource values.

Forestry: Same as Alternative C.

Livestock Management: Same as Alternative C.

Wildlife: Same as Alternative C..

Water/Water Quality: Same as Alternative C.

Recreation: Same as Alternative C.

Wilderness: A total of 6,715 acres would be recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. The remaining 15,155 acres would be recommended as nonsuitable. These areas would be managed under the Interim Management policy until Congress makes final determination. If the two partial WSAs were not designated as wilderness by Congress, they would be managed for other multiple uses as outlined in this alternative. See Appendix E.

Cultural Resources: Same as Alternative C.

Fire Management: Same as Alternative C.

Activity Plans Required for Implementation of Alternative D

Activity plans would be the same as Alternative C except for the following:

Two Wilderness Management Plans
One for each partial WSA recommended suitable.

Alternative E

Goals: In this alternative, protection of fragile resources and wildlife habitat, preservation of natural systems and nonconsumptive resource uses would be favored. Management direction would favor habitat management to increase wildlife populations, protection of wilderness qualities and opportunities for general dispersed recreation.

Multiple Use and Transfer Areas in Alternative E

Map 7 shows the multiple use and transfer areas for Alternative E.

M 1 - Moderate Use, 567,078 acres. No special limitations or restrictions on the type or intensity of resource use would be applied in this area. Valid uses would be allowed subject to environmental review and stipulations or special conditions to protect resources. This area would be open to ORV use.

L 1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, 140,415 acres. This area is a withdrawal by the Department of Energy. All of the area is currently withdrawn from leasable and locatable mineral exploration or development, 45% is withdrawn from disposal of salable minerals. There is grazing on about 119,500 acres of the withdrawal with the rest being closed. Other uses are prohibited or restricted.

L 2 - Game Creek, 1,380 acres. This area is a municipal watershed and is closed to livestock grazing. It is also open to leasing under the "No Surface Occupancy" restriction, but about 200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L4 - Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area, 21,100 acres. Under this all wilderness alternative all public lands would be withdrawn from all forms of mineral entry. Restrictions would also be placed on ORV use and wildlife and grazing project work.

L5 - Snake River, 15,352 acres. The river system would be withdrawn from woodland harvest. Restrictions or withdrawals would be placed on public mineral estate lands which total 20,800 acres. This area includes the 1,120 acres of Menan Butte and the 770 acres of islands recommended as wilderness.

L 6 - Nine Mile Knoll Area of Critical Environmental Concern, 15,800 acres. The ACEC would protect wildlife habitat in the area.

L 7 - Medicine Lodge Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Area, 5,920 acres. This area currently has no roads in it and would be managed as a non-motorized area. About 4,500 acres would be beyond the reach of directional drilling.

L 8 - Medicine Lodge Mineral Withdrawal, 4,000 acres. Within this area are an estimated 4,000 acres that have a significant potential for the development of industrial grade limestone deposits and are not currently under mining claims. These 4,000 acres are proposed to be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry for protection of sensitive big game winter range.

L9 - Timber Withdrawal, 1,981 acres. This acreage would be withdrawn from timber harvest to protect Threatened and Endangered Species habitat and critical wildlife habitat. Some acres were also withdrawn because of site limitations for forest reproduction. Due to the small size of the tracts involved they were not shown on map 7a.

Transfer. There would be no transfer acres proposed in Alternative E. All 648,719 acres of public land would be retained in public ownership.

Other Resource Uses in Alternative E

Lands: There would be no lands identified for transfer from public ownership in this alternative. The 648,719 acres of public land would be retained. All areas are open to right-of-way application except those shown in Appendix A and will be subject to the environmental process and stipulations imposed by the Bureau.

Energy and Minerals: A total of 389,400 acres would be open to fluid mineral leasing with standard stipulations. Another 319,720 acres would be open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions and 62,770 acres with no surface occupancy. A total of 158,140 acres would be closed to fluid mineral leasing, with 857 acres more closed to mineral leasing. This alternative would leave all of the INEL closed to leasing.

Areas open to locatable mineral entry total 750,653 acres and there would be 179,377 acres closed.

A total of 759,740 acres would be open to the sale of mineral materials and 170,290 acres would be closed to salable minerals use to protect other resource values.

Forestry: There would be 9,204 acres of public land open to commercial harvest under existing regulations, restrictions and stipulations in this alternative. Deferred from harvest because it is uneconomical to cut or is not feasible to cut at this time are 1,966 acres. There would be 296 acres withdrawn from timber harvest because of slope, soils or inability of the site to reproduce timber. An additional 1,981 acres were withdrawn from harvest because of the need to protect other resource values. A total of 1,259 acres of commercial timber would also receive special restrictions.

Along the South Fork of the Snake River, 2,925 acres of woodland would be withdrawn from woodland management. The remaining 9,848 acres of woodland would be open to selective management.

Livestock Forage: Provide 84,638 AUMs of livestock forage. Approximately 621,019 acres of public land and 125,026 acres within the INEL boundary would be included in grazing allotments. Average stocking rate would be 8.8 acres per AUM.

The objective of Alternative E would be to maintain existing perennial forage plants, maintain soil stability and stabilize areas currently in downward trend.

Range improvements would be accomplished in support of achieving the objectives stated above. See Table 2-1.

Total cost of the range improvements would be $398,714.

The initial use level would be 4 percent below the current five year average and 18 percent below the active preference. The initial stocking level of 84,638 AUMs is expected to be supported in a drought year when forage production is low.

The range improvements in Alternative E would be necessary to correct areas of declining condition or to improve management conditions in the area.

Changes in season of use would occur on some allotments where there is a conflict with other resources, where a reduction is needed to achieve proper range condition, to adjust to meet range readiness, and/or where a change is needed to meet management goals for an allotment.

Wildlife: The Sands Habitat Management Plan (HMP) would continue to be used and updated as needed. A total of 55,000 AUMs of forage would be allowed for wildlife in the resource area. This would provide forage for the expected expansion of herd numbers over the next 20 years.

Habitat improvement projects would be implemented to provide for wildlife needs. See Table 2-1.

An HMP would be developed for the Medicine Lodge area covering 168,678 acres. Objectives for this HMP would be to improve deer, antelope, sage grouse, and moose habitat in the area. Vegetation manipulation would be accomplished through controlled burning and livestock use adjustments.

The Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement and South Fork MOU with the Idaho Fish and Game would continue to be followed.

A multiresource management plan will be developed for the South Fork of the Snake River. Wildlife values would be one of the key resource programs taken into consideration in that plan.

Water/Water Quality: Under Alternative E, 32.3 miles of stream would be managed primarily for riparian, fisheries and/or water quality improvement and protection. This would require 28.3 miles of fence to be constructed to protect 13.5 miles of stream. Another 53 miles of stream would be managed to maintain existing fisheries, water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.

Recreation:

Off-road-vehicle closures would be imposed on 43,007 acres in Alternative E.

An additional 53,600 acres would have seasonal closures to ORV use and 12,479 acres would have vehicle restrictions to existing roads and trails. The remaining 593,233 acres would be open to off-road-vehicle use.

Wilderness: under this alternative, all of both WSAs would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation. Management emphasis would favor protection of fragile resources, wildlife habitat and natural systems and encourage non-consumptive resource uses. The specific management direction for each of the WSAs is shown in the description of management units 6 and 9, contained in Part II, Chapter 2 and Appendix F. If Congress decides not to designate one or more of the WSAs as wilderness, management would revert to that described under Alternative C.

Cultural Resources: Cultural resources would be managed to reduce vandalism and nonpermitted artifact removal, and gradually encourage scientific archaeological research. Site interpretation and visitor use efforts would include the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Menan Buttes, Wasden-Kettle Butte vicinity, and the South Fork of the Snake River. Activity plans will protect cultural resources on 12,500 acres. Snake River Sites would be included in a multiple use resource management plan.

Fire Management: Approximately 648,719 acres would be provided full protection under Alternative E. There would be 25,720 acres considered for prescribed burning over the next 20 years. See Map 7. A burn plan would be developed for each area to be burned.

Activity Plans Required For Implementation of Alternative E

Eighty-seven Allotment Management Plans
    One for each allotment in the Improve category.

Four Habitat Management Plans
    Medicine Lodge
    Teton West Slope HMP
    Table Butte
    Snake River

Two Stream Management Plans; one for Sand Creek and one for Kelly Canyon.

One ORV Designation Implementation Plan, detailing how the ORV designations for the planning area would be implemented, including public awareness, signing and enforcement.

Three ACEC Management Plans
    One each to cover the Nine Mile Knoll ACEC, the Snake River ACEC and the Menan Butte ACEC.

Two Special Recreation Management Plans
    One for the Sand Dunes Complex and one for the Snake River System.

Extensive Recreation Area Management Plan

Two Wilderness Management Plans
    one for each WSA recommended as suitable.

Three Cultural Resources Management Plans

Some of the Activity Plans listed above may be consolidated into a single multiple use plan to cover the same area.

Table 2-1
Summary of Alternatives

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	168,515	147,215	188,314	187,352	194,323
B. Moderate	618,604	616,453	592,691	599,707	594,811
C. Transfer	2,015	25,466	8,129	2,075	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas	540	12,586	5,534	680	0
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)					
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	1,475	1,475	1,475	1,395	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	11,405	1,120	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	646,704	623,253	640,590	646,644	648,719
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory	140,415	140,415	140,415	140,415	140,415
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	408,100	566,440	515,040	515,040	389,400
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	320,920	308,520	341,820	330,860	319,720
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	65,630	27,170	44,870	49,131	62,770
4. Acres closed to leasing.	135,380	27,900	28,300	34,999	158,140
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	793,110	794,090	786,673	776,113	750,653
2. Acres closed to claim location	136,920	135,940	143,357	153,917	179,377
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	797,540	915,510	869,960	858,600	759,740
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	132,490	14,520	60,070	71,430	170,290
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	1,966	1,966	1,966
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	296	296	296
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	221	818	818	1,685
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	1,259
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	5,004	4,894	4,678	4,678	4,883
b. Select cut	9,406	9,295	6,652	6,652	4,321
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	135	2,925	2,925	2,925
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	12,773	12,638	9,848	9,848	9,848
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	593,583	593,583	593,583	593,583	593,583
2. Closed	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
3. Restricted (acres)	13,284	13,284	13,284	13,284	13,284
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	39,352	39,352	39,352	39,352	39,352
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	88,302	108,835	100,449	100,449	84,638
2. % change from existing use	0	+23%	+14%	+14%	-04%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	88,851	127,423	107,249	107,249	71,930
4. % change from existing use	+0.5%	+44%	+21%	+21%	-19%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	5,260	196,463	87,780	87,780	39,300
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	5,260	164,378	70,005	70,005	25,720
2. Seeding (acres)	0	26,995	10,075	10,075	780
3. Springs (each)	0	25	20	20	22
4. Wells (each)	0	63	36	36	2
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	46	25	25	8
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	80	34	34	18
7. Fences (miles)	0	137	115	115	6
8. Total Cost	$11,835	$2,772,740	$1,425,741	$1,425,741	$398,714
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	154	154	154	154	154
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	87	87	87	87	87
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	28	28	28	28	28

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	20,553	13,476	25,688	25,688	31,525
2. Deer	7,019	5,043	10,401	10,401	10,401
3. Moose	3,204	1,897	7,153	7,153	7,153
4. Antelope	4,283	3,404	4,898	4,898	4,898
5. Whitetail Deer	799	639	958	958	958
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	7,060	0	21,465	21,465	21,465
2. Seeding (acres)	100	0	1,785	1,785	1,785
3. Springs (each)	3	0	25	25	25
4. Wells (each)	0	0	1	1	1
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	7	7	7
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	9	9	9
7. Fences (miles)	1	0	5	5	5
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	8	0	33	33	34
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	20	0	20	20	20
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	55	0	245	245	245
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	5	0	50	50	50
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	3	3	3
13. Aspen Treatment	11	0	65	65	65
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	40	40	40
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	1.2 (0/0)	19.2 (1.5/3)	19.2 (1.5/3)	19.2 (1.5/3)	19.9 (2.2/5)
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0 (0/0)	4.7 (.5/1.0)	11.3 (5.3/10.6)	11.3 (5.3/10.6)	12.3 (11.3/23.3)
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	647,599	647,599	601,923	590,244	593,233
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	21,580	21,580	69,400	64,600	53,600
b. Designated Routes	0	0	27,889	27,889	12,479
3. Closed	1,120	1,120	18,907	30,586	43,007
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	6,560	21,100
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	12,030	15,030	15,030
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	52,280	52,280	40,510	29,900	29,900
4. Roaded natural	450,039	450,039	449,779	450,829	436,289
5. Rural	146,400	146,400	146,400	146,400	146,400
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	17	9	8	7
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	28,470	28,470	28,470	28,470	28,470
2. ACEC	0	0	36,120	36,120	36,120
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	51,659	51,659	51,659	51,659
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	1,120	2,977	3,117
5. National Recreation Trail	0	1 mi.	1 mi.	1 mi.	1 mi.
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	6,715	21,870
2. Nonsuitable	21,870	21,870	21,870	15,155	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	7,010	164,378	51,505	51,505	25,720
B. Full Suppression	648,719	648,719	431,523	431,523	648,719
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	217,196	217,196	0

TABLE 2-2

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
LANDS					
Acres retained	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Major)	Decrease (Moderate)		No change
Acres transferred	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Major)	Increase (Moderate)		No change
ENERGY & MINERALS					
LEASABLE					
Leased w/standard stipulations		Increase	Increase	Increase	Decrease (Minor)
Leased w/seasonal occupancy		Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	No change
Leased w/no surface occupancy		Decrease (Major)	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease (Minor)
Closed to leasing		Decrease (Major)	Decrease (Major)	Decrease (Major)	Increase
LOCATABLE					
Open to claim location		No change	No Change	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Minor)
Closed to claim location		No change	Increase (Minor)	Increase	Increase
SALABLE					
Open to mineral material use		Increase	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Decrease (Minor)
Closed to mineral material use		Decrease (Major)	Decrease (Major)	Decrease	Increase
FOREST MANAGEMENT					
Commercial forest land available		Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Minor)		Decrease (Major)
LIVESTOCK GRAZING					
Ecological Range Condition					
Excellent	No change	No change	No change	Same as C	No change
Good	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Major)	Increase (Moderate)	Same as C	Increase (Minor)
Fair	No change	Decrease (Major)	Decrease (Moderate)	Same as C	Decrease (Minor)
Poor	No change	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Minor)	Same as C	Decrease (Minor)
Disturbed	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Moderate)	Decrease (Moderate)	Same as C	Decrease (Minor)
Livestock AUMs	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Same as C	Decrease (Moderate)

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
WILDLIFE HABITAT					
ELK					
Calving	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Moderate)
Summer	No change	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
Spring/Fall	No change	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
ANTELOPE					
General	No change	Decrease (Minor)	No change	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
Winter	No change	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
Fawning	No change	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
BIG HORN SHEEP					
Winter/spring	No change	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Moderate)	Increase (Moderate)
MOUNTAIN GOAT					
Winter/spring	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change
WHITE-TAILED DEER					
Yearlong	No change	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
BIG GAME WINTER	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Moderate)	Increase (Moderate)
SAGE GROUSE					
General	No change	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
Strutting/ Nesting	No change	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
Winter	No change	Decrease (Minor)	No change	No change	No change
Broodrearing	Decrease (Moderate)	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Moderate)	Increase (Moderate)	Increase (Moderate)
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE					
Yearlong	No change	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
FOREST GROUSE					
Yearlong	No change	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
WILD TURKEY					
Yearlong	No change	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
OTHER UPLAND GAME BIRDS					
Yearlong	No change	Decrease (Major)	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
WATER/WATER QUALITY					
Stream Sediments	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Moderate)	Increase (Moderate)		Increase (Moderate)
Water Quality	No change	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Minor)		Increase (Minor)
Fisheries	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Minor)	Increase (Moderate)		Increase (Moderate)
Riparian	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Moderate)	Increase (Moderate)		Increase (Moderate)
SOILS					
RECREATION					
Developed Recreation Opportunities	No change	Increase (Major)	Increase (Major)	Increase	No change
Dispersed Recreation Opportunities					
Nonmotorized	No change	No change	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)	Increase (Minor)
Motorized	No change	No change	Decrease (Minor)	Decrease (Moderate)	Decrease (Moderate)
VISUAL QUALITY	No change	Decrease (Major)	Increase	Increase	Increase (Major)
CULTURAL RESOURCES	Increased Damage(Minor)	Increased Damage(Major)	No change	No change	Decreased Damage(Major)
WILDERNESS	No change	No change	No change	6715 acres wilderness	21,870 acres wilderness
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CONDITIONS					
Direct & Secondary Income From Public Lands	$3,676,000	$5,245,000	$4,176,000	$4,141,000	$3,376,000
Employment Generated.	358	503	407	403	332

3

Affected Environment

CHAPTER 3

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area includes the upper portion of the Snake River plains from Idaho Falls northeast to Henry's Lake near Targhee Pass, north to Monida Pass on the Idaho-Montana border, west to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory withdrawal, and east to Palisades Reservoir and the Idaho-Wyoming border near Victor, Idaho. The planning area is characterized by gently sloping plains with lava outcrops in the western and central portions at elevations from 5,000 feet to over 6,000 feet above mean sea level. The northern portion of the area rises to over 10,000 feet along Edie Creek near the continental divide separating Idaho and Montana.

The climate of the planning area is a modified continental type influenced primarily by Pacific air masses with cold, snowy winters and hot, dry summers. Precipitation varies with elevation, with lower amounts of precipitation at lower elevations and higher amounts at higher elevations. Most of the precipitation is received in winter in the form of snow and rain in the spring, while summers are typically dry. Snow is common from December through March. Windy conditions are frequent during winter and spring months. Air quality is generally excellent, although inversions are common in the winter months.

Surface water is generally adequate or abundant in the eastern portion of the planning unit. The main stem of the Snake River at Idaho Falls flows at 22,000 cubic feet per second in the spring and averages about 12-15,000 cubic feet per second during the summer and fall. A variety of permanent and seasonal streams contribute to the Henry's Fork, Teton River, South Fork, and Willow Creek -- all tributaries of the Snake River. The western portion of the unit is more limited concerning surface water. Reservoirs, spring developments and wells provide water for livestock and wildlife.

Topography in the planning area varies widely. The southwestern and central portions include geologically recent lava flows with some locally prominent pressure ridges, cinder cones and lava tubes. The Sand Mountain dunes rise to an elevation of 6,195 feet. Steep foothills and canyons are typical of the higher elevations along the Targhee National Forest boundary. The Snake River Canyon from Conant Valley to Heise includes a deep, spectacular canyon through basalt. There are numerous islands from Palisades Reservoir to the confluence of the Henry's Fork near Menan Butte. The Menan Buttes are volcanic cones.

LANDS

There are 648,719 acres of public land managed by BLM in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. In addition, there are 140,415 acres that are under withdrawal or were acquired by the Department of Energy for the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). The BLM has varying degrees of management on some of the lands. For the INEL, BLM manages grazing on portions of the withdrawal, issues rights-of-way, makes sales of mineral materials, and has proposed issuing mineral leases. On some Bureau of Reclamation withdrawals, BLM grants rights-of-way, issues mineral leases and grazing permits, and mining law administration.

Other kinds of withdrawals include land use classifications such as for recreation and public purposes. An existing multiple use classification segregates against Homestead, Desert Land, Indian allotment entries and public sale applications in portions of Jefferson, Clark and Bonneville counties.

Originally, the majority of privately owned lands in the planning area were obtained through agricultural entries such as the Homestead Act, Reclamation Homestead Act, Stockraising Homestead Act, Desert Land, and Carey Acts.

There are currently 1,475 acres included in applications under the Desert Land or Carey Acts. The availability of a water supply, sufficient to irrigate all the potential irrigable acres in an entry, is required. Nearly all proposed entries identify the water source as ground water from wells drilled into the Snake River Aquifer. Anticipated well depths average about 300 feet. As part of the water appropriation process, a water permit application and a well drilling permit must be approved by the State of Idaho, Department of Water Resources. The Snake River Aquifer is known to underlie all areas currently under application, but the depths to water and quantities available are unknown. In areas known to have a declining water table, the State of Idaho, Department of Water Resources, may designate a management area or a critical ground water area and restrict further development of the water. Further restrictions on development could occur as a result of litigation and proposed legislation in the State Legislature.

At the present time, no new water permits are being approved by the Idaho Department of Water Resources because of an Idaho Supreme Court ruling which granted Idaho Power Company a certain water right at Swan Falls Dam. This apparently subordinates much of the upstream water use to Idaho Power Company's Swan Falls right.

Land for Local Government

The greatest need for public lands by local government is for use as sanitary landfills, mineral material sources for construction and maintenance projects, and rights-of-way. Some public land sites have also been identified for recreation use and development. The Recreation and Public Purposes Act provides the authority to allow developments under either lease or lease with future possibility of purchase. Sale or lease provisions under Section 203 and Section 302 of FLPMA, respectively, may also be used. Mineral materials may be made available through sales or free use permits.

Ideally, sanitary landfills should be centrally located, have good, all-weather access and be located such that other land values and uses will not be adversely affected. Two to three acres per 10,000 people per year is necessary where soils are from 10 to 15 feet deep. Soils, therefore, present the greatest limiting factor in determining suitability for sanitary landfill purposes. Very few sites larger than a few acres have soils of sufficient depth to provide the periodic covering necessary to meet State health standards required for sanitary landfills.

Known Land Exchange, Sale or Land Acquisition Proposals

The District receives many proposals to exchange private lands for public lands and requests to sell public land tracts. These actions may occur under FLPMA provisions of Section 206 (exchanges) and Section 203 (sales). Section 205 FLPMA allows the Secretary of the Interior to acquire non-federal lands by purchase, exchange or donation. Exchanges of private or state land for public lands may be considered only on lands included in a transfer category in an approved land use plan such as this RMP.

Isolated Tracts

Isolated tracts are those parcels of public land that are surrounded by private lands or are cut off from larger public land blocks by lava flows, canyons, rivers, or manmade features such as roads, canals and railroads. In some cases, they may be an appendage of a larger block of land that extends linearly into the private lands. The tracts may vary in size from less than an acre to several hundred acres.

Many of these tracts have no physical or legal public access, while others may have legal access but very restricted physical access. Because of this, and their size, they do not receive the management attention as would a larger block of land. As a result, unauthorized use of them is common. They often create a management barrier to the surrounding private landowners and are the properties for which the public has expressed the greatest amount of interest in acquiring.

They are often needed for, or would enhance, a private land operation. Conversely, they sometimes offer significant public values such as wildlife habitat that would be preserved in public ownership.

Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations include a variety of purposes, some short term and others long term uses. Short term uses include agricultural leases, storage of farm equipment or products, National Guard training areas, and others.

Long term uses include rights-of-way for powerlines, highways, roads, ditches, canals, telephone lines, communication sites, airport beacon and nondirectional beacon sites, electric power generation sites, and material sites.

Right-of-way corridors exist in the planning area. These corridors are areas that already have significant development for a particular use, such as electric power transmission lines, interstate highways, state highways and railroads. Rights-of-way in common will be encouraged where possible. Those rights-of-way providing general public benefits are considered a high priority use of the public lands. See Appendix A, Table A-1, page A-6.

Unauthorized Use

There are parcels of public lands being used by private entities with no authorization. These uses include farming, irrigation ditches, powerlines, sprinkler systems, storage buildings, and open dumping. Some of the uses can be curtailed, while others can be authorized by an appropriate right-of-way or permit.

Omitted Lands

The "Omitted Lands" along the Snake River have been a very sensitive item in Eastern Idaho. The problem originated during the late 1800's when inaccurate government surveys erroneously located the actual banks of the Snake River. This error resulted in the omission of large acreages of public lands from survey. In some places the original survey placed the Snake River channel as much as one-half mile from its true location. The error caused confusion and uncertainty as to the ownership of the unsurveyed land.

Through the years after the survey, the lands in the vicinity of the Snake River were homesteaded and settled. Often, individuals who acquired land adjoining the unsurveyed lands assumed ownership of them and used them as their own private land. Some omitted land tracts were "sold" and "resold," thus passing a defective title from individual to individual.

In 1922, Robert Farmer conducted a reconnaissance survey and discovered the gross inaccuracy of the late 1800's survey. Unfortunately, however, a new dependent survey (retracement) of the Snake River was not initiated until 1957. Once completed, the retracement survey verified the existence of the omitted lands and the government subsequently claimed ownership of them. The retracement survey also revealed that homes and businesses had been constructed on the omitted lands, while other omitted lands had been placed under cultivation. To resolve this ownership problem special legislation was needed.

In 1962, Congress passed the Omitted Lands Act. This relief legislation authorized the Secretary, at his discretion, to dispose of certain omitted lands to preference right claimants, at fair market value. A preference right claimant is one who farmed, occupied or placed valuable improvements on the land prior to March 30, 1961. After passage of the Act, the Bureau of Land Management initiated an intensive program to inventory the omitted lands. Decisions were made as to which lands should be sold to preference right claimants, and which lands should be retained for public benefit. Of the more than 7,300 acres of omitted lands located within the boundaries of the Medicine Lodge Resource Area, to date over 1,500 acres have passed into private ownership. Another 200 acres have been identified for disposal to private individuals, but have not yet been sold. The remaining acreage has been determined to be valuable for recreation, wildlife or other public values and has been retained by the federal government.

MINERALS

Geologic Setting

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area includes portions of the Northern and Middle Rocky Mountain physiographic provinces and the Snake River Plain intermontane province. At the northern margin of the resource area are the Beaverhead, Centennial and Henry's Lake mountain ranges of the Northern Rockies. In the southeastern part of the resource area are the Caribou, Snake River and Teton ranges of the Middle Rockies. Separating the Rocky Mountain provinces is the eastern Snake River Plain.

Within the Rocky Mountains are metamorphic and sedimentary rocks of Precambrian to Mesozoic age that underwent a series of orogenic or mountain building events. Intensive uplifting, faulting and folding occured along the Cordilleran orogenic belt, a zone of structurally disturbed strata that extends from northern Alaska to Central America. In the Cenozoic Era, during the latter stages of this orogenic activity, the mountainous belt was dissected by either an extensive rifting of the earth's crust, a regional downwarping of the rock strata, the downward displacement of a massive fault block, or a combination of these processes. As this broad trough was forming, it filled with felsic volcanic flows, which were also deposited on the older sedimentary strata of the adjacent mountain foothills. The extrusion of basaltic flows over the felsic flows completed the filling of the trough and, for the most part, the formation of the Snake River Plain.

Leasable Minerals

Oil and Gas

The Cordilleran orogenic belt is often called the Overthrust Belt Oil and Gas Province where a thick sequence of sedimentary rocks were folded and faulted. Older strata were thrust eastward over younger strata, forming structures capable of trapping oil and natural gas. The Wyoming-Utah-Idaho portion of the Overthrust Belt (within which are producing fields) includes the Middle Rockies within the resource area. To the northwest, the Northern Rockies also have characteristics favorable for the occurance of oil and gas. Petroleum reserves might even occur in the basement sedimentary rocks or the overlying volcanics within the Snake River Plain.

Although there has been no production of oil and gas from lands within the resource area, over 80% of the open federal oil and gas estate administered by the BLM is under oil and gas lease or lease application. Almost all, 99.6%, of the BLM mineral estate lands in the resource area are classified prospectively valuable for oil and gas.

Since 1974, 73 geophysical exploration operations (mostly seismic and magnetotelluric surveys) were conducted on public lands within the resource area. Exploratory drilling proposals are currently submitted at a rate of four per year, but primarily involve national forest lands.

Oil and gas reserve estimates for the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho portion of the Overthrust Belt range from 0.6 to 90 billion barrels of oil and 4 to 515 trillion cubic feet of gas (Ver Ploeg, 1979).

Geothermal Resources

Several thermal wells and springs occur along the margins of the Snake River Plain and in the Rocky Mountain foothills. Other indications of thermal anomallies in the area include geologically recent volcanic eruptions, active fault zones, volcanic rift zones, and silicic caldera systems. Surface temperatures of the thermal waters are 20 degrees Centigrade to over 50 degrees Centigrade. Although geochemical testing of these fluids show geothermal reservoir temperatures as high as 200 degrees C., the most reliable geothermometers indicate subsurface temperatures of at most 100 degrees

Centigrade (U.S. Department of Interior, 1982a). If geothermal resource temperatures high enough for electrical power generation (above 150 degrees Centigrade) occur within the resource area, they probably exist at depths of 8,000 to 30,000 feet. The primary potential for this resource lies in non-electrical applications such as space heating, hot springs resort development and greenhouse operations.

10.8% of the federal mineral estate administered by the BLM is classified prospectively valuable for geothermal resources. About 5,100 acres of these lands are under geothermal lease or lease application. In 1978 and 1979 three geothermal exploration operations (the drilling of shallow temperature gradient holes) were conducted in the area. No exploration or development plans have been proposed since that time. The Island Park and Yellowstone Known Geothermal Resource Areas involve national forest lands in the northeast corner of the resource area.

Phosphate

Within the resource area are exposures of the Meade Peak Phosphatic Shale Member of the Permian Phosphoria Formation. These exposures occur mostly on national forest lands in the mountain ranges of the Northern and Middle Rockies. The richest deposits are in the Caribou Range Known Phosphate Leasing Area (KPLA). West of Swan Valley the northernmost 80 acres of this KPLA lie outside of the national forest on lands with privately owned surface estate. A federal phosphate lease covers half of this acreage, plus another 40 acres of private land adjacent to the KPLA. The U.S. has reserved and the BLM administers the phosphate mineral estate on these 120 acres. Including the acreage under KPLA designation, about 6,400 acres of federal mineral estate administered by the BLM are classified prospectively valuable for phosphate.

Within 5,000 feet of the surface, over a billion tons of low to high grade phosphatic rock occur in the resource area (Sheldon, 1963). However, because most of this rock cannot be mined economically, interest in developing these deposits has not been significant. Future interest will depend on the depletion of reserves at the active mining properties south of the resource area where about 140 million tons of ore have been mined since notable production began in 1907 (U.S. Department of Interior and Agriculture, 1976).

The southeast Idaho phosphate field encompasses several KPLAs from the Caribou Range at the field's northern end to the Wasatch Range at its southern end. Also considered part of this field are the phosphate resources in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. Mineable reserves for this area are defined as phosphate deposits of at least 20 feet in thickness, consisting of at least 24% P_2O_5 and under at most 600 feet of overburden. The known mineable reserves of the southeast Idaho field are in the KPLAs and in the Reservation and are estimated at just over a billion tons (Garrand, 1975). Mineable reserves in the Caribou KPLA may be around 100 million tons or about 10% of the total.

Locatable Minerals

Industrial-grade limestone, travertine building stone, bentonite, and placer gold sources occur in the resource area.

Marine, fresh water and travertine limestones from Carboniferous to Tertiary in age crop out in the Northern and Middle Rocky Mountains. The limestone in the Lidy Hot Springs-Medicine Lodge Creek area has the best development potential. Since 1965 an estimated 60,000 tons of limestone have been mined from nine quarries in this area. Past use of the material includes the cutting of travertine building stone but because of its high purity (over 95% $CaCO_3$), current production is primarily for industrial use. About 10,000 tons of limestone are mined per year from four mines and the limestone is processed for use as cattle feed supplement. Production is projected to increase 10-50% through 1989. Patent has been applied for on 10 limestone/bentonite mining claims in this area. A recent mineral examination has determined that 1,062 of the acres claimed contain economically mineable limestone (Harrison, 1984b). Hundreds of millions of tons of economically mineable limestone may occur in the Lidy Hot Springs-Medicine Lodge Creek area.

Bentonite clays of sufficient quality to be commercially valuable for use in the foundary and drilling industries occur in the Lidy Hot Springs area. Since the 1960's several thousand tons have been produced from three pits. A mineral examination of the Wilson claims under patent application has determined that 185 of the acres claimed contain economically mineable bentonite (Harrison, 1984b). Several million tons of mineable bentonite reserves are in the Lidy Hot Springs area.

Gravel deposits along channels of the Snake River are potential sources of placer gold. Roughly 600 ounces of gold were produced from three sites within the resource area from the 1870's to the 1950's (Savage, 1961 and Staley, 1945). Because of numerous recovery problems, there has been no recent gold production from the area, but exploration activities are currently active in the Deer Parks area and southwest of Stinking Springs Canyon. In 1983, samples of skim bar or flood gold placer deposits were taken from islands of the Snake River's South Fork. The highest sample values were less than 5% of that needed for economic feasibility (Harrison, 1984a).

About 135 mining claims involving limestone, bentonite, placer gold, building stone, and other, unidentified mineral deposits are located in the resource area. 73.3% of these claims are in management area 1, 14.1% in area 9, 9.6% in area 4 and 3.0% in management areas 2, 3 and 5. Five 43 CFR 3809 Notices of claim operations involving limestone, bentonite and placer gold are currently active.

Saleable Minerals

Deposited throughout the resource area are common varieties of eolian, alluvial, colluvial and volcanic mineral materials.

From 75 sites about 3 million cubic yards of sand, gravel, cinders, riprap, talus, and fill dirt have been produced since the 1930's. These materials are used primarily by state and county road departments and local irrigation districts for the construction and maintenance of roads, canals and dams. Thirty-eight free use permits and material site rights-of-way issued for many of these sites were active in 1983. One or two sales of gravel or riprap are negotiated each year.

The Middle Rockies contain Tertiary ash flow deposits that are major sources of commercial grade pumice. From the Rock Hollow area six miles southeast of Idaho Falls and from a mine three miles east of Ammon, Producers Pumice Company and AMCOR, Inc. produce 25,000 to 30,000 tons annually. The material is used in the manufacturing of construction and decorative veneer building blocks. Production from federal lands at the Sunnyside Pit east of Ammon and at the Shell Pit in the Rock Hollow area took place almost entirely from the 1930's to the early 1960's and is estimated at 500,000 tons. Mineable reserves of federal pumice at the two sites also are an estimated 500,000 tons. However, production from private sources will meet the demand for 30 or more years (Carroll, 1984).

Deposits of lava building stone veneer occur 20 miles west and 25 miles east-northeast of Dubois. During the Quaternary and Tertiary geologic periods, thin flows of andesite and basalt formed poligonal slabs of rock on the surface as they cooled.

An estimated 500 to 1,000 tons of andesite plates have been mined from the flanks of a volcanic mesa near Devil's Gap west of Dubois. Mining claims have been located on this deposit and rock has been mined from the area since the mid 1970's. However, it is not likely that the material is an uncommon variety of building stone locatable under the 1872 Mining Law as amended.

The deposit east of Dubois involves basalt flows from which minor amounts of rock have been removed. Interest in this rock has been expressed for several years, but the potential for the production of significant quantities of basalt slabs from the area is not known.

FORESTRY

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area contains about 14,410 acres of commercial forest land and 12,773 acres of woodland (see Glossary) according to an extensive forest inventory and operations inventory in 1979, 1980 and 1981. Most of the commercial forest land adjoins or is within 2 miles of the Targhee National Forest in Fremont, Teton and Clark counties. These commercial stands stocked with predominantly Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine are usually a part of a major forest type lying principally within the adjoining national forest or an isolated stand of low value timber. Scattered stands of aspen, Englemann spruce and limber pine are located throughout the planning area. Narrow leaf cottonwood is found in pure stands and also occurs with Douglas-fir along the South Fork of the Snake River.

There are 15 active commercial timber sales in the planning area. These sales total 500 acres with a remaining volume to be cut of about 5 million board feet (MMBF). The sales are predominantly salvage in nature and were part of the BLM's salvage program initiated in the late 1970's. The planning area maintains a minor firewood and forest product program in an area known locally as the Donut Hole. Approximately 200 acres with a present volume of 600 thousand board feet (MBF) of deadwood remains. At the present rate of use, the area will support this program for another 2-3 years. No new firewood areas are planned.

At the current funding levels, the Idaho Falls District will average an annual harvest of about 400 MBF per year. The majority of this volume will come from the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. The current 5 year plan calls for approximately 2.8 MMBF to be harvested from the Resource Area. A majority of the proposed sales will be firewood and salvage sales geared towards the small timber sale operator or family type operation. These sales will be a method of cleanup in certain timber areas. The potential does exist for a fairly large Douglas-fir salvage program. However, due to the importance of contract administration on the existing sales in the area the number of sales offered in the immediate future may be limited.

The number of requests for firewood and wood products material will probably increase significantly over the next few years. With the relatively small forested acreage in the area, BLM can handle these only on a limited basis. The demand for wood products is also expected to increase from forested lands in the planning area classified as woodlands. The Resource Area contains approximately 12,800 acres that can be classified as woodland. Accordingly, all woodland areas should be further inventoried to ascertain the acreage and productivity to further classify them available or non-available for wood product harvesting.

The forestry program in the Resource Area will strive to achieve forest land management compatible with other resource values as identified in the planning system. Harvesting timber and utilizing proper silvicultural treatments are essential elements in forest management. Specific management goals for the area are as follows:

1. Salvage of trees damaged by insects, disease, fire, and weather conditions.

2. Harvest through approved silvicultural prescriptions stagnated and overmature stands.

3. Provide optimum conditions for natural regeneration in the harvest program through soil scarification, thinning at regular intervals, rodent and livestock control, and disease and insect control.

4. To manage the timber resources under the principle of sustained yield.

LIVESTOCK FORAGE AND GRAZING

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area has 269 grazing allotments which are used by 262 livestock operators. There are 156 allotments administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act used by 144 operators (see Glossary) . The remaining 113 allotments administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act are used by 118 operators. Most of the Section 3 allotments contain state and/or private lands within the allotments, requiring establishment of percent federal range licensing. In the Section 3 allotments percent federal range varies from 1% to 100% with an average of 59%. Almost all Section 15 allotments are used in conjunction with private lands.

Grazing permits and leases are authorized on 625,273 acres of public land, of which 588,888 acres are administered as Section 3 licenses and 36,385 acres administered as Section 15 leases. There are also 180,419 acres within the

Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) withdrawal on which the BLM currently admininsters the grazing. The above acreages include 27,436 acres of public land and 55,383 acres within the INEL that are part of the Twin Buttes allotment but within the Big Butte Resource Area. These acres were not covered under other grazing EISs and will be included in this document.

Within the resource area there are 103,281 adjudicated animal unit months (AUMs) on the public lands. Of this, 7,313 AUMs are adjudicated on the INEL. All of the adjudicated AUMs are active preference. There are approximately 29,000 cattle, 62,000 sheep, and 110 horses that use 70,687, 31,957, and 637 AUMs respectively on the public and INEL lands.

There are currently 6 allotments managed under allotment management plans (AMPs). Five of the allotments are under rest-rotation systems and one has a deferred rotation system.

An ecological site inventory was conducted during 1982 and 1983 to determine the ecological condition of the public lands. Ecological condition may be explained as the results of comparing the existing plant community on a parcel of land with the potential plant community that should be on that parcel of land barring man's influence (USDA, SCS, 1976).

The potential plant community is derived from natural environmental factors such as soils, topography and climate, which creates an environment that is best suited for that native plant community (Stoddart, Smith, and Box, 1975). It shouldn't be assumed that good ecological condition is necessarily good condition for livestock grazing. A plant community that is altered by burning, spraying or mechanical treatment may rate as fair ecological condition but may be good or even excellent condition for livestock grazing. Therefore, obtaining the potential plant community is not always the management goal for an area.

The results of the Ecological Site Inventory as pertaining to ecological condition are as follows: 1% excellent; 45% good; 34% fair; 2% poor; and 18% disturbed on public lands and 23% good; 56% fair; 11% poor and 10% disturbed on INEL lands. The disturbed rating was used for those areas that had their natural plant community altered by wildfire, prescribed burns, mechanical treatment including seeding or spraying (see Appendix B, page 3).

An Apparent Trend Inventory was conducted in conjunction with the ecological site inventory. Trend may be explained as the direction a plant community is heading in comparison to where it is now (Stoddart, Smith, Box, 1975). If the plant community succession is towards the potential plant community or towards management objectives for the community then the trend is upward. If there is no change in the plant community then the trend is static. If the plant community succession is away from the potential plant community or management objectives for the community then the trend is downward. The results of the apparent trend inventory is 9% upward, 71% static, and 20% downward.

Livestock grazing generally occurs between May 1 and November 30 but some early spring and late fall and winter use is also authorized. A large percentage of the operations use the public lands in the spring, then move on to the high country, usually U. S. Forest Service lands, in the summer and return to the public lands in the fall before returning to their home base.

The resource area has three major problems affecting range management. These problems are excessive sagebrush density, lack of water and livestock distribution. Most of the fair ecological condition range is classified as fair due to the high composition of sagebrush. The understory of these areas is abundant with key forage perennial grasses. Areas of heavy sagebrush that had brush removed by burning, spray or mechanical means in the past have responded significantly with increased perennial forage production. Once the brush is removed, these areas begin succession towards a balanced plant community which is near the potential plant community (Blaisdell, Murray, McArthur, 1982). The Sands HMP (Area 5), the northern-most portion of the Medicine Lodge (Area 1), the Twin Buttes, and INEL are examples of areas of excessive sagebrush density.

The lack of water and livestock distribution are directly related in range management. The improvement of livestock distribution requires the establishment of water and sometimes fences to provide additional range for livestock grazing. Range improvements are lacking throughout management areas 1, 2 (Twin Buttes), 3, and 5, resulting in the concentrated use of some areas within allotments and light to no use of other areas.

TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT

Wildlife habitat is composed principally of high quality native ranges. These native ranges are basically defined as Wyoming sagebrush/squirreltail, basin big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass, Mt. big sagebrush/Idaho fescue, low sage/bluebunch wheatgrass, bitterbrush/needle and thread, lodgepole pine, Douglas-fir, and juniper/serviceberry types. Wildlife species diversity is high as a result of the diversity in habitat and the abundance of water. Only major species will be addressed in this document due to limitations on space. Some Idaho sensitive species have not been addressed for this reason, but management direction for these species will be consistent with the Bureau's Sensitive Species Management Direction (BLM/IDF&G MOU, 1977).

Wildlife habitat condition was rated as satisfactory or unsatisfactory based on the habitat requirements needed by the species to maintain and produce a viable population. Some of the general factors considered in delineating satisfactory and unsatisfactory habitats were:

-Age and form class of the key herbaceous and browse species,

-Livestock utilization of key vegetation species in crucial areas,

-Presence or absences of key vegetation species in riparian zones, and the vigor of the plant community,

-The loss or improvement of key habitat components that are located side by side.

Wildlife AUMs were provided to the BLM by Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The AUM changes that occur in each alternative were concurred with by Idaho Department of Fish and Game. AUMs were based on Idaho Instruction Memo ID-79-212 with the exception of antelope (10 antelope = 1 AU).

Threatened or Endangered Species

Five wildlife species federally classified as threatened or endangered (T/E)under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (50 CFR 402, 43 CFR 870) occur in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. One range plant proposed for listing under the federal listing process are found in the resource area.

Bald Eagle

The bald eagle has national significance not only because the species is federally listed as endangered but also because it is our national bird. Idaho winters between 400 to 735 birds annually, based on the midwinter bald eagle surveys sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation. Between 78 and 180 of these birds winter in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area along the major river drainages and big game winter ranges.

Fourteen active nesting territories, 3 additional historic nesting sites and two suspected nesting sites are found within the Resource Area. Ten of these active, historic and suspected nesting territories are located on or directly adjacent to BLM lands. Additional potential nesting territories are available for an increasing population leading to a recovered population.

Approximately 62% of the primary habitat is in satisfactory condition and should remain or improve over time. Major conflicts that could physically degrade the habitat are illegal firewood cutting, natural or man-caused fires and increased recreational use at critical areas.

Management direction to maintain this high quality bald eagle wintering and nesting habitat will be directed by the Endangered Species Act, Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan and a Bald Eagle Management Plan of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Peregrine Falcon

Peregrine nest sites have been established adjacent to BLM-administered land. The main resource that these public lands provide are foraging and resting areas. Management has been to maintain as high an avian prey base as possible and this effort should be continued. Approximately 90% of this foraging area is in satisfactory condition.

Ferruginous and Swainson's Hawk

These two species are being reviewed for possible listing under the Endangered Species Act. Ferruginous hawks nest in the Sage Junction, Table Butte and Crooked Creek area. To date, we know of 16 active nests and there are possibly more in some of the other areas. Three Swainson's hawk nests are known to occur in the Camas-Little Grassy country, with more suspected. All management actions will take these species into account as directed under the BLM/IDF&G MOU (1977).

Whooping Crane

The Whooping Crane "Foster Parent" program at Grey's Lake National Wildlife Refuge has created a situation where Whooping Cranes are now frequenting traditional sandhill crane areas. These areas are generally in satisfactory condition. Areas where they have been frequently observed are the Island Park area and Camas Creek area.

Grizzly Bear

Grizzly bear use occurs primarily on BLM lands in the Henry's Lake, Donut Hole and Bitch Creek areas. BLM lands are on the outer ranges of the grizzly bear primary use areas. Early spring livestock grazing in the Donut Hole is the only identified conflict with grizzly bear habitat management. This office is following the management guidelines in the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. Approximately 50% of the habitat is in satisfactory condition. Under concentrated management, the habitat could possibly be improved to 67% satisfactory.

Gray Wolf

Gray wolf sightings and tracks (Sellers, per com.) have been reported in the Medicine Lodge and Patelzik Creek areas throughout the last 10 years. Recovery habitat necessary for the recovery of the species was identified by an endangered species report prepared for the Idaho Falls BLM by T. Peterson (1979). The habitat identified is closely related to big game winter ranges and nearby Douglas-fir stands. It is estimated that a small pack of 1 to 3 animals move throughout the area.

Of the 54,303 acres of identified habitat, 52% is in satisfactory condition. The 48% in unsatisfactory condition is large expanses of sagebrush bench tops that are probably used for travel lanes and space requirements (Mech 1970). Those unsatisfactory acres have little potential for improving or providing permanent cover. The critical component is the big game ranges (Thompson, 1952) and the ability of these areas to support abundant game herds.

Oenothera caespitosa var. *psammophila*

This species of evening primrose is known to exist in the sandy soils surrounding the lava outcrops in the St. Anthony sand dune complex (Steele, 1981). The major hazard to the species is ORV traffic. Exact locations of the species are recorded on photos in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area and will be in a graduate student's thesis soon to be printed.

Big Game and Upland Game Birds

Mule Deer

Five primary deer herds utilize the public lands within the Medicine Lodge Resource Area for crucial wintering areas, summer range, migration corridors, fawning grounds, and year long use. These main herds are generally identified as the Tex Creek-Willow Creek herd, Teton Valley herd, Island Park herd, Medicine Lodge herd, and the Big Hole Mtns.-Snake River herd. There are approximately 5,600 deer in these herds, with the Tex Creek-Willow Creek, Island Park and Big Hole Mtn.-Snake River herds being the major populations.

Due to the variety and intermix of uses on the same ranges, general mule deer habitat information was not developed. The key component to all of these herds is the winter ranges. This habitat is addressed under big game winter ranges.

White-tailed Deer

Most of the white-tailed deer population is concentrated along the 3 branches of the Snake River. Approximately 300 head reside year long on 8,747 acres of public land in the area. These deer use the high quality river bottom area (93% satisfactory) for cover and food; however, they also use the adjoining agricultural fields for food, which is typical for white-tails (Schmidt & Douglas, 1978).

This population appears to be fairly stable or slightly increasing. Small herds are beginning to be established in the Medicine Lodge Creek area and the Island Park area. These herds were not addressed due to the small size and limited amount of BLM lands being used.

Moose

Moose use of public lands varies significantly with season and condition of the habitat. Summer and winter ranges on the BLM lands in the Medicine Lodge Creek area are in poor condition due to historical and continued overgrazing of the riparian bottoms by livestock. This type of heavy livestock use significantly decreases the moose use of an area (Ritchie, 1978). Improvement of these riparian zones would probably be followed by an increased use by moose and an increased moose population. Riparian areas throughout the rest of the resource area are 82% satisfactory condition and this accurately reflects the condition of the moose range that is associated with on the riparian areas. Winter range conditions for other areas are addressed under Big Game Winter Range.

Rocky Mountain Elk

Elk is the major big game species using BLM-managed lands. Approximately 20,000 AUMs are consumed by 5,100 elk throughout the 4 seasons of use. Seasonally important BLM-managed ranges such as elk calving (Thomas and Toweill, 1982) and spring/fall ranges total 113,197 acres. Approximately 84% of these special habitat areas are in satisfactory condition.

Major calving grounds occur on Sheridan, Big Bend and Antelope Ridges, as well as in the spring ranges in the Crystal Butte Allotment, Patelzic Creek and Irving Creek drainages. These areas are typified by mature Douglas-fir forests with south facing slopes with numerous small clearings and succulent forage. The spring ranges have tall stands of sagebrush intermixed with grass park lands.

Approximately 85% of the acreage listed as big game winter ranges is occupied by elk and 87% of it is in satisfactory condition. The majority of the forage demands are on the winter range areas. Fecal studies coordinated by this office indicate that there is a seasonal shift in the diet from mainly grasses (75%) during the early winter or open winters to browse (94%) during midwinter and severe winters.

Pronghorn Antelope

Approximately 3,300 antelope use the public lands within the MLRA throughout some portion of the 4 seasons. There are approximately 591,418 acres of general habitat that they disperse on. Of this general range, there are only 35,145 acres of winter range. Construction of Interstate fences and agricultural development has severely limited movement (Spillet et.al. 1967) of this species between some summer ranges and winter ranges. Thousands of acres of suitable habitat are understocked due to these major problems.

Traditional fawning ranges are 78% satisfactory and are in stable condition. Although traditional fawning grounds have been identified, fawning does occur throughout a large portion of the general range.

Most of the 26% unsatisfactory range is due to sagebrush encroachment on summer ranges or large wildfires that burned in 1981. Both of these deficiencies can be rectified with time and project implementation.

Big Game Winter Range

This term was used to identify winter ranges for moose, mule deer and elk because there is a significant amount of overlap and joint use of areas throughout the winter months. Acreage that is strictly moose winter range or deer winter range was identified under this category because their total acreage was small relative to the joint ranges.

The major elk winter ranges are located in Management Areas 5 and 8. Between 1,800 and 2,800 elk winter in the lower portion of Management Area 5. Forage and protection from human harassment is provided through the existing Sands HMP and the associated winter ORV closures. The Tex Creek wintering elk herd averages between 1,400 to 1,800 head. Winter forage for this herd is managed for under the Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area Cooperative Agreement between the BOR, IDF&G and BLM. BOR purchased approximately 10,000 acres in this area for the mitigation of the Teton Dam Project. In addition to the BLM and BOR lands, the IDF&G has purchased several thousand acres adjoining the federal lands. Approximately 87% of the big game winter range is in satisfactory condition and these 2 elk ranges are about 90% satisfactory.

The 13% that is in unsatisfactory condition is primarily concentrated on the deer and moose winter ranges in Management Area 1. Approximately 31% of these ranges in this Management Area are in poor condition. Additional acreage is in a downward trend and will become unsatisfactory soon. Deer and moose winter ranges in the Juniper and Tex Creek areas are in good condition and winter 1,400 and 2,200 deer and 150 and 30 moose respectively.

Major concentrations of deer, elk and moose move onto the South Fork of the Snake River during the winter months. This high value wildlife habitat is managed for under a South Fork Memorandum of Understanding between the BOR, USFS, BLM, USF&WS, and the IDF&G. Approximately 92% of the wintering area on BLM is in satisfactory condition.

Upland Game Birds

Seven species of upland game birds occur in the resource area. These are sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, blue grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, chukkars, and Rio Grande turkey.

Sage grouse are the most widespread and heaviest hunted species. Approximately 74% of the general habitat is in satisfactory condition. Brood rearing habitat is in poor condition and could be having an effect on local populations (Oakleaf, 1971). The 40% unsatisfactory brood rearing areas are a result of heavy livestock grazing and use on riparian areas and wet meadows. The 26% unsatisfactory general range is primarily due to heavy mountain sagebrush encroachment on summer range or wildfires that burned 100% of the brush component off large acreages.

The Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, which were widespread throughout the Great Basin, are now restricted to isolated populations. The only two huntable populations left in Idaho are in the Junipers and Willow Creek-Gray's Lake Outlet country. Of the habitat left, approximately 90% is in satisfactory condition. The 10% unsatisfactory range is due to heavy brush encroachment and livestock grazing on the chokecherry stands. The impact of both of these factors is well documented in the literature (Miller and Graul, 1980; Hart et al. 1950; Parker, 1970; Zeigler, 1979). Historical ranges within the resource area possibly can be reclaimed to suitable habitat by using control burning, reduced livestock grazing and implementing grazing systems.

Ring-necked pheasant and Hungarian partridge are found in the lower precipitation areas associated with agricultural development. The BLM lands in some of these areas are the only permanent vegetation that persists and provides winter cover. Approximately 78% of this habitat is in satisfactory condition. The unsatisfactory habitat is a result of agricultural trespass and past overuse by livestock.

Rio Grande turkeys have been introduced to the Snake River. The habitat they are presently in is 90% satisfactory. The adjoining habitat they they should occupy as their numbers increase will be of the same quality.

Bighorn Sheep

Several areas within the resource area historically were occupied by bighorn sheep and provided red meat to the earlier trappers and settlers (Russell, 1862). Most of these populations were driven from their ranges as white men brought in the livestock grazing industry (Geist, 1971). Due to reintroductions of this species by IDF&G, former ranges are being reoccupied. Expansion of these herds is expected due to improvement of the native range through land management. Approximately 80% of the ranges now used for wintering are in satisfactory condition.

Mountain Goat

Mountain goat use on public land is confined to winter and spring use. The wintering area is 100% satisfactory due to its remoteness and high quality winter forage. General maintenance programs should continue to provide this high quality habitat.

Waterfowl

Waterfowl habitat varies from use on major river systems to scattered stock ponds and ephemeral impoundments. The majority of the concentrated waterfowl nesting is done by mallards, gadwal and Canada geese along the South Fork of the Snake River. Goose nesting structures have been placed on the islands in this area and in some years provide 70 to 80% of the known successful nesting.

The majority of the habitat associated with the river systems is in satisfactory condition. Most of the duck nesting habitat surrounding stock ponds is unsatisfactory. This unsatisfactory habitat is due to overuse by livestock grazing and could be resolved with exclosures on the dams or inlets to the ponds.

WATER AND WATER QUALITY

Water quality throughout the Medicine Lodge Resource Area is generally excellent on order one and order two tributaries and is good on order three tributaries. As the stream order increases toward level four and greater streams such as the Snake River, quality drops to fair and poor levels. Sediment is the main contributor to low water quality. The majority of streams on public lands in the planning area are order one and order two tributaries.

Riparian quality throughout the Resource Area is generally good to excellent and is in stable or upward trend except for Management Area One (see Table 3-1). Livestock grazing, sensitive soils and high spring runoff are the primary contributors to riparian degradation in the planning area. Because the tributaries on public lands in the planning area are generally of low order, a degraded riparian zone generally would imply corresponding sediment degradation of water quality.

Table 3-1
Riparian Habitat Condition

Miles of		Condition		
Stream	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
85	10%	22%	28%	37%

In Management Area One, many of the streams on public lands show long-term impacts of livestock grazing. Those impacted streams include Middle Creek, Edie Creek, Irving Creek, and Deep Creek. Permittees report a history of riparian loss on these streams and a decline in fish populations in all streams except Deep Creek.

At one time there were many beaver ponds on these streams but the beaver were trapped out or moved out of these drainages. A long term reduction in riparian livestock grazing impacts would be required to return the fishery in these streams to previous levels.

On the West Fork of Indian Creek, a fire in 1981 released a one year flush of primarily channel sediments which deposited in the central portion of the West Fork. The fire does not appear to have accelerated upland erosion, but because of loss of several short stretches of riparian vegetation, there has been some increase in bank sloughing. The presence of many beaver dams has trapped much of this increased sediment load. Presently, riparian willow and birch regrowth is good, but at least two additional years protection is required before they will be of sufficient size to withstand grazing pressure. The fire's disturbance to this watershed was light to moderate and recovery is well underway. Upland cover has made an excellent comeback.

In Management Area Five, Sand Creek, because of its location in the sand dunes, has a very sensitive riparian zone. Cattle in the upper watershed have continuously prevented vegetation stabilization of the sand dune banks. There is a heavy sediment impact downstream each spring runoff season. Fencing of the upper riparian zone should prevent a large portion of this sediment impact once banks have stabilized.

In Management Area Eight, the Soil Conservation Service with the Soil Conservation District has been funded for a "208 Water Quality Project" to cover the entire Willow Creek watershed. Presently, the SCS has chosen to improve a sequence of subwatersheds. The subwatersheds chosen to date have not contained large tracts of public land. As further subwatersheds are funded for the SCS effort, the BLM will work with the SCS and conservation district to plan improvement projects. The BLM will also work with Fish and Game to assess fisheries habitat and water quality.

Based on recent inventory efforts in the Willow Creek watershed, results have shown little impacts to water quality from BLM grazing practices. Impacts appear to be primarily from agricultural practices on private lands or from erosion on sensitive soils. Riparian vegetation condition on BLM is generally good to excellent in the Willow Creek drainage.

WATERSHED AND SOILS

For the Medicine Lodge Resource Area as a whole, the present erosion situation is within normal and acceptable levels. Both wind and water erosion problems occur in localized areas. The major causes of erosion have been livestock grazing, wildfires and fire suppression activities, ORV use, and agricultural development. Because of these activities, the soils in the area have been subjected to varying degrees of soil loss and accumulation, which result in a lessening of soil productivity in some areas and enhancement in others. The soil associations in the planning area are described in Appendix C.

The Kelly Canyon area near the Snake River above Heise has been used by ORVs and some erosion problems exist. The public lands near Victor, Idaho are a watershed for municipal water. The southern portion, 1,380 acres, is closed to grazing. At the present time, no problems exist.

The Sand Creek drainage is located within sensitive sandy soils on basalt plains with migrating sand dunes along the upper watershed. This watershed shows accelerated upland erosion due to cattle grazing. Cover is easily removed, resulting in blowing and drifting sands. Subsequent channel sedimentation and sediment transport are also at high levels.

The majority of public lands within the SCS Willow Creek 208 area are located on steep canyon walls or on steep mountain terrain. These areas have a high to very high erosion potential. Existing cover is generally good to excellent on these areas and there is little evidence of extensive gulleying, rilling or other surficial erosion features. The erosional trend appears to be stable to upward at this time due to excellent precipitation levels during the 1982-1984 period. Any erosional impacts to public lands within the Willow Creek drainage appear to be resulting from poor agricultural practices on the benches above the BLM-managed canyon wall areas. These impacts generally involve deep gulley cut formations which originate from high runoff, rilling and gulley formation on the privately owned bench lands. The Willow Creek 208 program is primarily aimed at maintaining adequate cover on these cultivated benchlands. The BLM plans to monitor for grazing impacts and evidence of increased erosion during low precipitation periods, and will work with SCS to eliminate any specific erosional problems.

RECREATION AND ORV MANAGEMENT

The Medicine Lodge Resource Area offers a wide variety of recreation opportunities such as hunting, fishing, camping, off-road-vehicle (ORV) riding, float and power boating, nature trail hiking, and others. This wide range of opportunities is possible because most public lands are accessible and they offer a variety of settings that are suitable for different recreation activities. The preferred setting is important in planning for the recreational use of the public lands because it correlates closely and defines the nature of recreation actitivities.

The BLM and Forest Service have adopted a system called the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. This system provides a method of identifying recreation opportunities available on the public lands and a means to plan for the long-term maintenance of the required settings.

For this RMP, the different settings available on public lands in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area were identified. The results were coordinated to be consistent with settings established in the land management plan for the Targhee National Forest where public lands adjoin the Forest. The settings were formulated using factors such as remoteness, size, amount of landscape change and development, the evidence of other people, and the degree of management control. The ROS opportunity settings and descriptions are listed below and to what degree they occur in the Resource Area.

Primitive: Large areas more than three miles from the nearest point of motorized access and use, having unmodified landscapes, where there is little evidence of other people, and are free from management controls. None in planning area.

Semi-primitive Non-motorized: Areas of moderate size at least one-half mile from the nearest point of motorized access and use, having mostly natural landscapes, where there is some evidence of other people, and where there are few management controls. None in planning area.

Semi-primitive Motorized: Areas of moderate size near primitive roads and trails, having mostly natural landscapes, where there are often evidences of other people but numbers remain low, and where management controls are evident but not dominant. There are 52,280 acres in the planning area.

Roaded Natural: Areas near improved roads, having naturally appearing, but modified, landscapes, where there are other people, but interaction is low to moderate, and management controls are subtle. There are 438,082 acres in the planning area.

Rural: Areas along major travel routes having modified landscapes, where other people are frequently encountered, and where management controls are easily seen. There are 146,400 acres in the planning area.

There are no primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized settings identified in the Resource Area. This is primarily due to the great number of roads, trails and landscape types that provide motorized access throughout.

Outdoor recreation resources on government-administered lands in the region attract visitors from local communities, throughout the U.S., and internationally. Major attractions include Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and the outstanding fishing and hunting that are offered throughout the region. The BLM-administered lands in the Resource Area, while not containing the major recreation attractions, do play a significant role in the regional recreational setting. They add another dimension to the available recreation opportunities by providing generally unrestricted settings for dispersed activities.

According to the 1983 State Outdoor Recreation Plan, visitor use in the six county Medicine Lodge Resource Area is estimated to increase as much as 50% by the year 2000. Growth estimates are attributed primarily to a projected increase in population.

To be responsive to increased recreational use and demands, BLM has identified key areas within the Resource Area where intensive management is needed to maintain recreation opportunities and other resource values. These areas are called special recreation management areas and include the Snake River System and the St. Anthony Sand Dunes. The two areas comprise about eight percent of the Resource Area. The remaining 92 percent is identified as an extensive recreation management area where significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited and intensive management is generally not required. Table 3-2 shows these management areas and the major developed and undeveloped BLM recreation sites.

Most of the recreation sites in the Resource Area are undeveloped and offer few visitor services. The most popular and heavily used areas have deteriorated because of litter, inadequate sanitation and uncontrolled vehicle use. During the peak camping, fishing and hunting seasons, the Resource Area has not had sufficient facilities to meet demand, especially along the Snake River, at the St. Anthony Sand Dunes and near popular camping and fishing streams.

The 1983 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Plan shows that in the six county planning area there is a projected need for more developed recreation facilities, both in the short (1990) and long-term (2000). The major facility needs where BLM could be the supplier include picnic areas, campgrounds, hiking trails, and boat access sites. Only a small part (less than 1 percent) of the projected needs could be met if all the identified BLM recreation sites were developed to capacity.

The planning area contains two short hiking trails that offer nature study opportunities. One is located on North Menan Butte, and is an undeveloped and rugged trail. The other is named Cress Creek Nature Trail and is along the Snake River near Heise. It has been proposed as a possible addition to the National Recreation Trail System. Both trails have been used extensively by local schools as outdoor classrooms to study a variety of topics related to natural resources.

TABLE 3-2

Recreation Management Areas and BLM Developed/Undeveloped Use Sites

Management Area/Site	(D)Developed (U)Undeveloped	Primary Recreation Activities	ROS[2] Settings
Snake River System (SRMA)[1]		Boating, fishing, hunting, camping, picnicking, ORV riding, hiking, nature study	SPM, RN, R
Kelly's Island Campground	D	Camping, fishing, picnicking	
Wolf Flat Campground #1	U	Camping, fishing, picnicking	
Wolf Flat Campground #2	U	Camping, fishing, picnicking	
Wolf Flat Campground #3	U	Camping, fishing, picnicking	
Poplar Boat Landing	D	Boating	
Swan Valley Access	U	None	
Lorenzo Access	U	Boating, fishing	
Wolf Flat Boat Landing	U	Boating, fishing	
Cress Creek Nature Trail	D	Hiking, nature study	
N. Menan Butte Nature Trail	U	Hiking, nature study	
St. Anthony Sand Dunes (SRMA)[1]		ORV riding, camping, picnicking	SPM, RN, R
Poleline Road Access	U	ORV access	
Egin Lakes Access	U	ORV access, camping	
Red Road Access	U	ORV access, camping	
Medicine Lodge (ERMA)[1]		Hunting, fishing, ORV riding, camping, firewood gathering	RN, R
Medicine Lodge Creek Campground #1	U	Camping, fishing	
Medicine Lodge Creek Campground #2	U	Camping, fishing	
Medicine Lodge Creek Campground #3	U	Camping, fishing	
Camas Creek	U	Camping, fishing	
Kepps Crossing	U	Camping, fishing	
Willow Creek	U	Camping, fishing	

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1. SRMA: Special Recreation Management Area
   ERMA: Extensive Recreation Management Area
2. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Settings (ROS):
   R=Rural
   RN=Roaded Natural
   SPM=Semi-primitive motorized

A short six-mile segment of the proposed Continental Divide Scenic Trail traverses public lands near Monida Pass on the Idaho-Montana border. The trail has not yet been designated, but a 1977 study and EIS shows that it has good possibilities of being added to the National Trail System. When designated, a trail management plan would be prepared and implemented. It would prescribe managment actions necessary to maintain the integrity of the trail over the long term.

Off-road-vehicle use occurs on public lands throughout the Resource Area. Motorized vehicles generally provide a means of transportation for hunting, fishing, sightseeing and other recreation activities. Recreational ORV riding has become increasingly popular and is concentrated on the St. Anthony Sand Dunes, the Stinking Springs-Kelly Canyon areas and at Kepps Crossing on Willow Creek. Use on the dunes has generally been limited to the open sands and long-term damage has not occured. Increasing use in the other areas is causing soil erosion and scarring. These indiscriminate tracks have degraded the scenic quality, particularly near the Snake River around Stinking Springs.

North Menan Butte is the only area closed to ORV use and totals 1,120 acres. Seasonal closures to motorized travel include 21,580 acres located near the St. Anthony Sand Dunes and Market Lake. Closures are from December through March to protect wintering big game herds. The remaining 625,119 acres in the Resource Area are open year-round.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Aesthetic values of the public lands have become increasingly important to the American public over the past several years. These values have been reflected in the planning and management of the public lands through BLM's Visual Resource Management System. The system establishes criteria for the identification and classification of scenic quality and the degree of public concern toward that quality, and defines management objective classes for alteration of the visual resource. The classes indicate the overall significance of the visual environment by showing the degree of acceptable change within a landscape and setting forth standards and measures necessary to reduce or eliminate visual impacts. The following is a description of the four management classes found in BLM's Visual Resource Management System.

Class I The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. Areas include those where the goal is to provide a landscape setting that appears unaltered by man.

Class II The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the landscape features must be low and not attract attention to the casual observer.

Class III The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the landscape features must be moderate but not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant features of the characteristic landscape.

Class IV The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change may be high. Changes may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt will be made to minimize impacts.

An inventory of scenic quality and landscapes that are sensitive to change has identified what management classes will be adopted throughout the resource area. The resource area contains about 134,000 acres (26%) to be managed as Class II and the remaining 374,300 acres (74%) as Class III. Class II landscapes comprise areas that possess high scenic quality and are in highly visible locations. They include most of the South Fork, Henry's Fork and main Snake River system, North Menan Butte, Victor watershed, sand dunes northwest of St. Anthony, Medicine Lodge Creek, Monida Pass, Willow and Gray's Creek canyons, and foothill land along the Targhee National Forest boundary. Class III landscapes comprise the remaining public lands in the resource area and include areas of low to moderate scenic quality that normally are not seen by the general public.

Management objectives for both Class II and Class III areas will be met through the application of standard operating procedures (see Part I). Procedures include a review of individual projects for impacts on visual resources and measures that will be taken to meet the class objectives. In some cases, actions may be taken to enhance the visual quality and bring a specific site up to the standards of the class in which it is located.

WILDERNESS RESOURCES

The wilderness inventory for the resource area identified four units as wilderness study areas (WSA). They include Sand Mountain (21,100 acres), Table Rock Islands (380 acres), Pine Creek Islands (155 acres) and Conant Valley Islands (235 acres).

The following is a discussion of the wilderness resources for the WSAs. Because of the many similarities between the three island WSAs, they have been combined and are referred to as the Snake River Islands.

Sand Mountain

Naturalness - Impacts on the apparent natural character of the WSA include vehicle ways, livestock fences,a small deer trap, intermittent vehicle tracks on the sand, and litter. About 32 miles of vehicle ways enter and cross the WSA. Most are no more than trails that are difficult to follow, lack definition and are obscured by encroaching vegetation. Off-road vehicle tracks on the dunes are temporary impressions in the sand that disappear quickly when the wind blows. The short segments of livestock fence that total 5 miles, the deer trap and litter are all insignificant, and are absorbed easily within this large area.

Influences on naturalness outside the WSA include views of St. Anthony and the sights and sounds of rural vehicle traffic and agricultural activities. These influences are most imposing near the WSA's southeastern and eastern border and from higher vantage points where topographic screening is minimal.

Outstanding Opportunities - Opportunities for solitude exist throughout most of this relatively large area. It measures about ten miles from east to west and five miles from north to south and has a fairly good configuration.

Topographic screening is provided by the abrupt elevational changes and the many pockets and bowls in the dunes. Influences on solitude outside the WSA include sights and sounds of rural traffic, agricultural activities and views of St. Anthony. These influences are most noticeable near the WSA's southeastern border. However, views of the expansive sand dunes and Grand Teton Mountains tend to overshadow these influences. Throughout most of the WSA ample spots for seclusion are available.

Quality, diversity and challenge combine to make primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities outstanding. Hiking, horseback riding, camping, wildlife observation, photography, and cross-country skiing are among the possible activities. The quality of the activities is enhanced by the exceptional and unusual sand features, scenic views and interesting plant and animal communities. The lack of reliable water, extreme temperatures and the rugged terrain make all the activities challenging.

Supplemental Values - The WSA provides crucial wintering habitat for large mammals, including elk, moose and deer. The elk herd in particular is dependent on the western portion of the WSA. The herd migrates from as far away as Yellowstone National Park and Montana.

Two rare species of primrose are known to exist in the dunes: one has been listed as endangered and the other proposed. The barren sand also provides habitat for a species of tiger beetle that is found only in one other place in the world, the Bruneau Dunes near Mountain Home, Idaho.

The relative uniqueness of these non-coastal dunes provides uncommon scenic and geologic value. All of the lands within the WSA have been proposed as a National Natural Landmark to recognize these values.

Snake River Islands

Naturalness - Impacts on the apparent natural character of the islands are livestock grazing, litter and fire rings left by recreationists and human activity and development nearby. Livestock grazing is the most significant impact and has affected islands 25, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, and 47 (See maps in Appendix E for the location of the islands by number). Grazing has reduced some thick island vegetation, creating open spaces more suitable for camping and spring waterfowl nesting. Litter and fire rings are found on the larger islands where camping is possible. Offsite influences appear the most dominant on islands 48-57, where highway 26 is nearest the river and traffic can be seen and clearly heard from the islands. The use of automobiles for stream bank rip-rap is of some significance, particularly on island 54 where over 30 junk cars line the river's bank. From island 16 to island 35 a gravel road parallels the river, but has little impact because it is sporadically used and is screened well by dense vegetation.

Outstanding Opportunities - Opportunities for solitude vary and are affected by the size and vegetative cover on a particular island and proximity to outside influences. On fifteen of the 39 islands a combination of vegetative screening and relatively large size contribute to opportunities for solitude. The remaining 24 islands can provide some opportunities to feel alone, but because of their small size and thinner vegetative screening, it would be difficult for a visitor to avoid contact with others or outside influences.

The major outside influences include highway 26 and nearby developments, vehicle traffic on the gravel road between island 16 and island 35 and the presence of motorboats throughout the entire river segment.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are numerous and of high quality. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity and is directly related to the excellent cutthroat trout fishery in the South Fork. The river channels along the islands offer challenge for boaters to test their skills on swift flat water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species, particularly bald and golden eagles. All of these recreation values are enhanced by the spectacular scenery found along the river corridor.

Supplemental Values - The most important supplemental value of the islands is wildlife habitat. They provide sites for bald eagle nesting and roosting and hunting sites for other raptors. Elk depend on the islands for forage in the winter, while deer and moose use them year round. The islands are of great importance as nest sites for the Canada goose. Geese prefer island nesting because it is relatively free from predators.

NATURAL HISTORY

Unusual and unique geologic features and important vegetative communities on public lands in the Resource Area are viewed as valuable natural history sites. One natural history area has been designated and is the 3,800 acre Menan Buttes National Natural Landmark. Public lands within the landmark include the North Menan Butte and total 1,120 acres. The landmark was identified and designated primarily because it is a unique geologic feature; a rare and well preserved series of volcanic cones composed mainly of tuff (compacted volcanic ash) that erupted through the water-saturated Snake River flood plain.

The public lands on North Menan Butte have been closed to grazing and ORV use to protect the area's natural values. However, ORV use continues because management and enforcement actions have not been sufficient. If not stopped, unauthorized ORV use and the damage it is causing could threaten the eligibility of the landmark status.

The St. Anthony Sand Dunes, totaling 27,350 acres, has been proposed as a National Natural Landmark. The area contains the largest and most spectacular dunes in a natural condition in the Columbia Plateau Region. The presence of a large sand dune this far inland is rare and makes the area geologically significant. Biological values are also important. Plant life is represented in all stages of succession and includes an endemic species of sand primrose.

Animal life ranges from the rare tiger beetle to wintering herds of mule deer, elk and moose. These factors have identified the dunes as nationally significant and deserving identification as a National Natural Landmark. A study on the area was completed and submitted for review to the National Park Service in 1982. Designation is pending the results of this review.

At present no Research Natural Areas have been established in the Resource Area. Research Natural Areas are sites where natural process are allowed to predominate and which are protected for the primary purposes of research and education. Three areas have been examined by the Idaho Natural Areas Coordinating Committee and have been recommended for formal identification and management. They include Menan Butte (340 acres), St. Anthony Sand Dunes (1420 acres) and Game Creek (857 acres). These sites were identified because of their relatively natural vegetative communities, and because there would not be significant conflicts if they were managed as Research Natural Areas.

South Fork of the Snake River Potential Addition to the National Rivers System

A 61 mile stretch of the South Fork of the Snake River is listed on the National Rivers Inventory. The inventory was completed in August 1980 and identifies potential additions to the National Rivers System. Three classifications are possible for rivers under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542); wild, scenic and recreational. A preliminary assessment of the South Fork indicates that it would qualify as both scenic and recreational. This assessment is based on criteria established in the Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification and Management of River Areas (Federal Register, Sept. 1982. See Appendix D).

This document and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act describe the general characteristics of rivers to be included in the system.

The Act and "Guidelines" state that to be eligible for inclusion in the System, the river segment must possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable values" and it must be "free-flowing." The guidance additionally requires that the river segment be of sufficient length and flow to be managed to protect values for which it would be designated.

The South Fork is an outstanding remaining link in the Snake River System that is free-flowing. Even though the flows are regulated by Palisades Dam, the 61 miles to the confluence with the Henry's Fork is unimpounded. Other rivers have been added to the National Rivers System that are controlled by upstream and downstream reservoirs and some have been recommended for designation. A nearby example of this is the Snake above Palisades to Grand Teton National Park, which is controlled by Jackson Lake Dam. It is therefore concluded that Congress did not intend to exclude river segments because their flows are controlled by reservoirs and the South Fork qualifies as free-flowing.

There are several unusual, unique and exceptional values that can be described as "outstandingly remarkable" along the South Fork. Scenic vistas include pastoral settings backdropped with mountain ranges, a spectacular canyon with sheer rock walls that open onto a mature flood plain, and densely vegetated islands and banks. The river corridor provides enjoyable and relaxing opportunities for motor and float boating on swift flat water, fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, and nature study. These activities are enhanced by both outstanding scenery and fish and wildlife resources. The South Fork is one of Idaho's highest valued fisheries and is well known as a blue ribbon cutthroat trout stream. Canada geese and a variety of ducks nest along banks and on islands. The river's cottonwood riparian zone is considered Idaho's most important ecosystem (USDI, 1980). It provides critical habitat for nesting and wintering bald eagles and crucial habitat for wintering big game such as elk, deer and moose. Prehistoric sites 8,000 years old have been documented along the river as well as historic evidence of early settlers and explorers to the region.

The South Fork is considered to be of sufficient length and flow to be managed as part of the National Rivers System and the factors "free-flowing" and "outstandingly remarkable values" appear to be met or exceeded. This leads to the conclusion that the South Fork is eligible for inclusion in the System.

Table 3-3 "Preliminary Assessment of Classification," presents criteria from the Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification and Management of River Areas. It shows the degree to which these criteria appear to be met for three segments of the South Fork.

TABLE 3-3

South Fork of the Snake River
Preliminary Assessment of Classification

Classification Criteria	RIVER SEGMENTS Palisades Reservoir to Conant Valley Powerline	Conant Valley Powerline to Riley Diversion	Riley Diversion to Henry's Fork Confluence
Water Resources Development	Bank rip-rap and channel modifications; free of impoundment.	None; free of impoundment.	Diversions, irrigation canals, rip-rap, channel modifications and unobstructive levees.
Shoreline Development	Residential, commercial and agricultural development present. Presence of domestic livestock grazing.	Largely primitive. Some farm and dispersed private dwellings. Presence of domestic livestock grazing.	Some dispersed private dwellings and agricultural develop ment. Presence of domestic live stock grazing.
Accessibility	Readily accessible by road. Roads parallel river in many places.	Accessible in places by road. Generally inconspicuous "South Fork Road" parallels river from Anderson Diversion to Burns Creek.	Accessible in places by road, particularly along levees and where highways bridge river.
Water Quality	Water quality in all segments is sufficient to support high quality fisheries and is suitable for a variety of water-based recreation activities.		Lower than other segments because of run-off from cultivated field and return ditches.
Segment Length	15 miles	23 miles	23 miles
Preliminary Classification	Recreational	Scenic	Recreational

The above assessments of eligibility and classification are provided as preliminary information. A congressionally authorized study is needed and required to determine these factors and provide the U.S. Congress with a recommendation on whether the South Fork is suitable for inclusion in the National Rivers System. A study of the river should involve all responsible land and resource managing agencies, private landowners and the public to arrive at a coordinated recommendation. BLM will communicate through the Director that the South Fork is considered an eligible candidate for addition to the National Rivers System and should have a study authorized by Congress.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Bureau and Idaho State University archaeologists have inventoried 71,240 acres or 18.3% of Medicine Lodge Resource Area's public lands. About 9% was intensively inventoried (Class III standards). Inventories discovered and recorded 165 prehistoric sites. Site types include surface lithic scatters, quarries or other lithic materials sources, rock shelters, rock alignments (rock walls, rock circles and talus pit hunting blinds), rock art (pictographs and petroglyphs) and kill/butchering sites.

Prehistoric human groups have used the planning area for about 12,000 years. Archaeologists have recovered Paleo-Indian cultural materials from the Wasden Site. Archaic (5000 B.C. - 1200 A.D.) and late Archaic Period (1200-1850 A.D.) sites have been documented in every management area. Shoshone-Bannock, Blackfeet, Gros Ventre and Nez Perce used some cultural resource sites into the late 1800's.

One site has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Wasden Site is a group of three lava-tube rockshelters. Ten thousand year old extinct elephant and camel remains were removed from one cave. An 8,000 year old bison herd kill was excavated in a higher level. Later Archaic period material was also found here. The site is located on private land but it is surrounded by public land and should merit planning consideration. Other planning area sites may be eligible for nomination, but require more evaluation. There are 15 sites with high archaeological data potential. Forty-five sites have medium potential and 95 have low potential. Medicine Lodge occupies a key position in the Eastern Snake River Plain. Opportunities are present for considerable cultural-ecological research, and overall archaeological research potential is high.

There are 25 historic sites on public lands in the planning area. No sites have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One site has been nominated and other sites appear eligible. Additional site evaluation is required. Historic sites are related to exploration, fur trade, transportation, ranching, logging, and homesteading. Site types include historic trails and wagon roads, cabins, sawmill sites, CCC fences, homesteads, sheep camps, stage stations, railroad service facilities, townsites, cemetaries, graves, and battlefields.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Since 1971, there have been 198 wildfires controlled by the BLM in the Resource Area (see Table 3-4). These have burned a total of 37,881 acres. For the planning area, there are about 15 fires per year with an average size of 100 acres. More complex fires called project fires require special measures and several days to control. A project fire occurs in the planning area about every four or five years. In 1981 there were three large project wildfires, the Meyers fire, 10,240 acres; Indian Creek fire, 10,460 acres; and the Morgan fire, which burned 37,700 acres, and an additional 13,800 acres from a breakout. About 18% of the wildfires are caused by lightning and the balance are man-caused by actions such as debris burning, railroads, equipment use, and intentional burning or arson.

TABLE 3-4
Fire Occurances in Medicine Lodge Resource Area
1971-1984

County	Number of Fires	Acres 1/ Burned	Lightning Caused
Bonneville	19	1,018	4
Clark	54	11,515	19
Fremont	69	9,275	8
Jefferson	47	15,169	4
Madison	6	733	1
Teton	3	171	0
Totals	198	37,881	36

1/ Excludes the Indian Creek, Morgan and Meyers fires.

At the present time, the planning area is identified for full fire suppression activities. Restrictions include no heavy equipment use in the active sand dune areas (Sand Mountain vicinity), Menan Butte and South Fork of the Snake River. Prescribed fire has been used as a management tool in the resource area.

Aerial retardant use is restricted in the South Fork of the Snake River and Teton River. Due to rough terrain and numerous lava tubes, there are no night fire suppression activities in the area north of the Junipers and south of Pine Butte.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

This description of the local economy is divided into a general description of the overall income and employment levels and more complete descriptions of those industries which will be impacted by the alternatives.

A. General Description

This RMP covers all or parts of six counties (Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton). Due to its large economic activity (relative to the other counties) Bonneville County has been excluded from description of the local economy. The economic activity generated by public land in Bonneville County has been included.

I. Income

The total personal income in the 5-county area was $341.6 million in 1981 (BEA 1983). This is based on earnings of $217.4 million and adjustments for contributions for social insurance, place of residence, dividends, rents, and transfer payments of $124.3 million. Agriculture was the number one industry with 27 percent of total earnings. Services was second at 16 percent of total earnings.

II. Employment

Total employment in the 5-county area was 17,933 in 1981 (BEA 1983). Agriculture is the top employer with 25 percent of total employment, with state and local government second with 13 percent and services third with 10 percent of the total employment.

III. Multipliers

When changes occur in one sector of a local economy changes also occur in other sectors. This is due to the interrelated nature of the economy. These changes are measured through the use of multipliers. The multiplier is a single number that summarizes the total direct and indirect spending effects of a given change in the local economy. Multipliers tell an analyst how large an impact on the entire local economy will occur as a result of a change in one sector. The U.S. Water Resources Council published Gross Output Multipliers for Bureau of Economic Analysis Economic Areas in January of 1977. The economic area that includes the study area is Area 152. This includes almost all of southeast Idaho and parts of western Wyoming. These multipliers (see Appendix H) indicate that the sectors in the local economy that would lead to the greatest changes in other sectors would be the meat animals and meat products sectors. In addition to multipliers, output must be converted to earnings in order to estimate economic impact. This is done through the use of earnings/gross output ratios. These ratios will be used in Chapter 4 to estimate the impacts on the various local industries. These ratios are shown in the Appendix.

B. Specific Descriptions

This section provides more in-depth descriptions of the livestock and recreation industries.

I. Livestock

The number of cattle and calves in the 5-county area is approximately 155,000. Of this amount, it is estimated that 25,000 are dairy cattle and 130,000 are beef cattle. There are approximately 73,000 sheep and lambs (USDA 1980). Ranch budgets prepared for other planning efforts in the state (for sheep) and eastern Idaho (for cattle) indicate that an AUM generates $20.27 in sales for cattle operations and $27.63 in sales for sheep operations (USDI, BLM. 1977, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983). Utilizing the gross output multipliers and earnings/gross output ratios, these sales figures were converted to direct and indirect income of $12.63/AUM for cattle and $17.22/AUM for sheep. Approximately 1,560,000 cattle AUMs and 175,200 sheep AUMs would be required to maintain the 5-county area's inventory of cattle and sheep. Total direct income due to the livestock (beef cattle and sheep) industry would be $8.9 million. This would represent 15% of total farm income. Total income (direct and indirect) due to the livestock industry would be $22.7 million or 10% fo the total 5 county income.

Permittees who use public lands in the Medicine Lodge RMP area own about 55,000 cattle and 81,000 sheep. This represents 42% of the 5-county cattle inventory and over 100% of the sheep inventory.[1/] This would translate into direct income of $4.6 million, which is 52% of the 5-county direct livestock income and 8% of the 5-county farm income. BLM grazing provides 61,000 cattle AUMs and 27,000 sheep AUMs. This represents 9% and 14% respectively of the permittees' total needs. The BLM AUMs represent direct income of $487,300, which represents 11% of the permittees' total income, and 6% of the 5-county direct livestock income. The permittees in the Medicine Lodge RMP were split into six size groups to determine whether one group is more, or less, dependent on BLM grazing. The data indicates that dependency is fairly uniform and does not vary much from group to group. The largest sheep group is the most dependent at 15% of total needs and the largest cattle group is least dependent at 10%. All other groups fall between these two. Based on employment/earnings ratio it is estimated that in the farm sector of the 5-county economy there are 82 jobs per million dollars in earnings. This would mean that the 5 county livestock industry generates 730 direct jobs and 1,860 total jobs. Permittees generate 377 direct jobs and BLM AUMs generate 40 direct jobs.

As early as 1925 it was recognized that the annual value of the federal grazing privilege was being capitalized into rancher property. "It is argued that long use of the range in connection with the early settlement of agricultural lands has resulted in capitalizing the values of public pasturage as part of the value of the ranch..." (USDA 1925).

A report published by the Utah State University Experiment Station stated "There was nothing illegal or unethical in the fact that grazing permits took on value; ranchers just reacted to an economic situation that was created by government policy. Permit values rose because ranchers who have grazing permits were capturing economic rents in the form of low cost grazing; i.e., the grazing fee and recognized non-fee costs did not equal the value of the grazing to ranches. Thus, the authorization to use the federal lands and the associated economic rents were capitalized into rancher-owned assets. This value could show up either as a permit value or as an increased value of the commensurate property." (Nielson and Workman 1972)

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1. Permittees in the RMP area own more sheep than are in the 5-county area for basically two reasons: (1) The inclusion of Bonneville County in the permittee totals and its exclusion in the 5-county totals, and (2) Many sheep operations are somewhat nomadic, operating in one county but being based (and thus counted) in another.

The Bureau of Land Management's position on permit values is based on very explicit language in Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, which states "So far as consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act, grazing privileges recognized and acknowledged shall be adequately safeguarded, but the creation of a grazing district or the issuance of a permit purusant to the provisions of this Act shall not create any right, title, interest or state on or to the lands." Thus, any capitalized value associated with grazing permits has no legal basis, and as a result a rancher has no compensation for loss of this value.

Magazine articles and research results have often been in conflict on the subject of permit values. Nevada rancher Dean Rhoads, in an article in the New West Magazine, stated that "the forage right for a single cow on the public range now sells for anywhere from $1500 to $3000 in the Elko area." (Boly, 1980.) A survey done in New Mexico of ranch appraisers and credit officer's placed the value of Forest Service permits at between $944 and $1163 per animal unit, depending on area, in New Mexico. Bureau of Land Management values varied from $677 to $888. (Fowler and Gray, 1980). On the other hand, a study in eastern Oregon found "the inclusion of public grazing privileges were found to have no significant impact on the level of private grazing land sale prices." (Winter and Whittaker, 1979.)

II. Recreation

Expenditures in the recreational activities of the region primarily impact the retail trade and services sectors of the local economy. The 1980 Survey of Hunting and Fishing (USFW 1980) data indicates that in destination type expenditures (meals, lodging, transportation, ammunition, land use fees, etc.) the retail trade sector is affected the most. Table 3-5 shows the direct impact of a dollar of recreation expenditure by type of activity.

Table 3-5
Distribution of Recreation Expenditures

Sector	Fishing	Big Game	Small Game	Migratory Birds	Other Hunting
Transportation	$ .01	$ .02	$ .00	$ .00	$ .00
Retail Trade	.95	.97	.99	.99	.99
Services	.04	.01	.01	.01	.01

A wide variety of recreational activities takes place on public lands in the RMP area. It is not possible to identify the amount of recreation activity that takes place within the Medicine Lodge RMP area. Also,expenditure data on activities other than hunting and fishing are not available. For these reasons, the remainder of this section will be limited to a discussion of the economic impacts of hunting and fishing in the 5-county region. The total 1980 fishing demand for the 5-county region was estimated at 750,000 activity occasions. The 1980 hunting demand was estimated at 392,000 activity occasions (Idaho Parks and

Recreation 1982). Data in the 1980 National Survey of Hunting and Fishing for Idaho identifies expenditures for hunting and fishing by type of expenditure. Destination type expenditures were $9.43/day for freshwater fishing and $12.24/day for all hunting. The definitions of an "activity occasion" and a "day" in the reports by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service appear to be roughly the same (see Glossary). Thus, the values for expenditures per day have been directly applied to the number of activity occasions. Total fishing expenditures would amount to $7.1 million and hunting expenditures would amount to $4.8 million. The total (fishing and hunting) expenditures of $11.9 million would convert to income of $10.4 million, using the gross output multipliers and earning/gross output ratios for the retail trade industry. In order to compare this data (based on 1980 expenditures and use) to the 1981 income data, the income was inflated to 1981 values using the consumer price index. This made the 1981 hunting and fishing income equal to $11.4 million, or roughly 5% of the 5 county income.

III. Forestry

The Idaho Department of Employment estimated the 1981 RMP area timber employment at 354. Bureau of Economic Analysis data indicate that jobs in the manufacturing sector of the RMP area earn $13,700 each. This would make the total timber wages approximately $4,849,800. This level of earnings would be roughly 20% of the RMP area manufacturing income in 1981. Based on data in Rudeman (1982) and Schuster, et.al. (1976) it is estimated that this level of employment would be generated from the harvest of 40.3 MMBF. The Medicine Lodge RMP area provides roughly 0.5 MMBF per year (5 MMBF per decade) or 1 percent of the area's timber harvest.

4

Environmental Consequences

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the environmental consequences of implementing those alternatives described in Chapter 2. The discussion is presented by alternative and identifies impacts to those resource components of the affected environment described in Chapter 3. The environmental consequences provide the basis for selection of a preferred alternative in conjunction with public input and coordination with state and local governments, other federal agencies and Indian tribes.

The analysis performed by the interdisciplinary team was by management area for each alternative. That analysis is available for inspection in the Idaho Falls District Office. The discussion presented in this document concerning environmental consequences includes the entire resource area and represents a summary of impacts in each management area.

The impact analysis of land transfer represents a worst case analysis. This analysis is based on the following assumptions:

1. That all of the land listed will be transferred out of federal ownership through the sale process.
2. That after the subject lands are sold, the use of the land will change.

The worst case analysis does not consider that detailed analyses of each tract may reveal conflicts or resource values warranting protection, thus removing the parcels from the transfer category. It also does not consider that land exchanges will be an objective and that many of the transfer tracts will be exchanged for lands possessing equal or greater public values (i.e., wildlife habitat, improved range management).

Threatened and Endangered Plants

Plants listed as proposed threatened or endangered species will be managed under BLM policy which is the same for species already listed as either threatened or endangered. All BLM actions will be designed to conserve and maintain these species. Land treatment and brush control projects may need to be modified to follow this BLM policy. There is no difference between alternatives concerning these proposed T and E species, therefore they are not discussed further in this chapter.

Fire Management

There appear to be no significant impacts on Fire Management for any of the alternatives. For that reason, Fire Management is not discussed further in this chapter.

EFFECTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

ALTERNATIVE A

Lands

This alternative would allow for the transfer of 2015 acres of public land. Sales and exchanges would be utilized to arrive at a balanced program for improving management efficiency and for acquiring valuable public lands.

Included in the total transfer areas are 1,475 acres identified for agricultural disposal only. If these areas meet the criteria for agricultural disposal, the following positive impacts may occur:

- Place land in a higher use such as agricultural. This could benefit the local economy by making more land available for agricultural production.
- Increase local property tax revenues.

Under agricultural disposal, the following adverse impacts may occur:

- Loss of resource values, primarily for wildlife range and recreation.
- High cost of processing applications.
- Potential for lowering crop prices if new farm lands go into production.
- Water withdrawal from the underground aquifer could add to declining water levels.

The remaining transfer areas would be analyzed for their exchange potential before being considered for sale. The following positive impacts may occur in a land exchange program:

- Provide opportunities for acquiring valuable public land resources, primarily wildlife and recreation.
- Improve manageability of existing public land for livestock grazing and by eliminating private inholdings with potential for conflicting uses.
- Provide public access to important resource values.
- Reduce management cost and improve efficiency by eliminating isolated tracts and blocking federal lands.

The major adverse impacts to an extensive land exchange program would be the cost. Exchanges are time consuming and costly to process.

Disposal of the transfer areas through public sale could result in the following positive impacts:

- Decrease management costs to the BLM because sales are relatively easy to process and management efficiency would increase by eliminating isolated tracts.

-Potential for placing land in a higher use such as agricultural, commercial or residential.

-Provide a one-time payment to the treasury.

-Increase local property tax revenues.

-Opportunity for ranchers to block up their holdings.

-Can be use to solve existing unauthorized use.

Sales could result in the following adverse impacts:

-Reduce the potential for future land acquisitions by depleting the stock of land available for future exchanges.

-Economic strains on person currently using the land but who cannot afford to purchase it.

Lower property values if a large scale sale program occurs.

Energy and Minerals

In this alternative, 408,100 acres would have standard stipulations, 320,920 acres with seasonal occupancy restrictions, and 65,630 acres with the no surface occupancy (NSO) restriction are open to fluid mineral leasing. About 793,110 acres are open to solid mineral leasing under standard stipulations. Closed to solid and fluid mineral leasing are 135,380 acres. About 136,920 acres are closed to locatable mineral entry and 132,490 acres are closed to salable minerals disposals. About 85 percent of the area is open to solid and fluid mineral leasing, 85 percent is open to mining claim location and 86 percent is open for mineral materials use. Standard stipulations do not restrict surface occupancy, but provide requirements for surface use and reclamation.

The seasonal occupancy restrictions on leasing do not significantly affect the availability of lands for mineral exploration and development. However, under the NSO restriction up to 17,200 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling operations. These acres and the acres closed to leasing total 152,580 acres or 16 percent of the resource area unavailable for the development of fluid leasable minerals in management areas 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9. All of these lands are prospectively valuable for oil and gas and about 600 of the acres are in the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho portion of the Overthrust Belt Oil and Gas Province, within which are producing fields. Six percent of these lands are also prospectively valuable for geothermal resources. The NSO leasing and no lease restrictions significantly limit the availability of lands for the development of potential oil, gas and geothermal resources.

The potential for the development of locatable minerals in 97 percent of the lands closed to mining claims is low. However, the 4,300 acres under Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) withdrawals along the South Fork of the Snake River are potential sources of placer gold. Three sites in management area 9 have produced roughly 600 ounces of gold from the 1870's to the 1950's, and prospecting activities in the area are continuing. These BOR withdrawals significantly limit the availability of lands for the development of potential placer gold resources.

About 43 percent of the lands closed to mineral materials disposals are in the INEL (management area 7) and are potential sources of sand, gravel and volcanic cinders. This closure of lands has a significant impact on the availability of lands for the development of mineral materials. The rest of the lands closed have a low potential for the development of salable minerals.

Forestry

Under this alternative, 14,410 acres of commercial forest land would be available for timber production with no restrictions. This would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 5 MMBF/decade. Also, under this alternative 12,773 acres of woodland would be available for the limited harvest of sawtimber, fuelwood and minor forest products.

Harvest practices, including clearcutting, shelterwood and selective cutting would influence vegetative cover on approximately 165 acres per year. Forest development practices such as thinning, planting and the use of herbicides and pesticides would improve stocking and growth potential of forest stands and decrease pest and disease problems in these stands.

Grazing would influence forest management primarily by endangering the establishment of regeneration. This influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.

Livestock

Under this alternative, the stocking rate would be 88,302 AUMs. This represents a 15 percent reduction from the current active preference of 103,281 AUMs. The long term stocking rate would be 88,851 AUMs. This would be a 1 percent increase form the initial stocking rate due to an increase of forage available in some allotments following wildfires (Morgan Fire and Meyers Fire, 1981) and the continuation of grazing use in some allotments which have been in nonuse for several years. A 40 acre tract of land identified for possible transfer would result in the loss of 16 AUMs. One allotment would be eliminated.

A total of 5,260 acres of prescribed burns would be identified under wildlife habitat improvement but would also benefit livestock grazing. The current ecological range condition (including the prescribed burns) is 1 percent excellent, 40 percent good, 39 percent fair, 4 percent poor, 15 percent disturbed and 1 percent unclassified.

In the long term, the downward trend areas would be expected to decline slightly in ecological range condition as undesirable species (noxious weeds and sagebrush) increase in density. The upward trend areas (wildfire and prescribed burns) would expected to change from disturbed to good ecological range condition. The long term ecological range condition is expected to be 1 percent excellent, 45 percent good, 40 percent fair, 4 percent poor, 9 percent disturbed, and 1 percent unclassified (see Appendix B, page 14).

The current apparent trend is 9 percent upward, 71 percent static and 20 percent downward. In the long term, the upward trend areas are expected to stabilize near the potential plant community and static trend. The downward trend areas are expected to remain downward as undesirable plant species (noxious weeds and sagebrush) continue to increase in density. The long term apparent trend expected would be 80 percent static and 20 percent downward (see Appendix B, page 28).

Wildlife

Under this alternative the public lands would be able to meet the existing wildlife forage and cover requirements. Increases in all wildlife species could be accomodated except for those that are associated with riparian habitat. Riparian associated species such as moose are limited now in their ability to expand.

Big game winter range-livestock use conflicts would continue in management area 1 and in selected allotments throughout the resource area. Long term impacts could be the loss of 35 percent of the range in this management area.

Riparian habitat condition would continue to decline in management area 1 and management area 4.

Oil and gas leasing practices currently protect wildlife habitat. Other mineral activity, except locatable, can be mitigated. An additional 4,160 acres of big game winter range could be lost from production and BLM management through travertine mining.

ORV closures are in affect in areas that need big game winter range protection. Two other big game ranges, Victor Front and Kepps Crossing, not under a seasonal ORV closure should be. Direct big game mortality could occur with snow machine use in these two areas.

Water and Water Quality

The majority of all streams and riparian areas in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area are in good to excellent condition (52.9 miles) with no water quality or riparian impacts. These areas would remain in their present condition under this alternative. About 12.3 miles of stream in need of management for fishery enhancement and 19.9 miles of stream having high erosion potential would not be managed under this alternative and would continue in downward trend or would stabilize in poor condition.

Soils

Present erosion trends are expected to continue and follow the trend in range condition. Soil associations 2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,14, and 16 have slight water erosion rates of about .5 to 1.0 tons per acre per year. Soil associations 1,6,11,12,13, and 15 have moderate to severe erosion potential on steeper slopes and some highly erosive soils where erosion rates may exceed 5 tons per acre. Erosion rates on sandy soil associations 5 and 7 sometimes exceed 5 tons per acre erosion and 8 tons per acre on loamy sand soils in association 8. Present grazing on 29 allotments could remove enough vegetation by combined range and wildlife use to exceed erosion rates of 5 tons per acre on loamy soils, damaging the soil resources. Present grazing on 9 allotments on sandy soil could remove enough vegetation by combined range and wildlife use to exceed erosion rates of 5 to 8 tons per acre, damaging the soil resources.

ORV damage in Kelly Canyon and on the Willow Creek drainage would continue.

Recreation and ORV Management

Data is not currently available to accurately describe what the capacity is for dispersed recreation on public lands in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area. However, it is estimated that current use is far below potential capacity. Use in some areas will often approach capacity on long holiday weekends and during the opening periods for hunting and fishing seasons. Dispersed recreation opportunities under all the alternatives would be maintained above current use and anticipated demand throughout the planning period. Changes within the alternatives have little effect on recreation capacity, except in Alternative E where wilderness designation of the St. Anthony Sand Dunes would eliminate ORV use. The alternatives would have an affect on the type and distribution of recreation use which can be seen by comparing the acres of land that would be managed under different categories of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). [Appendix D]

Recreation opportunity classes would remain narrow, with lands in the semi-primitive motorized (8%), roaded natural (69%) and rural (23%) classifications. Although ROS settings would be adopted, no specific actions or designations of recreation management areas would be implemented to protect or enhance the setting opportunities. Thus, the setting opportunities could be degraded or lost.

The sixteen existing undeveloped and unmaintained recreation sites would not be developed, maintained or managed, and would continue to deteriorate. Impacts would be most severe along major fishing streams and near the boundaries of the St. Anthony Sand Dunes, and would result from litter, inadequate sanitation facilities and uncontrolled motorized use. Opportunities for nature trail interpretation and study would go untapped. Current needs and projections (both short and long-term) for recreation facilities in the planning area would not be met, according to the 1983 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Motorized use will continue to occur randomly throughout the resource area and remain at nearly the current level. Use will continue to be relatively light in most areas, with heavier activity occuring on the sand dunes and Stinking Springs area. Recreational ORV use will continue to be closed year-round on 1,120 acres of North Menan Butte and during the winter months on 21,580 acres of big game winter habitat.

Recreation opportunities will remain secure on lands retained in federal ownership. Public recreation uses will be eliminated on lands that are disposed of, unless they are transferred to another public agency. The proposed disposals would have a low impact on recreation use, because most of the land parcels are small and inaccessible to public use.

Public lands along the South Fork of the Snake River have been withdrawn for power sites or reclamation projects. If any of these withdrawals were developed for hydroelectric power and/or reservoirs for irrigation and flood control, the recreation opportunities would change significantly. These changes would be addressed in a project specific impact analysis.

Mining and mineral leasing activities could impact dispersed recreation by disrupting the natural appearance of the landscape and by shifting the recreation opportunity setting from the more natural appearing to the rural type. However, since the extent, location and nature of what operations may occur is not known, the actual impacts cannot be predicted. In general, impacts would be lessened from mineral leasing due to restrictions and stipulations that are made on leasing activities.

The removal of timber and associated activities such as road building will have a tendency to shift recreation opportunities to less primitive forms. Hunting opportunities will increase with better vehicle access as will motorized recreation and wood gathering.

The primary impact areas of grazing on recreation are the riparian zones near fishing streams and campgrounds. In some cases, grazing reduces the desirability of a site for camping and fishing. This is particularly true along the South Fork of the Snake River where grazing occurs during the spring, summer and fall months.

Wilderness

Under Alternative A, none of the Sand Mountain WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. Wilderness values on 21,100 acres of public land would be affected because the surface would be open for use and development.

The WSA is listed as having low-moderate potential for oil and gas and geothermal resources. The entire area is leased for oil and gas, but is protected from any exploration or development activities that would impair the WSA's suitability for designation as wilderness. This protection would last until Congress decides whether or not to designate the area. As this alternative suggests, nondesignation would open the area to long-term oil and gas occupancy. Impacts such as access roads, drilling sites, pipelines, and storage areas would degrade the natural character of the area and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The extent and distribution of the oil and gas actitivities and where the wilderness values would be affected are impossible to predict because the WSA is solidly blocked with leases. It is not known which ones would be explored or developed.

Nondesignation of the WSA would allow continued public use of motorized recreational vehicles in the area. Under this alternative, motorized vehicle use would not be regulated or restricted during the spring, summer and fall months. During this time, both visual and audible impacts from motorized recreational vehicles would diminish solitude and primitive recreation opportunities. The more lasting surface disturbances in vegetated areas would degrade the natural appearance of the WSA.

From December 1 through April 30 of each year, 15,800 acres of the WSA are closed to all motorized vehicles. This closure protects wintering elk herds and provides a setting for solitude and winter primitive recreation opportunities. These opportunities would not be affected by ORV use if the areas is not designated.

Under this alternative, diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) would not be enhanced. The WSA represents an uncommon inland sand dunes complex, which is represented in only one other designated area in the wilderness system.

The Sand Mountain WSA would not be recommended wilderness. This means that the WSA's wilderness values will be subjected to more short term and long term impacts. While unnecessary damage to lands and resources will be prevented by standard procedures, permanent damage could occur to the area's wilderness values from oil and gas activities and motorized vehicle use. Diversity in the NWPS would not be enhanced by not adding a 21,100 acre sand dune complex.

Under Alternative A, none of the Snake River Islands WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. Wilderness values on 770 acres of public land would be open for use and development, except mineral leasing activities would be regulated to prevent surface disturbing activities. These limitations on mineral leasing would help protect the natural values of the islands. Other development activities that could affect wilderness values would not likely occur because of the islands' inaccessible nature.

Twenty-five of the 39 islands have been withdrawn for power sites or reclamation projects. If any of these withdrawals were developed for hydroelectric power and/or reservoirs for irrigation and flood control, the islands would likely be flooded. Wilderness values on the islands would be lost.

Ecosystem diversity in the NWPS would be enhanced under this alternative. Even though the islands are small in comparison to other designated wilderness, they contain an ecosystem that is not currently represented in the NWPS.

The Snake River Islands WSA would not be recommended for designation as wilderness. The WSA's wilderness values would not be adversely affected by development activities unless the power site withdrawals were developed. Ecosystem diversity in the NWPS would not be enhanced.

Cultural Resources

Livestock grazing has affected and would continue to affect at least 95 sites in the Resource Area. It would also affect an unknown number of unidentified sites. However, few sites have been recorded at troughs, water holes or livestock congretation areas. As long as livestock are not concentrated on cultural sites for long time periods, trampling impacts should be minimized. ORV use, general recreation use and natural and man-caused surface and streambank soil erosion would also continue to have some effect on cultural resource sites. However, the most severe and significant impacts would continue to be unauthorized surface and subsurface looting.

Activity Plans

Cultural resource uses should vary little for each Alternative. Conversely, public land allocations for cultural resource site protection should not significantly affect other resource activities. Fencing springs to protect prehistoric tool-making sites from livestock trampling would not reduce available livestock forage or water (it would be piped away from the source). It would harmonize two conflicting resource activities. The greatest threat to Medicine Lodge Resource Area cultural resources is, and would continue to be, vandalism, illegal site excavation and unauthorized surface artifact collection. These unplanned and unmanaged activities do not comply with

A.R.P.A. (Archaeological Protection Act of 1979) and other federal cultural resource protection laws. Separate, detailed cultural resource activity plans should be developed for selected Medicine Lodge Resource Area management areas. These may be separate cultural resource plans or they may be part of a comprehensive management plan. A typical management plan should describe the management area's cultural resource protection needs (patrol-surveillance, stabilization, signing, monitoring, salvage, ACEC designation, National Register nomination, etc.). It may also allocate cultural resources for specific socio-cultural, scientific or management uses. Coordination, consultation and public contact would be part of each activity plan.

Economics

Lands

Transfer of lands out of federal ownership and into private ownership (whether by sale, exchange, or agricultural entry) has several economic impacts. If transferred by sale then the government earns some income (sale price less costs of making the sale). Any net additions to private ownership reduce the amount of payments in lieu of taxes, minerals royalties, grazing fee refunds, etc., that accrue to the county governments. On the other hand, these additions increase the amount of property taxes collected. If lands are developed for irrigated agriculture than a certain amount of income and employment would be generated with each new farm.

This alternative contains 540 acres of transfer lands and 1475 acres of agricultural entry. For ease of analysis it is assumed that all of the transfer lands will be public sales.

The estimated average selling price would be $100 per acre and the average cost of putting lands up for sale is estimated at $30 per acre. Thus, 540 acres of land sale would generate $37,800 in net revenue to the government.

If the 1475 acres of lands in the agricultural entry category are developed, then direct income of $74,000 (labor income) and 6 jobs would be generated (BLM 1984, BEA 1983). In addition, the purchases of seed, fertilizers, fuel, etc., would generate annual expenditures of $310,000 (BLM 1984, Powell and Lindeborg 1981). Using the earnings to gross output ratio (see appendix) for retail trade would translate this level of expenditures into secondary income and employment of $123,000 income and 12 jobs. The direct earnings increase would amount to less than 1 percent of current farm income in the RMP area. The secondary earnings increase would amount to 1 percent of the current retail trade income in the RMP area.

Counties receive funds from the federal government due to federal lands located within their boundaries, for a variety of reasons. Some, such as grazing fee receipts, must be used for a specific purpose--in this case range improvements. Others, such as payments in lieu of taxes (PILT), can be used for any need the county has. The total revenues generated by PILT payments and other activities occurring on BLM lands amount to roughly $0.50 per acre. This is made up of $0.40 per acre from PILT payments, $0.03 per acre from grazing fee receipts, and $0.07 per acre from mineral leasing royalties. Timber receipts are less than $0.01 per acre. This means that the transfer of 2,015 acres out of federal ownership would cost the counties in the RMP area

$1,000 per year. These acres would then come under provisions of the county's property tax codes. This would increase the RMP county's revenues by approximately $2,600 Dornfest1984). This is based on market values of $100 per acre for the lands sold and $500 per acre for those acres developed for irrigated agriculture. The net gain to the counties would be $1,600, or .004 percent of total revenues of the RMP area counties (Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties 1983).

Forestry

Under this alternative there would be 0.5 MMBF of timber cut each year (5 MMBF per decade). This would generate revenues of $10,000 (500,000 board feet x $20/MBF). Data in Rudermann (1982) and Schuster, et al (1976) indicate that this level of timber harvest would result in approximately 4 jobs. Bureau of Economic Analysis data indicate that each job in the manufacturing sector in the RMP area generates $13,700 in earnings. The total direct earnings from this level of timber harvest would be $60,400. This would be less than 1 percent of the RMP area manufacturing income. Based on the gross output multipliers (see appendix) it is estimated there would be secondary employment and earnings of 5 jobs and $52,600, which is less than 1 percent of the RMP area manufacturing income. Based on the gross output multipliers (see appendix) it is estimated that there would be secondary employment and earnings of 5 jobs and $52,600, which is less than 1 percent of the area's retail trade earnings. The secondary earnings are compared to total earnings for the retail trade industry since it is assumed this is where most of this impact would occur. The actual breakdown of secondary impacts by industry is unknown.

Recreation

The analysis presented in this section is not a complete discussion of the economic impacts of all types of recreation. Only those activities for which there was some basis for making use estimates have been analyzed. In this case this means that motorized recreation in the St. Anthony Dunes area, big game hunting, and sagegrouse hunting were the only activities analyzed. In the case of motorized recreation there is no known study that estimates expenditures per use day. For that reason, the expenditures reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1980) for nonconsumptive wildlife use have been used to estimate the economic impact of this activity. Under this alternative it is estimated that there are 2,600 visitor days of motorized recreation use in the long term. This would be annual expenditures of $33,200 (at $12.76 per visitor day). Using the earnings to gross output ratio for retail trade converts this to earnings of $13,200. This would be roughly 1 job. Big game hunting (elk, deer, moose, antelope) would generate annual expenditures of $2,377,700 (114,800 hunter days x $20.72 per hunter day). This would convert to earnings and employment of $943,700 and 95 jobs. Sagegrouse hunting would generate annual expenditures of $5,400 (875 hunter days x $6.14 per hunter day). This would be earnings of $2,100. No jobs would be generated from this activity. The total direct income and employment generated by these recreation activities would be $959,000 and 97 jobs. This would be 5 percent of the RMP area's retail trade income. The secondary income and employment would be $1,158,500 and 117 jobs. This would be 7 percent of the RMP area's retail trade income. Total income (direct and secondary) would be $2,117,500 (12 percent of retail trade income) while total employment would be 214.

Livestock

The initial livestock stocking levels would be 88,302 AUMs. This would go up to 88,851 AUMs in the long term. This long-term stocking level would represent direct income and employment of $490,300 and 40 jobs. This would represent 6 percent of the RMP area livestock income and 1 percent of farm income. Secondary income and employment would amount to $758,300 and 77 jobs. This would be 4 percent of the retail trade income.

In order to attain this long-term level of grazing use, approximately $11,800 in range improvements would be required.

Grazing fees are distributed in the following manner: 50 percent to the range improvement fund, 37-1/2 percent to the federal treasury, and 12-1/2 percent to the State of Idaho (which redistributes it to the county of collection for range improvements). Based on a $2.00 grazing fee (the average fee over the grazing years 1979-1984 was $1.86), the following grazing fee collection distribution would take place with this alternative:

Range Improvement Fund	$ 88,851
Federal Treasury	$ 66,638
State of Idaho	$ 22,213
TOTAL	$177,702

This level of AUM use would represent capital value of between $5,012,500 and $22,212,000 (Boly 1980, Fowler and Gray 1980).

Total direct and secondary income of $3,676,100 would be generated by this alternative. This would represent 1.7 percent of the total Medicine Lodge RMP area current income. Employment generated by this alternative would be 358 jobs or 2.0 percent of total RMP area employment.

ALTERNATIVE B

Lands

The impacts associated with this alternative would be the same as for Alternative A described in the following pages, only on a greater scale. This alternative would increase the local property tax revenue base more than any other alternative. The overall impact to management efficiency would be adverse because of the disruption and dislocation that would affect people currently authorized to use the land.

Minerals

As compared to Alternative A, this alternative has 39 percent more acres under standard stipulations, 4 percent less under seasonal occupancy restrictions, and 59 percent less acres with the no surface occupancy restriction open to fluid mineral leasing. Fourteen percent more acres are open to solid mineral leasing under standard stipulations, 79 percent less acres are closed to solid and fluid mineral leasing. About 0.1 percent more lands are open to locatable mineral entry and 15 percent more are open to mineral materials disposals. In this alternative, 97 percent of the area is open to solid and fluid mineral leasing, 85 percent is open to mining claims and 98 percent is open to salable minerals use.

The seasonal occupancy restrictions on leasing do not significantly limit mineral exploration and development opportunities. However, under the no surface occupancy restriction, up to 1,130 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling operations. These acres and the acres closed to leasing total 29,030 acres or 3 percent of the resource area unavailable for the development of fluid leasable minerals in management areas 4,5,7, and 9. All of these lands are prospectively valuable for oil and gas and about 50 of the acres are in the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho portion of the Overthrust Belt Oil and Gas Province within which are producing fields. About 8 percent of these lands are also prospectively valuable for geothermal resources. The no surface occupancy leasing and no lease restrictions significantly limit the availability of lands for the development of potential oil, gas and geothermal resources.

The potential for the development of locatable minerals in 97 percent of the lands closed to mining claims is low. However, the 4,300 acres under the USBR withdrawals along the Snake River's South Fork are potential sources of placer gold. For reasons discussed in the summary for Alternative A, the USBR withdrawals significantly limit the availability of lands for the development of placer gold.

The salable mineral closures have no significant impact on the development of mineral materials.

Forestry

Under this alternative, 569 acres of the 14,410 acres of commercial forest land would be removed from the timber base due to proposed land sale/exchanges under the lands and realty program. An additional 95 acres of woodland would also be removed from the woodland base for the same reason.

These reductions in both C.F.L. and woodland would have only minor adverse impacts on the availability of sawtimber, fuelwood and other forest products. Impacts would be essentially the same as in Alternative A.

Livestock

Under this alternative, the stocking rate would be 108,835 AUMs. This is a 23 percent increase from the current 5 year average and a 5 percent increase from current active preference. The long term stocking rate would be 127,423 AUMs. This is a 17 percent increase from the initial stocking rate. About 13,076 acres would be open for possible transfer. This would result in the loss of 2,941 AUMs. Sixty-one allotments would be affected. A total of 28 allotments would be eliminated and 14 allotments would be significantly reduced but not eliminated.

There would be approximately 164,000 acres of brush control, 27,000 acres of seeding, 165 water developments and 140 miles of fencing. The brush control would change 164,000 acres of low, good, fair, poor, and undisturbed ecological condition range to good. The seedings would change 27,000 acres of fair and poor ecological condition to disturbed. Existing disturbed acres by wildfire and prescribed burns would change to good ecological range condition.

The long term ecological range condition is expected to be 1 percent excellent, 66 percent good, 18 percent fair, 2 percent poor, 12 percent disturbed, and 1 percent unclassified (see Appendix B, page 14).

The long term trend would be expected to be 96 percent static and 4 percent downward. Brush control, disturbed (wildfire and prescribed burns) and seeding acres would be expected to stabilize at static trend. The downward trend areas would continue to be downward as undesirable plant species density would continue to increase. Range improvements and intensive management with appropriate season of use and livestock distribution changes are expected to allow for the long term stocking rates while maintaining the long term ecological range condition.

Wildlife

Elk use would change from using 20,553 AUMs to 13,476 AUMs, mule deer from 7,019 AUMs to 5,043 AUMs, moose from 3,204 to 1,897 AUMs and antelope from 4,283 to 3,404 AUMs. These decreases in AUMs are a result of direct forage competition with livestock, behavioral intolerances of some wildlife species to heavy livestock concentrations, extensive brush control projects, and the transfer of public lands from BLM management.

Land transfers would remove up to 30 percent of the other upland game bird habitat, 19 percent of the sage grouse brood rearing habitat, 10 percent of the whitetail deer habitat, and 9 percent of the antelope winter range from BLM management. This could have a significant adverse impact on these game species. Other wildlife species habitat would also be adversely affected by this program. This is a worst case analysis (see Chapter 4, page 2).

Habitat condition would be adversely affected for all wildlife species under this alternative. Antelope winter range would change from 8 percent to 34 percent unsatisfactory, sage grouse strutting/nesting from 9 percent to 40 percent unsatisfactory, elk summer range from 9 percent to 22 percent unsatisfactory, sharptail grouse habitat from 10 percent to 40 percent unsatisfactory, and big game winter range from 13 percent to 37 percent unsatisfactory. This would be a result of increased livestock stocking, extensive brush control projects and continued degredation of riparian habitat.

Minimum oil and gas leasing stipulations would not provide adequate protection of some wildlife habitats. This would cause a reduction in suitable habitat. Locatable and salable mineral development could also decrease the amount of suitable habitat.

Riparian habitat that is unsatisfactory due to livestock grazing would continue to decline. Habitat that is marginally satisfactory would be rapidly decreased in quality so that it would be unsatisfactory. Satisfactory areas would decline in condition and some would become unsatisfactory.

Water Quality/Fisheries

Under the production alternative, areas presently in good or excellent condition (52.9 miles) could be expected to remain in that condition since few stocking increases are planned where livestock would have access to stream banks. A total of 12.3 miles of Edie, Irving and Indian Creeks in management area 1 in need of management to enhance fisheries would not be managed under this alternative. These areas, presently in fair to poor condition, would continue in downward trend or stabilize in poor condition. The 19.2 miles of streams with sensitive soils, including Willow Creek, Grays Lake Outlet and

Sand Creek, would be managed to protect or improve these streams. Fencing would be used to improve reaches on Willow and Sand Creeks.

Soils

As vegetation cover is reduced by increased use and grazing of this alternative, the overall erosion rate is expected to increase. Thirty one allotments on loamy soils could have erosion rates greater than 5 tons per acre. Fifteen allotments on sandy soils could remove enough vegetation by combined range and wildlife use to exceed erosion rates of 5 to 8 tons per acre, damaging the soil resources.

ORV damage in Kelly Canyon and on the Willow Creek drainage would continue and could increase.

Fire, brush control and seedings in soil associations 2,3,4,10,14, and 16 would only have a short term effect on wind and water erosion. Heavy short term and some long term effects could be expected on soils in associations 1,6,11,12, and 13 where water erosion rates would exceed 5 tons per acre. However, such activities on sandy soils, with southeastern Idaho winds, could accelerate wind erosion to about 25 tons per acre and sandy loam soils in soil associations 5 and 7 and to about 40 tons per acre on loamy sand soils of associations 8 and 9 when all vegetation cover is removed. The impacts here would have both short and long term effects. As sandy soils become airborne by wind action, the fine soil fraction is sifted from the sand and the material is redeposited as sands and dunes.

Small project developments will generally only have a small short term erosion effect except for areas of heavy cattle trampling and maybe some reservoirs.

Recreation and ORV Management

Recreation opportunity classes would be the same as Alternative A. The 14,759 acre Snake River System and the 36,900 acre St. Anthony Sand Dunes complex would be designated special recreation management areas. The remaining lands in the Resource Area would be identified as an extensive recreation management area. Management plans would be prepared that focus on development and increased recreation use. Specific actions would be implemented to protect and enhance the recreation opportunity classes. Special attention will be necessary in preparing a plan for the Snake River System to insure that all land and resource managing agencies are fully involved throughout the process.

The sixteen existing undeveloped and unmaintained recreation sites would be developed, maintained and managed to accomodate future day and overnight use. Impacts from litter, inadequate sanitation and uncontrolled motorized use would be minimized. One mile of trail would be constructed on North Menan Butte to provide additional opportunities for nature study. These developments would help meet the current needs and projections (both short and long-term) for recreation facilities shown in the 1983 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Developed recreation use and quality would increase as sites are constructed and managed. Dispersed ORV recreation would be enhanced and increase at a greater rate due to developments near the sand dunes. Impacts from ORV management would be the same as Alternative A.

The proposed disposals of public land would have a minor impact on dispersed recreation opportunities. A small percentage of the upland game bird hunting occurs on lands identified for disposal. Impacts would be low because most of the parcels are small and generally inaccessible to the public. However, long-term impacts to hunting could occur because these lands provide upland game bird habitat. Bird population decreases would adversely affect hunting opportunities.

The impacts on recreation from minerals activities, forestry and grazing would be the same as Alternative A.

Habitat improvement of 4.7 miles of stream would increase fish populations and could enhance fishing opportunities by increasing the fishing success ratio. However, the effect on recreation cannot be accurately quantified because success is only one of several factors that affect the fishing experience.

Wilderness

Under Alternative B, none of the Sand Mountain WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness.

The impacts of this alternative would be the same as Alternative A, except that ORV use is expected to increase substantially. The increase would be attributed to developing the sands as an ORV park, emphasizing extensive use.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resource site impacts should increase significantly. Livestock trampling impacts should increase in proportion to increased grazing allotment use levels. This would increase cultural resource site surface modifications and horizontal artifact displacement. Stratigraphic integrity could also be affected. Of the 165 identified cultural sites, 95 would be directly affected by the 44 percent long-term grazing use increases. An unknown number of cultural resource sites would be affected by extensive vegetation treatment projects. Standard operating procedures should mitigate effects on identified sites. But, production pressures and budget restrictions could handicap inventory and mitigation efforts. Increases in acres open to ORV use and increases in other resource activities could also directly and indirectly impact cultural resource sites. Lack of mineral withdrawals and closures would expose an estimated 20 sites to possible damage. Known and unidentified sites would become more accessible and subject to unrestricted, unauthorized artifact collection.

Economics

Lands

This alternative contains 12,746 acres of transfer lands and 12,880 acres of agricultural entry. Lands sale would generate net revenue of $892,200 to the government. The lands in the agricultural entry category would generate direct income of $592,000 if developed. There would also be 48 direct jobs generated (BLM 1984). Annual expenditures for seed, fertilizer, fuel, etc., would amount to $2,476,000 (BLM 1984, Powell and Lindeborg 1981). This would convert to secondary income and employment of $982,700 and 99 jobs. The direct earnings increase would amount to 1 percent of current farm income in the RMP area. The secondary earnings increase would amount to 6 percent of the current retail trade income in the RMP area.

The transfer of 25,626 acres out of federal ownership would cost the affected counties $12,800 in lost federal payments of various types (PILT, Grazing, Mineral Leasing, Timber, etc.). In turn their revenues from property taxes would increase by $25,000. This would be .03 percent of the total revenues of the RMP area counties (Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton Counties 1983).

Forestry

Impacts to forestry with this alternative are the same as alternative A.

Recreation

With this alternative there would be roughly 7,500 motorized recreation visitor days in the long term. The annual expenditures associated with this level of use would be $95,700. This would convert to earnings and employment of $38,000 and 4 jobs. Big game hunting would generate annual expenditures of $1,917,500 (92,545 hunter days x $20.72). This would convert to earnings and employment of $761,000 and 77 jobs. Sagegrouse hunting would generate annual expenditures of $3,100 (499 hunter days x $6.14). This would be earnings of $1,200. No jobs would be generated from this activity. The total direct income and employment generated by these recreation activities would be $800,200 and 81 jobs. This would be 5 percent of the RMP area's retail trade income. The secondary income and employment would be $966,800 and 98 jobs. This would be 6 percent of the RMP area's retail trade income. Total income (direct and secondary) would be $1,767,100 (10% of retail trade) while employment would be 179.

Livestock

The initial livestock stocking levels would be 108,835 AUMs. This would go up to 127,423 AUMs in the long term. This long-term stocking level would represent direct income and employment of $703,100 and 58 jobs. This would represent 8 percent of the RMP area livestock income and 1 percent of farm income. Secondary income and employment would amount to $1,087,500 and 110 jobs. This would be 6 percent of the retail trade income.

In order to attain this long-term level of grazing use, approximately $2,772,700 in range improvements would be required.

Grazing fee collections would be distributed in the following manner:

Range Improvement Fund	$127,423
Federal Treasury	$ 95,567
State of Idaho	$ 31,856
TOTAL	$254,846

This level of AUM use would represent capital value of between $7,189,100 and $31,857,000 (Boly 1980, Fowler and Gray 1980).

Summary

Total direct and secondary income of $5,245,400 would be generated by this alternative. This would be 2.4 percent of the total Medicine Lodge RMP area current income. Employment generated by this alternative would be 503 jobs or 2.8 percent of total RMP area employment.

ALTERNATIVE C (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

Lands

This alternative would result in a more active land tenure adjustment program than at present. Sales and exchanges would be utilized to arrive at a balanced program for improving management efficiency and for acquiring valuable public lands.

Included in the total transfer areas are 2,597 acres identified for agricultural disposal only. If these areas meet the criteria for agricultural disposal, the following positive impacts may occur:

- Place land in a higher use such as agricultural. This could benefit the local economy by making more land available for agricultural production.

- Increase local property tax revenues.

Under agricultural disposal, the following adverse impacts may occur:

- Loss of resource values, primarily for wildlife range and recreation.

- High cost of processing applications.

- Potential for lowering crop prices if new farm lands go into production.

- Water withdrawal from the underground aquifer could add to declining water levels.

The remaining transfer areas would be analyzed for their exchange potential before being considered for sale. The following positive impacts may occur in a land exchange program:

- Provide opportunities for acquiring valuable public land resources, primarily wildlife and recreation.

- Improve manageability of existing public land for livestock grazing and by eliminating private inholdings with potential for conflicting uses.

- Provide public access to important resource values.

- Reduce management cost and improve efficiency by eliminating isolated tracts and blocking federal lands.

The major adverse impacts to an extensive land exchange program would be the cost. Exchanges are time consuming and costly to process.

Disposal of the transfer areas through public sale could result in the following positive impacts:

- -Decrease management costs to the BLM because sales are relatively easy to process and management efficiency would increase by eliminating isolated tracts.
- -Potential for placing land in a higher use such as agricultural, commercial or residential.
- -Provide a one-time payment to the treasury.
- -Increase local property tax revenues.
- -Opportunity for ranchers to block up their holdings.
- -Can be used to solve existing unauthorized use.

Sales could result in the following adverse impacts:

- -Reduce the potential for future land acquisitions by depleting the stock of land available for future exchanges.
- -Economic strains on person currently using the land but who cannot afford to purchase it.
- Lower property values if a large scale sale program occurs.

Minerals

As compared to Alternative A, this alternative has 26 percent more acres under standard stipulations, 7 percent more under seasonal occupancy restrictions and 32 percent less acres with the no surface occupancy restriction open to fluid mineral leasing. About 13 percent more acres are open to solid mineral leasing under standard stipulations. About 79 percent less acres are closed to solid and fluid mineral leasing. About 0.8 percent less lands are open to locatable mineral entry and 9 percent more are open to minerals materials disposals. In this alternative, 97 percent of the area is open to solid and fluid mineral leasing, 85 percent is open to mining claims and 94 percent is open to salable minerals use.

The seasonal occupancy restrictions on leasing do not impact mineral exploration and development opportunities. However, under the NSO restriction up to 1,900 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling operations. These acres and the acres closed to leasing total 30,200 acres or 3 percent of the resource area available for the development of fluid leasable minerals in management areas 4,5,7, and 9. All of these lands are prospectively valuable for oil and gas and about 1,000 of the acres are in the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho portion of the Overthrust Belt Oil and Gas Province, within which are producing fields. About 9 percent of these lands are also prospectively valuable for goethermal resources. The NSO leasing and no-lease restrictions impact the availability of lands for the development of potential oil, gas and geothermal resources.

The potential for the development of locatable minerals in 94 percent of the lands closed to mining claims is low. However, about 8,000 acres in management area 9, within which are gravel deposits that are potential sources of placer gold, are presently closed or recommended for closure in this alternative. These lands are USBR withdrawals and public lands along the Main, South and Henry's Fork of the Snake River. Three sites in the area produced roughly 600 ounces of gold from the 1870's to the 1950's. At the present time, there are 19 mining claims in the area under active exploration. This closure of lands to locatable mineral entry would adversely impact the availability of lands for exploration and development of potential placer gold resources.

The salable mineral closures have no significant impact on the development of mineral materials.

Forestry

Under this alternative, 1,114 acres of the 14,410 acres of commercial forest land would be set aside due to TPCC inventory, multiple use restrictions or proposed land sales/exchanges. An additional 1,966 acres would be handled as deferred lands in the allowable cut calculations due to economic reasons. The remaining 11,330 acres would be harvested under the standard operating procedures.

Managing 11,330 acres of commercial forest land in the harvestable base for the production of forest products would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 3.9 MMBF/decade.

Under this alternative, 2,925 acres of woodland along the Snake River would be unavailable for the harvest of forest products. Managing the remaining 9,847 acres of woodland would make additional forested acreage available for the harvest of sawtimber, fuelwood and minor forest products.

Harvest practices, including clearcutting, shelterwood and selective cutting would influence vegetative cover on approximately 130 acres per year.

Other significant impacts of forest management are related to access caused by road construction. These impacts may be positive or negative, depending on the need to make specific public land available for increased public use, and on the need to protect wildlife or other resource values from increased human disturbance.

Forest development practices such as thinning, planting and the use of herbicides and pesticides would improve stocking and growth potential of forest stands and decrease pest and disease problems in these stands.

Grazing would influence forest management primarily by endangering the establishment of regeneration. This influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.

Loss of timber production in response to wildlife, watershed and lands and realty needs involves 1,114 acres. This amounts to an average reduction in yield of 58 MBF/year.

Livestock

The stocking rate would be 100,449 AUMs under this alternative. This is a 14 percent increase from the current 5 year average use and a 3 percent reduction from the current active preference. Thirty two allotments would receive reductions and 13 allotments would receive increases from the current active preference. The long term stocking rate is expected to be 107,249 AUMs. This is a 7 percent increase from the initial stocking rate. About 5,726 acres would be open for possible transfer, resulting in the loss of 1,092 AUMs. There would be 56 allotments impacted. Fourteen allotments would be eliminated and 6 allotments would be significantly impacted but not eliminated.

There would be 70,000 acres of brush control, 10,000 acres of seeding, 85 water developments, and 115 miles of fencing. The brush control would change 70,000 acres of fair and poor ecological range condition to good. The seedings would change 10,000 acres of fair, poor and disturbed ecological range condition to disturbed. The long term ecological range condition is expected be 1 percent excellent, 54 percent good, 31 percent fair, 3 percent poor, 10 percent disturbed, and 1 percent unclassified.

The long term trend is expected to be 88 percent static and 12 percent downward (see Alternative B). Range improvements, intensive management, and appropriate season of use and livestock distribution changes are expected to allow for the long term stocking rates while maintaining the long term ecological range condition.

Wildlife

Under this alternative, there would be a 5,694 acre loss of wildlife habitat from the public land base through land transfer. This loss would affect antelope, sage grouse, elk, big game, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, grizzly bear, upland game birds, and forest grouse habitats. The loss ranges from 1 percent to 7 percent of the various species habitat acreage. The main impact would be on the upland game bird populations in management area 4. Approximately 6 percent of the BLM-managed grizzly bear habitat would be adversely impacted. The BLM-managed grizzly bear habitat makes up only a small percent of the total habitat in the Targhee National Forest and Yellowstone National Park. The only alternative to mitigate this impact would be to use exchanges to maintain public land base of equal or higher value habitat. This is a worst case analysis.

Mineral development would have a minimal impact on all wildlife species with the exception of locatable mineral mining. Approximately 4,160 acres of big game winter range could be lost due to travertine mining. This activity removes all vegetation from the surface and eventually goes to patent to an individual. Reclamation may or may not follow mining. Oil and gas standard operating procedures provide adequate protection with seasonal occupancy and no surface occupancy stipulations.

By following the standard operating procedures for timber and wildlife, wildlife habitat should be maintained. If cover regeneration does not occur after one of the entries on a 3 stage cut, the forestry program will be self-limited and the remaining stand should meet wildlife needs.

No significant changes would occur to the already high percent satisfactory range for the following species: antelope, elk, big game winter range, peregrine, big horn sheep, mountain goat, and forest grouse. There would be a significant improvement of the sage grouse brood rearing areas (60% to 76% satisfactory). This is mainly a result of implementation of riparian management techniques that improve riparian habitat. Bald eagle habitat would be improved from 65 percent satisfactory to 75 percent satisfactory due to habitat improvement projects and resource allocations for the species. Forest grouse habitat would decline from 89 percent satisfactory to 80 percent satisfactory as a result of Douglas-fir logging. There would be a 31 percent improvement in moose habitat attributed to the improvement of riparian habitat.

Additional high quality wildlife areas would be protected due to ORV restrictions placed on fragile soil areas. Seasonal ORV restrictions would be employed to protect crucial big game winter ranges.

Utility and transportation corridor restrictions would help eliminate future development conflicts.

Development of the proposed ACECs would provide for additional management guidance in crucial wildlife areas.

Water and Water Quality

Under this alternative, the 52.9 miles of stream presently in good or excellent condition would be expected to remain in that condition or improve very slightly due to water development and improved stock distribution. The 11.3 miles of Edie, Irving and Indian Creeks in management area 1 would be managed to improve fishery and riparian values. More emphasis would be given to drift fencing and use of grazing systems and grazing management than under the protection alternative, which calls for nearly double the miles of fencing than this alternative. About 19.2 miles of streams with sensitive soils (Willow Creek, Grays Lake Outlet, Sand Creek) would be managed for protection or enhancement under this alternative utilizing about 3 miles of fencing.

Soils

As vegetation cover increases by reduced use and grazing of this alternative, the overall erosion rate is expected to decrease. Fourteen allotments on loamy soils could have erosion rates greater than 5 tons per acre. Eight allotments on sandy soils could remove enough vegetation by combined range and wildlife use to exceed erosion rates of 5 to 8 tons per acre, damaging the soil resources.

Damaged areas from former ORV use will be restored and protected.

Fire, brush control and seedings in soil associations 2,3,4,10,14, and 16 will only have a short term effect on wind and water erosion. Heavy short term and some long term effects will be on soils in associations 1,6,11,12, and 13 where water erosion rates will exceed 5 tons per acre. However, such activities on sandy soils, with southeastern Idaho winds, could accelerate wind erosion to about 25 tons per acre, on sandy loam soils in soil associations 5 and 7 to about 40 tons per acre and on loamy sand soils of associations 8 and 9 if all vegetation cover is removed. The impacts here will have both short and long term effects. As sandy soils become airborne by wind action, the fine soil fraction is sifted from the sand and the material is redeposited as sands and dunes. Sand dunes in the area greater than three to four feet deep no longer support vegetation growth. Sand dunes in this area have wind erosion rates of about 40 tons per acre per year. Without man-made irrigation to restore vegetation on sand dune areas, this effect becomes an irreversible impact as already shown by the existing sand dunes in the area. This assessment represents a worst case analysis.

Small project developments will generally only have a small short term erosion effect except for areas of heavy cattle trampling and maybe some reservoirs.

Recreation and ORV Management

Opportunities would not be provided in the primitive ROS class.

The 14,759 acre Snake River System and the 36,900 acre St. Anthony Sand Dunes complex would be designated special recreation management areas. The remainining lands in the resource area would be identified as an extensive recreation management area. Management plans would be prepared that focus on maintaining the ROS classes and developing recreation sites where the heaviest use occurs. Special attention will be necessary in preparing a plan for the Snake River System to insure that all land and resource managing agencies are fully involved throughout the process.

Six of the existing undeveloped and unmaintained recreation sites would be developed, maintained and managed to accomodate day and overnight use. Impacts from litter, inadequate sanitation and uncontrolled motorized use would be minimized. One mile of trail would be constructed on North Menan Butte to provide additional opportunities for nature study. These developments would help to some degree meet the current needs and projections (both short and long-term) for recreation facilities shown in the 1983 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Plan. Developed recreation use and quality would increase on sites that are developed.

Dispersed ORV recreation would be eliminated on 43,007 acres. The most severe impacts would occur on the St. Anthony Sand Dunes (26,660 acres) and in the Stinking Springs area (4,900 acres). It is estimated that about 70 percent of all ORV recreation in the resource area occurs in these areas and closure would cause a shifting of this activity to other lands less suitable for motorized recreation. This is particularly true for the sand dunes areas.

Under this alternative, more areas would be zoned for more restrictive minerals management. This will give added protection to nonmotorized types of recreation and help preserve the natural appearance of the landscape, which is generally important to all recreationists.

The impacts on recreation from forest management would be similar to those in Alternative A. However, added restrictions on timber harvesting would benefit nonmotorized forms of recreation.

Wildlife and fisheries management, under this alternative, would increase populations of big game and fish, which could improve the success ratio for sportsmen. However, the effect cannot be accurately quantified since success is only one of several factors that affect the hunting experience.

Wilderness

Under Alternative C, none of the Sand Mountain WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness.

The impacts of this alternative would be the same as Alternative A, except that restrictions on ORV travel would protect vegetated lands in the WSA. Designated routes would be identified for motorized access to the barren sands where motorized use would remain open.

Cultural Resources

Long-term and short-term livestock trampling should increase, but this gain would be less than Alternative A. At least ninety-five sites are located in allotments affected by an anticipated 26 percent livestock use increase. Some soil erosion and artifact exposure, breakage and displacement is expected. But, loss rates would be less than half of Alternative B. This alternative would reduce available ORV acreage by about 25 percent and protect an estimated 20 sites with mining claim and mineral materials closures.

Economics

Lands

This alternative contains 5,694 acres of transfer lands and 2,595 acres of agricultural entry. Land sales would generate net revenue of $398,600 to the federal government. The lands in the agricultural entry category would generate direct income of $118,400 if developed. There would also be 10 direct jobs generated (BLM 1984). Annual expenditures for seed, fertilizer, fuel, etc., would amount to $495,200 (BLM 1984, Powell and Lindeborg 1981). This would convert to secondary income and employment of $196,500 and 20 jobs. The direct earnings increase would amount to less than 1 percent of current RMP area farm income. The secondary earnings increase would amount to 1 percent of the current retail trade income in the RMP area.

The transfer of 8,289 acres out of federal ownership would cost the affected counties $4,200 in lost federal payments of various types (PILT, Grazing, Mineral Leasing, Timber, etc.). In turn, their revenues from property taxes would increase by $6,100 (Dornfest 1984) for a net gain of $1,900. This would be .004% of the total revenues of the RMP area counties (Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton Counties 1983).

Forestry

With this alternative there would be 0.39 MMBF of timber cut each year (3.9 MMBF per decade). This would generate revenues of $7,800 (390,000 board feet x $20/100). This level of timber harvest would amount to approximately 3 jobs and $41,200 in wages. This would be less than 1 percent of the manufacturing income in the RMP area. Secondary earnings and employment would be $39,700 and 4 jobs. This would be less than 1 percent of the RMP area's retail trade income.

Recreation

With this alternative there would be roughly 5,000 motorized recreation visitor days in the long term. The annual expenditures associated with this level of use would be $63,800. This would convert to earnings and employment of $25,300 and 3 jobs. Big game hunting would generate annual expenditures of $2,524,000. This would convert to earnings and employment of $1,001,800 and 101 jobs. Sagegrouse hunting would generate annual expenditures of $6,900. This would be earnings of $2,700. No jobs would be generated from this activity. The total direct income and employment generated by these recreation activities would be $1,029,800 and 104 jobs. This would be 6 percent of the RMP area's retain trade income. The secondary income and employment would be $1,244,000 and 126 jobs. This would be 7 percent of the area's retail trade income. Total income (direct and secondary) would be $2,273,800 (13% of retail trade income) while employment would be 230.

Livestock

The initial livestock stocking level would be 100,449 AUMs. This would go up to 107,249 AUMs in the long term. This long-term stocking level would represent direct income and employment of $591,800 and 48 jobs. This would represent 7 percent of the RMP area livestock income and 1 percent of farm income. Secondary income and employment would amount to $915,400 and 92 jobs. This would be 5 percent of the retail trade income.

In order to attain this long-term level of grazing use, approximately $1,425,700 in range improvements would be required.

Grazing fee collections would be distributed in the following manner:

Range Improvement Fund	$107,249
Federal Treasury	$ 80,437
State of Idaho	$ 26,812
TOTAL	$214,498

This level of AUM use would represent capital value of between $6,050,400 and $26,811,000 (Boly 1980, Fowler and Gray 1980).

Summary

Total direct and secondary income of $4,176,800 would be generated by this alternative. This would be 1.9 percent of the total Medicine Lodge RMP area current income. Employment generated by this alternative would be 407 jobs or 2.3 percent of total RMP area employment.

ALTERNATIVE D

Lands

Lands totalling 1120 acres with agricultural potential would not be made available for development. Existing desert land applications totaling 1,457 acres would be processed and analyzed to determine their merits.

Minerals

As compared to Alternative A, this alternative has 26 percent more acres under standard stipulations, 3 percent more under seasonal occupancy restrictions and 25 percent less acres with the no surface occupancy restriction open to fluid mineral leasing. About 13 percent more acres are open to solid mineral leasing under standard stipulations; 74 percent less acres are closed to solid and fluid mineral leasing. About 2 percent less lands are open to locatable mineral entry and 8 percent more are open to mineral materials disposals. In this alternative, 96 percent of the area is open to solid and fluid mineral leasing, 83 percent is open to mining claims and 92 percent is open to salable minerals use.

The seasonal occupancy restrictions do not significantly affect the availability of lands for mineral exploration and development. However, under the NSO restriction up to 4,000 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling operations. These acres and the acres closed to leasing total 38,999 acres or 4 percent of the resource area unavailable for the development of fluid leasable minerals in management areas 4,5,6,7, and 9. All of these lands are prospectively valuable for oil and gas and about 3,200 of the acres are in the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho portion of the Overthrust Belt Oil and Gas Province within which are producing fields. Sixteen percent of these lands are also prospectively valuable for geothermal resources. The NSO leasing and no-lease restrictions significantly limit the availability of lands for the development of potential oil, gas and geothermal resources.

The potential for the development of locatable minerals in 92 percent of the lands closed to mining claims is low. However, about 8,000 acres that contain potential sources of placer gold in management area 9 are closed to locatable mineral entry. The summary for Alternative C assesses the impacts involved. Closed to mining claims and having potential for the development of locatable minerals are about 4,000 acres in management area 1. These are sensitive big game winter range lands that contain limestone deposits of potential industrial grade. Over $1 million worth of limestone production is estimated and about 10,000 tons per year are currently mined from lands in the area under mining claims not included in this withdrawal proposal. These closures significantly reduce the availability of lands for the development of potential placer gold and industrial grade limestone resources.

The salable mineral closures in this alternative have no significant impact on the development of mineral materials.

Forestry

Same as Alternative C.

Livestock

The initial and long term stocking rates would be the same as Alternative C. There would be 68,000 acres of brush control, The acres of seeding and water developments would be the same as Alternative C.

Both the long term ecological range condition and long term trend would be the same as Alternative C.

Wildlife

Impacts of this alternative are similar to Alternative C except for the following. To protect big game wintering ranges in management area 1, 4,160 acres of locatable mineral acreage was withdrawn. A total of 41,630 acres of salable minerals were withdrawn to protect sage grouse strutting grounds and antelope winter range. In management area 2, 1,120 acres were removed from the land transfer program. This would protect an important bald eagle foraging area from agricultural entry. In management area 5, 3,540 acres would be assured to stay unroaded. This would help protect a big game winter range. In management area 9, 10,400 acres were withdrawn from locatable mineral entry. The impact of this would be to protect and preserve the integrity of a unique ecosystem that provides bald eagle nesting habitat, blue ribbon trout fishing and big game winter ranges.

Water and Water Quality

Same as Alternative C.

Soils

Same as Alternative C.

Recreation and ORV Management

Impacts on recreation in this alternative are similar to those in Alternative C. The major difference is that 6,715 acres of the resource area would be designated wilderness. Opportunities for primitive recreation would be protected and part of the sand dunes would be available for ORV recreation. The part that would be available is the most accessible and heavily used and accounts for an estimated 65 percent of all motorized use on the dunes.

Wilderness designation of the 6,560 acre western portion of the Sand Mountain WSA would cause a shifting of all motorized recreation to the eastern part. Concentrating use into this smaller area could degrade the opportunities present within the remaining 4,840 acres of semi-primitive motorized setting and move it towards the roaded natural setting.

Under this alternative, nonmotorized types of recreation and scenic quality would receive additional protection from surface disturbing activities. Areas of high recreation and scenic value are protected either with closures or standard stipulations on mineral activities.

Wilderness

Under Alternative D, 6,560 acres of the Sand Mountain WSA would be recommended suitable for designation and 14,540 acres would be recommended nonsuitable.

Long term benefits to the area's wilderness values would result through designation. Wilderness management would permit the natural ecological processes to continue and prevent degredation of geologic, scenic and wildlife values.

The diversity of the NWPS would be enhanced through designation. One inland sand dune wilderness is currently represented in the NWPS. It is the Great

Sand Dunes, totatling 33,450 acres, located in Colorado. Designation of part of the Sand Mountain WSA would increase the total area represented by this unique land form type and ecosystem.

Part of the Sand Mountain WSA is recommended for designation as wilderness. Wilderness management would best protect the area's wilderness values over both the short and long term. The diversity of the NWPS would be enhanced by having 6,560 acres of an inland sand dune ecosystem designated as wilderness.

Including the Snake River Islands WSA in the NWPS would protect, preserve and enhance the wilderness values on 12 islands totaling 155 acres of public land. Power site and reclamation withdrawals would be relinquished, removing the threat of flooding.

The diversity in the NWPS would be enhanced through designation. Even though the islands are small in comparison to other designated wilderness, they contain an ecosystem that is not currently represented in the NWPS.

Impacts to the wilderness values by not designating 14,540 acres would be the same as Alternative A except that restrictions on ORV travel would protect vegetated lands and the naturalness of the area. Designated routes would be identified for motorized access to the barren sands where motorized use would remain open.

Cultural Resources

Same as Alternative C.

Economics

Lands

Impacts are the same as Alternative C.

Forestry

Impacts are the same as Alternative C.

Recreation

With this alternative there would be roughly 1,800 motorized recreation visitor days in the long term. The annual expenditures associated with the level of use would be $23,000. This would convert to earnings and employment of $9,100 and 1 job. All other recreation activities would be impacted the same as Alternative C. This would make total direct income and employment $1,013,600 and 102 jobs. This would be 6 percent of the RMP area's retail trade income. The secondary income and employment would be $1,224,400 and 124 jobs. This would be 7 percent of the area's retail trade income. Total income (direct and secondary) would be $2,238,000 (13% of retail trade income) while employment would be 226.

Livestock

Impacts would be the same as Alternative C.

Total direct and secondary income of $4,141,000 would be generated with this alternative. This would be 1.9 percent of the total Medicine Lodge RMP area current income. Employment generated by this alternative would be 403 jobs or 2.2 percent of total RMP area employment.

ALTERNATIVE E

Lands

This alternative would eliminate the benefits to be gained from a land tenure adjustment program described in Alternative C. It would ensure that no resource values would be lost. However, the opportunity to acquire key resource values through land exchanges would not be available, except in Management Area 5 (Sands HMP).

Minerals

As compared to Alternative A, this alternative has 5 percent less acres under standard stipulations, 0.4 percent less acres under seasonal occupancy restriction and 4 percent less acres with the no surface occupancy restrictions open to fluid mineral leasing. Three percent fewer acres are open to solid mineral leasing under standard stipulations; 17 percent more acres are closed to solid and fluid mineral leasing. Five percent fewer lands are open to both locatable mineral entry and mineral material disposals. In this alternative, 83 percent of the area is open to solid and fluid mineral leasing, 81 percent is open to mining claims and 82 percent is open to salable minerals use.

The seasonal occupancy restrictions do not significantly affect the availability of lands for mineral exploration and development. However, under the NSO restriction, up to 10,900 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling operations. These acres and the acres closed to leasing total 169,040 acres or 18 percent of the resource area unavailable for the development of fluid leasable minerals in all management areas but 2,3 and 8. Over 99.9 percent of these lands are prospectively valuable for oil and gas and about 3,900 of the acres are in the Wyoming-Utah-Idaho portion of the Overthrust Belt Oil and Gas Province within which are producing fields. Eight percent of these lands are also prospectively valuable for geothermal resources. The NSO leasing and no-lease restrictions significantly limit the availability of lands for the development of potential oil, gas and geothermal resources.

The potential for the development of locatable minerals in 92 percent of the lands closed to mining claims is low. However, about 10,000 acres that contain potential sources of placer gold in management area 9 are closed to locatable mineral entry. These are federal mineral estate lands along the Main, South and Henry's Fork of the Snake River. The summary for Alternative C assesses the impacts involved. Also closed to mining claims and having the potential for the production of industrial grade limestone are about 4,000 acres in management area 1. The impacts from this proposed withdrawal are addressed in the summary for Alternative D.

About 33 percent of the lands closed to mineral materials disposals are in the INEL (management area 7) and are potential sources of sand, gravel and volcanic cinders. The closing of these lands has a significant impact on the availability of lands for the development of mineral materials. The rest of the lands closed have a low potential for the development of salable minerals.

Forestry

Under this alternative, 1,981 acres of the 14,410 acres of commercial forest land would be set aside from the harvestable base due to wildlife and watershed reasons and because of the TPCC inventory. The amount of commercial forest land deferred for economic reasons would be the same as in Alternative C. In addition, a partial loss of timber production would occur on 1,259 acres due to wildlife restrictions. The above would have a moderate impact on the availability of sawtimber, fuelwood and other forest products.

Managing 9,204 acres of commercial forest land in the harvestable base for the production of forest products would result in a potential sustainable allowable cut of approximately 3.0 MMBF/decade.

Under this alternative, 2,925 acres of woodland, primarily riparian cottonwood, would be unavailable for the harvest of forest products. Managing the remaining 9,847 acres of woodland would make additional forested acreage available for the harvest of sawtimber, fuelwood and minor forest products.

Harvest practices including clearcutting, shelterwood and selective cutting would influence vegetative cover on approximately 100 acres per year.

Forest development practices such as thinning, planting and the use of herbicides and rodentcides would improve stocking and growth potential of forest stands and decrease pest and disease problems in these stands.

Grazing will influence forest management primarily by endangering the establishment of regeneration. This influence can be partially mitigated through control of season of use and livestock distribution.

Loss of timber production in response to wildlife needs and restrictions, watershed and lands and realty needs amounts to an average reduction in yield of 130 MBF/year.

Livestock

Under this alternative, the stocking rate would be 84,638 AUMs. This is a 4 percent reduction from the current 5 year average use and an 18 percent reduction from the current active preference. The long term stocking rate would be 71,930 AUMs. This is a 15 percent reduction from the initial stocking rate. A total of 254 out of 269 allotments would receive reductions from the current active preference.

There would be 25,700 acres of brush control, 780 acres of seeding, 50 water developments and 60 miles of fencing. The brush control would change 25,700 acres of fair ecological condition range to good. The seeding would change 780 acres fair and poor ecological condition range to good. The long term ecological range condition is expected to be 1 percent excellent, 48 percent good, 37 percent fair, 4 percent poor, 9 percent disturbed, and 1 percent unclassified (see Appendix B, page 14).

The long term trend would be 85 percent static and 15 percent downward.

Wildlife

Under this alternative, 767,123 acres would be retained under BLM jurisdiction and managed to provide wildlife habitat. All conflicting uses would be restricted to be compatible with wildlife forage and cover needs.

The forage and cover requirements needed by ID F&G for the wildlife would be met by:

- -19% reduction in livestock grazing (Under the scope of this plan, any further reductions in livestock grazing use would be in excess of the needs of projected wildlife numbers).
- -319,720 acres of seasonal occupancy restrictions on leasable minerals
- -158,140 acres closed to leasing
- -62,770 acres with no surface occupancy restriction
- -179,377 acres closed to locatable mineral entry
- -170,290 acres closed to salable mineral material
- -2,925 acres of woodland withdrawn
- -maintaining 52.9 miles of streams in good condition
- -improving 19.9 miles of riparian habitat

Recreational developments would be compatible with wildlife, ORV use would be limited or restricted on 118,879 acres.

An active habitat management program would be implemented. Projects would include 26,365 acres of brush control, 1,785 acres of seeding, development of 25 springs, installation of 34 wildlife guzzlers and 20 goose nesting platforms, and 245 acres of bitterbrush planting.

Water and Water Quality

Under the protection alternative, the 52.9 miles of stream presently in good or excellent condition would remain in that condition or improve slightly due to water development on upland areas. A total of 12.3 miles of stream on Edie, Irving or Indian Creek in management area 1 would be managed, primarily using fencing, to improve fishery and riparian quality. This would require 23.3 miles of fencing for management. About 19.9 miles of Willow Creek, Grays Lake Outlet and Sand Creek would be managed to improve or protect these streams with sensitive soils. About 5 miles of fencing would be required. Sediment production is the major impact on these streams.

Soils

This alternative would provide the greatest soil erosion protection. As stocking rates decrease, overall sediment to water sources would decrease. Five allotments on loamy soils could have erosion rates greater than 5 tons per acre. Grazing on one allotment on sandy soils could remove enough vegetation by combined livestock and wildlife use to exceed erosion rates of 5 to 8 tons per acre.

Erosion levels would generally be less than 5 tons per acre. Damaged areas from former ORV use would be restored and protected. Small project developments will generally only have a small short term erosion except where stock may trample out the vegetation cover.

Recreation and ORV Management

The widest range of recreation opportunity settings are offered under this alternative. Nonmotorized classes would make up about 5 percent of the Resource Area, while motorized settings would remain on 95 percent. Primitive and semi-primitive nonmotorized settings would be protected by ORV closures and limitations that would prevent conflicts between nonmotorized and motorized activities. Restrictions on mineral activities would further protect ROS settings and wilderness designation of 21,870 acres in the Sand Mountain and Snake River Islands WSAs would insure that primitive opportunities are maintained.

The 14,759 acre Snake River System and the 36,900 acre St. Anthony Sand Dunes complex would be designated special recreation management areas. The remaining lands in the Resource Area would be identified as an extensive recreation management area. Management plans would be prepared that focus on maintaining the ROS classes and developing recreation sites where the heaviest use occurs. Special attention will be necessary in preparing a plan for the Snake River System to insure that all land and resource managing agencies are fully involved throughout the process.

Six of the existing undeveloped and unmaintained recreation sites would be developed, maintained and managed to accomodate day and overnight use. Impacts from litter, inadequate sanitation and uncontrolled motorized use would be minimized. One mile of trail would be constructed on North Menan Butte to provide additional opportunities for nature study. These developments would help to some degree meet the current needs and projections (both short and long-term) for recreation facilities shown in the 1983 Idaho Outdoor Recreation Plan. Developed recreation use and quality would increase on sites that are developed.

Dispersed ORV recreation would be eliminated on 43,007 acres. The most severe impacts would occur on the St. Anthony Sand Dunes (26,660 acres) and in the Stinking Springs area (4,900 acres). It is estimated that about 70 percent of all ORV recreation in the Resource Area occurs in these areas and closure would cause a shifting of this activity to other lands less suitable for motorized recreation. This is particularly true for the sand dune areas.

Under this alternative, more areas would be zoned for more restrictive minerals management. This will give added protection to nonmotorized types of recreation and help preserve the natural appearance of the landscape, which is generally important to all recreationists.

The impacts on recreation from forest management would be similar to those in Alternative A. However, added restrictions on timber harvesting would benefit nonmotorized forms of recreation.

Wildlife and fisheries management, under this alternative, would increase populations of big game and fish, which could improve the success ratio for sportsmen. However, the effect cannot be accurately quantified since success is only one of several factors that affect the hunting experience.

Wilderness

Including the Sand Mountain WSA in the NWPS would protect, preserve and enhance the wilderness values on 21,100 acres of public land. The WSA's natural appearance and wilderness character would remain unchanged. Opportunities for people seeking solitude or primitive recreation activities would be maintained and enhanced.

Long term benefits to the area's wilderness values would result through designation. Wilderness management would permit the natural ecological processes to continue and prevent degredation of geologic, scenic and wildlife values.

The diversity of the NWPS would be enhanced through designation. One inland sand dune wilderness is currently represented in the NWPS. It is the Great Sand Dunes, totaling 33,450 acres, located in Colorado. Designation of the Sand Mountain WSA would increase the total area represented by this unique land form type and ecosystem.

The Sand Mountain WSA is recommended for designation as wilderness. Wilderness management would best protect the area's wilderness values over both the short and long term. The diversity of the NWPS would be enhanced by having 21,100 acres of an inland sand dune ecosystem designated as wilderness.

Including the Snake River Islands WSA in the NWPS would protect, preserve and enhance the wilderness values on 39 islands totaling 770 acres of public land. Power site and reclamation withdrawals would be relinquished, removing the threat of flooding.

The diversity in the NWPS would be enhanced through designation. Even though the islands are small in comparison to other designated wilderness, they contain an ecosystem that is not currently represented in the NWPS.

Cultural Resources

This is the preferred alternative for cultural resource management. Long term livestock grazing levels would decrease by 19 percent. This would reduce livestock trampling at 95 cultural sites on the affected allotments. Protection from mining claim and mineral material sale closures would protect 20 sites. Soil erosion would be reduced with subsequent artifact exposure, breakage and displacement reductions. Available ORV use acreage would also be reduced by 35 percent. This would prevent or reduce direct vehicle impacts and indirect impacts (soil erosion, increased access). Activity plans would be developed under this alternative to provide cultural resource site surveillance, monitoring and other protective measures.

Economics

Lands

There would be no land sales or agricultural entry with this alternative.

Forestry

With this alternative there would be 0.31 MMBF of timber cut each year (3.1 MMBF per decade). This would generate revenue of $6,200 (310,000 board feet x $20/MBF). Direct earnings and employment generated would be 41,200 and 3 jobs. This would be less than 1 percent of the manufacturing income in the RMP area. Secondary earnings and employment would be $39,700 and 4 jobs. This would be less than 1 percent of the RMP area's retail trade income.

Recreation

This alternative would eliminate the motorized vehicle recreation on the Sand Dunes. Big game hunting would generate annual expenditures of $2,599,500. This would convert to earnings and employment of $1,031,800 and 104 jobs. Sagegrouse hunting would generate annual expenditures of $7,300. This would be earnings of $2,900. No jobs would result from this activity. The total direct income and employment resulting from these recreational activities would be $1,034,700 and 104 jobs. This would be 6 percent of the RMP area retail trade income. The secondary income and employment would be $1,249,900 and 126 jobs. This would be 7 percent of the area's retail trade income. Total income (direct and secondary) would be $2,284,600 (13% of retail trade income) while employment would be 230.

Livestock

The initial livestock stocking level would be 84,638 AUMs. Over the long term this would drop to 71,930 AUMs. This long-term stocking level would represent direct income and employment of $396,900 and 33 jobs. This would represent 5 percent of the RMP area livestock income and 1 percent of farm income. Secondary income and employment would amount to $613,900 and 62 jobs. This would be 4 percent of the retail trade income.

This alternative would require installation of range improvements costing a total of $398,700.

Grazing fee collections would be distributed in the following manner:

Range Improvement Fund	$ 71,930
Federal Treasury	$ 53,948
State of Idaho	$ 17,982
TOTAL	$143,860

This level of AUM use would represent capital value of between $4,057,900 and $17.982,000 (Boly 1980, Fowler and Gray 1980).

Total direct and secondary income of $3,376,300 would be generated by this alternative. This would be 1.6 percent of the total Medicine Lodge RMP area current income. Employment resulting from this alternative would be 332 jobs or 1.9 percent of total RMP area employment.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The short-term uses of man's environment are described for each alternative in Part II, chapter 2. The relationship of these short-term uses to long-term productivity is discussed for various resources in Part II, chapter 4. The appendix data in Part III also includes long-term productivity as opposed to short-term uses. A comparison between alternatives and summary of environmental consequences is presented in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2.

IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

The implementation of any of the alternatives would limit some potential future uses of the land and resources. Irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources are those that occur when future options are foreclosed.

Implementation of Alternative C (the Preferred Alternative) would result in the following irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources.

Lands

Transfer of lands out of federal ownership would result in a loss of administrative control for all resource values except mineral values and rights-of-way in existence.

Livestock Grazing

Grazing preference would be lost on lands transferred from federal ownership. Completion of nonstructural range improvements would represent an irretrievable and irreversible commitment of land and resources for the lives of the projects.

Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife habitat would be modified or lost on those lands transferred out of federal ownership by sale or exchange. Issuance of mineral patents would result in an irretrievable loss of wildlife habitat. Completion of nonstructural habitat improvements such as prescribed burning would represent an irreversible commitment of resources during the life of the project.

Soils

Soil losses associated with the required management actions would be irreversible and irretrievable. Development of new soil would occur at a very slow rate.

Recreation

Recreation opportunity spectrum classes which shift from semi-primitive motorized to modern urban or rural would likely never return to semi-primitive motorized, even with rehabilitation. Structural improvements such as campgrounds or boat ramps would represent irreversible and irretrievable commitments of land and resources.

Wilderness

The development of other resources such as wildlife habitat or livestock grazing vegetation manipulations in portions of the Sand Mountain WSA would result in an irreversible and irretrievable loss of wilderness values in those areas. If existing powersite and reclamation withdrawals were used for their intended purposes, the Snake River Islands WSA would disappear. This, of course, represents an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.

Cultural Resources

By their very nature, cultural resources are irretrievable once lost or damaged. The standard operating procedures protect most cultural resources. However, it is likely that some sites would be damaged, an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.

5

Consultation and Coordination

CHAPTER 5
CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The Medicine Lodge Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Resource Management Plan was prepared by an interdisciplinary team with expertise in land transactions, minerals and energy, forest management, range management, water quality, soils, wildlife habitat management, outdoor recreation, cultural resources, fire management, and economics. All but one team member was from the Idaho Falls District. A list of preparers is included at the end of this chapter.

Consultation and coordination with agencies, organizations and individuals occured throughout the planning process. Public participation was accomplished through many processes, giving those who wanted a chance to be involved.

Public Participation

March 17, 1981	Notice of Intent to prepare Resource Management Plan published in Federal Register.
April 2, 1981	Met with Yellowstone SCD to discuss planning effort and issues.
June 21, 1981	Issue identification meeting with District Advisory Council.
June 22, 1981	Issue identification meeting with U.S. Forest Service, St. Anthony, Idaho.
June 23, 1981	Public meeting, Dubois, Idaho. No one attended.
June 24, 1981	Public meeting, St. Anthony, Idaho. No one attended.
June 25, 1981	Interagency issue identification meeting.
June 25, 1981	Public meeting, Idaho Falls. Five people attended.
June 1982	Sent out 450 newsletters inviting comments on issues to be addressed in RMP. Fifty people responded, 32 addressed issues in the area.
July 21 & 28, 1982	Inventory field day. Users and other agency people invited.
October 1982	Sent out issues summary and draft planning criteria.
Winter & Spring 1983	Met with individual range users to discuss inventory results, concerns and needs within the allotments.
July 1983	Inventory field day.
January 1984	Sent out alternatives newsletter requesting comments.

February 1984	Presented alternatives and planning update to District Advisory Council.
June 26, 1984	District Advisory Board toured the planning arrea.
July 12, 1984	District Advisory Council toured the planning area.
Spring 1984	Met with individual range users to discuss inventory results, concerns and needs within the allotments.

The following is a list of agencies, organizations and individuals to whom the Draft Medicine Lodge RMP/EIS has been sent.

Elected Federal Officials

Senator James McClure
Senator Steve Symms
Representative George Hansen

Elected State Officials

Governor John V. Evans
State Senators and Representatives

Advisory Councils

Idaho Falls District Advisory Council
Idaho Falls District Grazing Advisory Board

Organizations

AEC Sportsmen's Club
American Mining Congress
American Wilderness Alliance
Committee for Idaho's High Desert
Earth First!
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
Fremont County Woolgrowers
Fremont-Madison Cattlemen's Association
Greater Snake River Land Use Congress
Idaho Archaeological Society, Inc.
Idaho Association of Counties
Idaho Cattlemen's Association
Idaho Cattle Feeders Association, Inc.
Idaho Conservation League
Idaho Environmental Council
Idaho Falls Alpine Club
Idaho Falls Gem and Mineral Society
Idaho Mining Association
Idaho Motorcycle Association
Idaho Motorcycle Club
Idaho Trail Machine Association
Idaho Wildlife Federation
Independent Petroleum Association of America
Institute for High Desert Studies

Isaak Walton League
Jefferson County Sportsmen's Association
League of Women Voters of Idaho
Magic Valley Trail Machines
Mineral Exploration Coalition
Natural Resources Defense Council
Northern Rockies Chapter Sierra Club
Northwest Mining Association
Outdoors Unlimited
Portneuf Valley Audubon
Public Lands Council
Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association
Snake River Audubon Society
Southeast Idaho Rod and Gun Club
Southeast Idaho Snowmobile Association
St. Anthony Snowmobile Club
Teton Trail Riders
The Institute of Ecology
Tri-County Cattlemen's Association
Trout Unlimited
Upper Snake River Valley Bowmen
Wilderness Society

Federal Agencies

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Army Corp of Engineers
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
Department of Energy
Environmental Protection Agency
Farmers Home Administration
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Fish and Wildlife Service
Forest Service
Geological Survey
National Park Service
Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Sheep Experiment Station

State of Idaho Agencies

Bureau of Community Affairs
Bureau of Mines and Geology
Department of Agriculture
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Health and Welfare
Department of Lands
Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Water Resources
Harriman State Park
Idaho State University
State Historic Preservation Officer
Transportation Department, Division of Highways
University of Idaho Extension Service

Local Governments

6 ASCS Offices
7 Soil Conservation Districts
6 County Agents
5 Planning and Zoning Commissions
6 County Commissions
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe

In addition to the above, approximately 350 copies will be sent to other individuals.

LIST OF PREPARERS

Name/ Present Position	RMP/EIS Responsibility	Education	Experience
Thomas G. Miles Range Conservationist	Livestock and range management.	B.S. Wildlife Biology. Special emphasis Range Management, Humbolt State	2 yrs. range technician; 6 years Range Conservationist, BLM
Scott Powers Realty Specialist	Lands	B.A. History, Special emphasis Modern American. Sonoma State Coll.	2 yrs. seasonal park ranger, Yellowstone Nat. Pk., 1 yr. BLM/YACC Work Coordinator, Project Supervisor 4 1/2 yrs. Realty Specialist BLM
William Cook District Forester	Forestry	A.A.S. Forest Recreation, Paul Smiths College; B.S., Forestry, Univ. of Montana	4 yrs.professional land surveyor, 6 yrs. forestry experience, U.S.F.S. Burlington Northern, BLM.
Robert Jones Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife	B.S., Wildlife Biology, Kansas State Univ., Graduate work (2 1/2 yrs.) Utah State - Wildlife Biology with range emphasis.	Seasonal work, US F&WS, USFS, Delta Research Stn., Canada, VTN Private Consulting Firm. 2 yrs. Range Conservationist, BLM. 6 yrs. Wildlife Biologist,BLM
Helen McMullin Area Clerk	Typist	B.A., Law Enforcement & Administration, San Jose State Univ.	15 yrs. National Park Service, Park Ranger, Supv. Park Ranger;Yellowstone, Grand Canyon Nat.Pks. and Washington,DC. 1 yr. BLM.
Roger Wickstrom Planning and Environmental Specialist	Assistant Team Leader	B.S. Range Management, S. Dakota State Univ.,M.S. Agronomy, S. Dakota State Univ., M.S. Urban & Regional Planning, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.	10 yrs. Range Conservationist, Oregon. 6 yrs. Planning & Environmental Specialist, Idaho, BLM

Stanley C. Frazier State Office Economist	Economics	B.S., Agricultural Economics, Oregon State University	8 yrs. BLM Economist.
Richard D. Hill District Archaeologist	Cultural Resources	B.A., Anthropology Indiana University, M.A. Anthropology, Idaho State Univ.	8 yrs. BLM Archaeologist
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Donald Watson District Planning Coordinator	Team Leader	B.S., M.S., Botany and Range Mgmt., Fort Hays State University, M.A. Resource Economics Colorado State U.	6 yrs. BLM Range Con. and Area Manager, 5 yrs. BLM Realty Specialist, 10 yrs. BLM Planning & Environmental Coordination.
John Butz District Recration Planner	Wilderness and Recreation	B.S. Forest Recreation Mgmt., Oregon State U.	3 yrs. Program Analyst in Oregon & Idaho BLM, 7 yrs Outdoor Recreation Planner, BLM.
Timothy Carroll District Geologist	Energy and Minerals	B.S. Geology, Univ. of Missouri-Rolla	10 yrs. Geologist/ Minerals Specialist, BLM in Utah, California, Idaho.
James Esget District Hydrologist	Water Quality	B.A. Mathematics, Humboldt State U., Secondary Teaching Credential, Univ. of Calif., Riverside; Graduate Economics, 1 year, Cal.State Hayward, Graduate Hydrology, 2 yrs. Humboldt State University	1 yr. Hyrology Tech., U.S. Geological Survey, Eureka, CA. 2yrs. Hydrologist, USGS, Denver, CO. 1 yr. Water Rights Engineer, State of Oregon. 3 yrs. Hydrologist, BLM, Idaho Falls District
Richard Manus	Area Manager	B.S. Natural Resource Mgmt., Humboldt State College, CA.	3 yrs. Range Con & 3 yrs. Desert Ranger, Riverside Dist., 9 yrs. Area Manager, Idaho Falls District.

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GLOSSARY

Active Grazing Preference: The number of animal unit months (AUMs) of grazing that eligible livestock operators may annually license on public lands. Sometimes referred to as "grazing preference."

Actual Use: The livestock use (in AUMs) made during one grazing season by livestock on the forage of an area. Actual use may differ from active grazing preference due to yearly variations in a livestock operation or forage availability.

Allotment: An area of public land designated and managed for livestock grazing. It consists of one or more pastures and may include private, state, and/or other land ownerships.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP): A documented program which applies to livestock operations on the public lands which is prepared in consultation, cooperation and coordination with the permittee(s) and others involved. It prescribes the manner in and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet the multiple use and sustained yield objectives as determined in the resource management plan.

Allowable Cut: The amount of timber which can be harvested on an annual or decadal basis consistent with the principle of sustained yield.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage (800 lbs. dry weight) necessary for the complete subsistence of one animal unit (one cow or one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month.

Apparent Trend: See Trend

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): An area established through the planning process as provided in FLPMA where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Available Commercial Forest Land: Forest lands that are available for timber management using methods of management that are economically feasible.

Average Actual Grazing Use: The arithmetic mean (average) of authorized (or licensed) grazing in AUMs over a particular time period.

Bailey-Kuchler System: A classification system that divides the United States into ecosystems based on climate, vegetation, soils, and land form.

Basalt: Any fine-grained, dark-colored igneous rock.

Brush Control: Reduction of the density or amount of shrubs in an area by burning, spraying, plowing, chaining, discing, or similar means.

Bureau Planning System: A process used in the BLM to establish land use allocations, constraints and objectives for various categories of public land use.

Candidate Species: A plant or animal species that is under consideration by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as either Threatened or Endangered.

Carey Act: Passed in 1894 and subsequently amended, this act allows a person to file a patent application on up to 160 acres (320 acres for a husband and wife) of public land with the intent of developing said land for cultivated agriculture. The applicant must live on the tract as one condition of obtaining patent.

Categorical Review Process: The process of determining whether a proposed action is a categorical exclusion. A categorical exclusion is a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

Cherrystem: A dead-end road that protrudes into a WSA. The WSA boundary is formed around this road.

Clear Cut: An area on which the entire timber stand is to be cut unless single trees, logs or other reserved trees are specifically designated to remain.

Closed ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles are prohibited.

Commercial Forest Land: All forest land that is capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial coniferous tree species and not withdrawn from timber production.

Condition:

Ecological Condition: The present state of the vegetation on a range site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site.

Seeded Condition: The amount and productivity of seeded species measured in terms of maximizing production of forage for livestock. Considers the amount of reinvading shrub species in the treatment area.

Contiguous: Lands or legal subdivisions having a common boundary; lands having only a common corner are not contiguous.

Coordinated Resource Management Plan: A plan developed to formulate a resource management program that integrates and makes provision for all resource values and uses within the selected geographical area. The plan is coordinated with the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho Department of Lands, BLM, and livestock permittees.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): Established in the Executive Office of the President by NEPA. Among other items, CEQ establishes regulations to tell Federal agencies what they must do to comply with NEPA.

Critical Habitat: Any air, land or water area determined to be essential to the survival of wild populations of an endangered or threatened species or to be necessary for their recovery.

Critical Minerals or Materials: Those materials vital to the national defense, the main source of which is within the continental limits of the United States, which may not be produced in quality and quantity sufficient to meet requirements.

Crucial Habitat: Habitat which is absolutely basic to maintaining viable populations of fish, wildlife or plants during certain season of the year or specific reproduction periods; a portion of the habitats of sensitive species that if destroyed or adversely modified could result in their being listed by a state agency or legislature as threatened or endangered.

Cultural Resources: Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity occupation or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features, that were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred -- even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource. Cultural resources, including both prehistoric and historic remains, represent a part of the continuum of events from the earliest evidences of man to the present day.

Deferred Forest Land: Forest lands that are available for timber management but require special management practices or are not economically accessible at the present time.

Desert Land Entry (DLE): Passed in 1877 and subsequently amended, this act allows a state resident to file a patent applicant on up to 320 acres of public land with the intent of developing said land for cultivated agriculture.

Ecological Condition: See Condition

Ecological Site: A distinctive kind of range land which, in the absence of abnormal disturbance and physical site deterioration, has the potential to support a native plant community typified by an association of species different from that of other sites. This differentiation is based upon significant differences in kind or proportion of species, or total productivity.

Ecosystem: An ecological unit consisting of both living and nonliving components which interact to produce a natural, stable system.

Ecosystem Management: The integration of different land management goals to ensure that the integrity of the ecosystem will be maintained. Ecosystem management is directed toward habitat management rather than species management, the concept being that species will be maintained naturally if a proper mosiac of habitats exists.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and persons consulted.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A written analysis of the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action.

Exchange-of-Use (EOU): An agreement between the BLM and an applicant having ownership or control of non-federal land within a grazing allotment. The applicant is allowed to license a designated number of AUMs without payment, provided that during the length of the agreement the BLM has control and management of the non--federal land for grazing purposes. Non-federal lands within an allotment and not covered by an EOU agreement are also managed in conjunction with the federal lands of the allotment, but no AUM credits are given to the land owner/lessee.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA): Public Law 94-579 signed by the President on October 21, 1976. Establishes public land policy for management of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. FLPMA specifies several key directions for the Bureau,notably that: management be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield; land use plans be prepared to guide management actions; public lands be managed for the protection, development and enhancement of resources; public lands be retained in federal ownership; and public participation be utilized in reaching management decisions.

Forage: All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

Forest Activity Plan: A forest harvest plan for the area on which harvest is to occur and the areas immediately adjacent to the harvest area.

Forest Management: The Society of American Foresters defines forest management as "The application of business methods and technical forestry principles to the operation of a forest property."

Geology, Energy and Minerals (GEM) Program: BLM-initiated program intended to provide minerals information to be utilized in the wilderness studies.

Grazing Preference: The total number of animal unit months of livestock on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee. Some of the total grazing preference may have been suspended in past administrative actions. That portion of the grazing preference that is not suspended is the active grazing preference.

Grazing System: Scheduled grazing use and nonuse of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation.

Habitat: A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major constituents of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP): A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area of public lands which identifies wildlife habitat management activities to be implemented in achieving specific objectives of planning decisions.

Impact: The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

Impair: To diminish in value or excellence.

Inholdings: State or privately owned lands inside a wilderness study area.

Isolated Tracts: Any relatively small parcel of public land isolated from large blocks of public land.

Juxtaposition: The act of arranging habitats or different kinds of vegetation in close spatial relationship.

Land Treatment: See Vegetative Manipulation

Leasable Minerals: Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium and sodium minerals, oil, and gas. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

Lek: An area where males assemble to display communally for the purpose of attracting females for breeding.

Limited ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles are permitted,subject to specified conditions such as seasonal limitations, speed limits and designated routes of travel as developed during subsequent activity planning.

Livestock Grazing Operations: Those operations under permit where the primary purpose is the grazing of livestock for the production of food and fiber.

Locatable Minerals: Minerals or materials subject to claim and development under the Mining Law of 1872 (as amended). Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold and silver and other materials not subject to lease or sale (some bentonites, limestone, talc, some zeolites, etc.). Whether or not a particular mineral deposit is locatable depends on such factors as quality, quantity, mineability, demand, and marketability.

Management Framework Plan (MFP): A land use plan that establishes land use allocations, multiple use guidelines and management objectives for a given planning area. The MFP planning system was used by BLM until about 1980.

MBF: Thousand Board Feet

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A county that contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus as many adjacent counties as are metropolitan in character and are socially integrated with that central city or cities.

Mineral Entry: Claiming public lands (under administration of BLM) under the Mining Law of 1872 for the purpose of exploiting minerals. May also refer to mineral exploration and development under the mineral leasing laws and the 1947 Material Sale Act.

Mineral in Character: Land with conditions indicating that mineable mineral deposits are present.

Mineral Materials: See Saleable Minerals

Mining Law of 1872: Also referred to as the "General Mining Laws" or "Mining Laws." It provides for claiming and gaining title to locatable minerals on public lands.

Monitoring: In reference to an RMP, monitoring is a process of examining the results of implementation of the RMP to determine if the plan objectives are being accomplished.

In reference to rangeland monitoring, monitoring is a process of examining the results of rangeland management, including trend, utilization and condition to determine if management is satisfactory or if a proposed change in management would be acceptable.

Minor Forest Products: Forest products which are measured and sold in units other than board feet, such as fence posts, corral poles and fuelwood.

Motor Vehicle: Any self-propelled conveyance.

Multiple Use: Management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are utilized in the combination of ways that will best meet the present and future needs of the public, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land or the quality of the environment.

Multiple Use Areas: Lands to be retained in public ownership and managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA): Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decison-making processes.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register): A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state or national significance, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service. Sites are nominated to the Register by state or federal agencies. Copies of the National Register are available from the Superintendent of Documents, USGPO, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Naturalness: Refers to an area which "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." (From Section 2[c], Wilderness Act.)

Nongame: All wildlife other than those taken for sport or parts.

Normal Fire Year Plan: The District fire program that sets the limits on personnel, aircraft, ground tankers, and warehouse levels, as well as the funding level for presuppression during the activation period (April 1 through October 31).

Noxious Weed: Any plant which has been determined to be injurious to public health, crops, livestock, land, or other property.

Observed Apparent Trend: See Trend

Off-Road-Vehicle (ORV): Any motorized vehicle designed to or capable of cross country travel on or immediately over land, water or snow.

Open ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles may travel anywhere.

Outstanding: Standing out among others of its kind; conspicuous; prominent; or, superior to others of its kind; distinguished; excellent.

Permittees: Livestock operators who have grazing preference on public lands.

Photo Trend: See Trend

Physiographic Province: An extensive portion of the landscape, normally encompassing many hundred square miles, which portrays similar qualities of soil, rock, shape, and vegetation of the same geomorphic origin.

Planning Area: The area for which land use plans are prepared and maintained.

Planning Criteria: The factors used to guide development of the land use plan, or revision, to ensure that it is tailored to the issues previously identified and to ensure that unnecessary data collection and analyses are avoided.

Plant Succession: The process by which one plant community replaces another over a period of time, developing toward the climax plant community.

Population Center: A MSA (see definition for Metropolitan Statistical Area) with a population of 100,000 or more.

Potential Natural Vegetation: As defined by Kuchler, the vegetation that would exist today if man were removed from the scene and if the plant succession after his removal was telescoped into a single moment. The time compression eliminates the effects of future climatic fluctuations. This concept is a component of the Bailey-Kuchler system used in the wilderness study process.

Potential Plant Community: The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where the vegetation consists of a stable community of adapted native plants.

Preference: See Active Grazing Preference

Prehistoric Resources: All evidences of human activity that pre-date recorded history and can be used to reconstruct lifeways and culture history of past peoples. These include sites, artifacts and the contexts in which they occur.

Prescribed Burning: Application of fire to natural fuels under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, and other conditions intended to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish certain objectives of wildlife management, grazing and/or hazard reduction.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Nonmotorized and nondeveloped types of outdoor recreational activities.

Public Land: Historically, the public domain administered by BLM for the purpose of providing forage, wood products and minerals for public users. Additional uses of these public lands have been developed and are now recognized, including wildlife habitat, wilderness, watershed protection, open space, recreation opportunities, protection of cultural resources, and other purposes.

Range Condition: See Condition

Range Improvements: Any facility or land treatment that directly affects or supports the use of forage by domestic livestock, such as fences, water lines, stock tanks, reservoirs, spring developments, prescribed burns, and seedings.

Range Site: A distinctive kind of rangeland with the ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. It is capable of supporting a native plant community typified by an association of species that differs from other range sites in the kind or proportion of species or in total production.

RARE II: The second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation used by the U.S. Forest Service to determine wilderness suitability of National Forest Lands.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP): Passed in 1926 and subsequently amended, this act allows lease or sale of public lands for development for recreational, educational, medical, and public purpose facilities.

Recreation Management Area (RMA): An area where dispersed recreation occurs and where visitors have the freedom of recreational choice with minimal regulatory constraint.

Recreation Opportunity: The opportunity to participate in an intrinsically rewarding experience that finds its source in voluntary engagements (mental and/or physical) during nonobligated time.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation opportunity environments along a continuum.

Relict Vegetation Community: An assemblage of plants that is representative of plant communities that have been substantially altered by disturbances such as fire, grazing, cultivation, etc. These plant communities were once much more widespread than at present.

Resource Area: A geographic portion of a BLM District that is the smallest administrative subdivision in the Bureau.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A land use plan that establishes land use allocations, multiple use guidelines and management objectives for a given planning area. The RMP planning system has been used by BLM since about 1980.

Restricted Commercial Forest Land: Lands in which timber yield is lost due to land use decisions in favor of other resources.

Riparian Habitat: A specialized form of wetland restricted to areas along, adjacent to or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams; also, periodically flooded lake and reservoir shore areas, as well as lakes with stable water levels with characteristic vegetation.

Roads: Vehicle routes which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

Saleable Minerals: A group of mineral materials including, but not limited to, petrified wood and common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, cinders, and clay on public lands. These minerals may be disposed of through a contract of sale or a free use permit authorized by the Materials Act of 1947 as amended by PL-167 and PL-87-713. Also referred to as mineral materials.

Scoping Process: An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

SCORP: (Idaho) Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Select Cut: The removal of selected mature, large or diseased trees as single, scattered trees or in small groups of trees.

Sensitive Species: Species whose populations or ranges are so limited that any reductions in numbers, habitat availability or habitat condition could result in their being placed on the endangered list.

Site (Archaeological): A physical location where primitive and historic human activities or events occured and evidence remains that can be used to document human history.

Solitude: The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): An administratively or Congressionally recognized area that possesses outstanding recreation resources or where recreation use causes significant user conflicts, visitor safety problems or resource damage.

Succession: See Plant Succession

Suitability: As used in the Wilderness Act and in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act refers to a recommendation by the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that certain federal lands satisfy the definition of wilderness in the Wilderness Act and have been found appropriate for designation as wilderness on the basis of an analysis of the existing and potential uses of the land.

Supplemental Values: Resources associated with wilderness which contribute to the quality of wilderness areas.

SYU: Sustained Yield Unit

Threatened or Endangered Species: Endangered species are any species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened species are any species likely to become an endangered species within the forseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A species is classified as either threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Timber Productivity Capability Classification (TPCC): The process of partitioning all forest lands into major classes indicating relative suitability to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

Trend: The direction of change in ecological condition, usually measured in terms of upward, downward and static.

Apparent Trend: A one time observation of a representative area of a vegetation type which considers plant vigor, seedlings, surface litter, and soil movement, and which compares the vegetative composition of the natural potential (climax community) of the area.

Photo-Trend: A method employing periodic measurements and photographs of vegetation within a selected plot of land to assess range trend on a long-term basis.

Trespass: Any unauthorized use of public land.

Occupancy: Normally, the construction of improvements or placement of materials on public lands.

Agricultural: Normally, the preparation of public land for farming. Includes, but is not limited to, clearing, breaking ground, seeding, cultivating, irrigating, grazing, and harvesting crops.

Uncommon Species: Species that are not endangered or sensitive but are not widespread in the State of Idaho.

Utilization: The proportion of current year's forage production that was consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as a percentage.

Value-At-Risk: A rating system used to prioritize the dispatching of suppression crews in a multiple fire situation. Value-at-risk is established by evaluating each resource separately to determine either beneficial or detrimental effects fire has on that resource. A numerical rating is given each resource, plus being detrimental and minus beneficial. After each resource has been evaluated individually, the totals are summarized to establish the values.

Vegetation Type: A classification of the present plant community on a site based on the dominant plant species in the community.

Vegetative Manipulation: Actions taken that alter the existing plant communities to achieve the specific management goals in a particular area.

Visitor Use Day (VUD): An administrative measure of a calendar day or portion thereof spend participating in a specific recreation activity by an individual.

Way: A vehicle route established and maintained solely by the passage of motor vehicles.

Wilderness Area: An area formally designated by Act of Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness Characteristics: Identified by Congress in the 1964 Wilderness Act; namely size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historicla, ecological, scenic, or other features. A wilderness area must possess at least 5,000 acres or more of contiguous public land; be substantially natural or generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man being substantially unnoticeable; and have either outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Congress said a wilderness area may have supplemental values, which include ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wilderness Inventory: An evaluation of the public lands in the form of a written description and map showing those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, which are referrex to as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

Wilderness Management Policy: The BLM's policy that prescribes the general objectives and specific activity guidance applicable to all designated BLM wilderness areas.

Wilderness Recommendation: A recommendation by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of the Interior, or the President, with respect to an area's suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness.

Wilderness Review: The entire process of wilderness inventory, study and reporting phases of the wilderness program of the Bureau of Land Management.

Wilderness Values: The amenities and benefits connected with areas having large size, naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land: All land in the commercial forest land class that is withdrawn from the timber production base.

Woodland: Plant communities in which trees, often small and characteristically short-bowled relative to their depth of crown, are present but form only an open canopy, the intervening areas being occupied by lower vegetation, commonly grass.

WSA: Wilderness Study ARea. A parcel of public land that through the BLM's wilderness inventory process has been found to possess the basic wilderness characteristics of being at least 5,000 acres in size, being primarily natural, and having outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

Xeric: Pertaining to, or adapted to, a dry environment.

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PART III

APPENDIXES

PART III

APPENDIXES

A. Planning

B. Livestock Grazing

C. Soils

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E. Wilderness

F. Management Area Summaries

G. Monitoring and Evaluation

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APPENDIX A

PLANNING

MEDICINE LODGE PLANNING CRITERIA

General Planning Criteria

The general planning criteria for the Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan are as follows:

1. Economic and Social Considerations. BLM will ensure that any management action undertaken in connection with this plan is cost-effective and takes into account local social and economic factors. Cost-effectiveness may be determined by any method deemed appropriate by the Bureau for specific management action involved.

2. Coordination with Other Agencies, State and Local Governments, and Indian Tribes. BLM will coordinate its review of detailed management plans and individual projects prepared in conjunction with the RMP to ensure consistency with officially adopted and approved plans, policies and programs of other agencies, state and local governments and Indian tribes. Cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding will be developed, as necessary, to promote close cooperation between BLM and other federal agencies, state and local governments and Indian tribes.

3. Existing Laws, Regulations and BLM Policy. BLM will follow existing Federal legislation, regulations executive orders; National goals objectives and priorities; Resource management issues and public land use needs as expressed or perceived at the national level; National level agreements with the other agencies, and the results of coordination with Governors of the various states.

4. Future needs and demand for existing or potential resource commodities and values.

5. Public Input.

6. Public Welfare and Safety.

7. Past and Present Use of Public and Adjacent Lands.

8. Quantity and Quality of Noncommodity Resource Values

9. Environmental Reviews. An environmental analysis will be undertaken prior to approval of any project involving public lands. If no significant impact is identified, the analysis will be documented as an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact. If the analysis suggests a major federal action which would significantly affect the human environment, an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared upon State Director direction.

Program Criteria

In addition to the general criteria listed above, the following criteria will apply to individual program decisions.

1. Preliminary Wilderness Recommendations

   All BLM wilderness recommendations, both "suitable" for preservation as wilderness and "nonsuitable" must be justified on the basis of the criteria and quality standards included in BLM Wilderness Policy, Policies Criteria and Guidelines for Conducting Wilderness Studies on Public Lands (see Federal Register, February 3, 1982).

2. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

   ACECs may be designated in resource plans. These areas are defined as "Areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used, or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards." The identification of a potential ACEC must not, in itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands. ACECs are delineated where both of the following criteria can be satisfied:

   a. Relevance. There shall be present a historic, cultural or scenic value; a fish or wildlife resource, or other natural system or process; or natural hazard.

   b. Importance. The above described value, resource, system, process, or hazard shall be important. This requires qualities of more than local significance and special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern. A natural hazard can be important if it is a significant threat to human life or property.

3. Forage Distribution

   Forage will be distributed in the RMP among domestic livestock and wildlife. Those distributions will provide a basis for the issuance of grazing decisions on individual allotments according to BLM regulations and policy. There are four special criteria for forage distribution:

   a. Rangeland must be suitable for domestic livestock grazing.

   b. Plant maintenance, site protection and stability requirements must be met.

   c. Adequate forage must be provided to support wildlife at levels established by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game through consultation with the BLM.

d. Allotments will be categorized in the resource management plan and environmental impact statement based on similar characteristics. Allotment categories will be used to set priorities for distributing funds and personnel. The three allotment categories -- maintain, improve and custodial -- are discussed below.

Maintain Allotments where the principal objective is to maintain or improve the existing situation. Present range conditions and trend is satisfactory and meets the current management goals. Present management is meeting or improving the principal management goals for the allotment. The allotment has moderate or high production potential, but has limited opportunity for economic return from improved production. Livestock use is the primary use in the maintain allotments, and there are no or very limited land use or resource conflicts. Such conflicts could be critical wildlife areas or habitat for threatened or endangered species, or critical watershed areas furnishing water to towns for human consumption. Other possible conflicts include areas of intensive mineral production that conflict with livestock grazing.

Improve Allotments where the principal objective is to improve existing resource conditions. Present range condition and trend is unsatisfactory and does not meet the management goals for the allotment. Improved management is needed to increase production, correct a management problem such as distribution, or to improve condition and trend within the allotment. Livestock use may or may not be the primary use of the allotment, however; other resource values and uses exist that may present existing or potential resource conflicts requiring special management attention. Proposed range improvements have potential for positive economic return through increased resource production.

Custodial Allotments where the principal short-term objective is to prevent deterioration of current resource conditions by managing land in a custodial manner. Present management is maintaining range condition at current management goal and no or limited resource conflicts occur.

The land use plan indicates that public land within these allotments may be subject to disposal within a short (5-10 year) period. The ratio of public land to private or other land within the allotment is small (about 20 percent) or an insignificant amount of the total.

The soils in the allotment lack the potential for increased vegetation production through management or development. The cost of such development would be so excessive as to prevent a positive economic return on the public investment.

Range Improvements, Grazing Systems, Other Range Management Practices. A variety of range improvements, grazing systems and other range mangement practices may be considered in conjunction with livestock management on individual allotments. Such practices will be based on the range management category (maintain, improve, custodial) in which the allotment has been placed and will be formulated in consultation, coordination and cooperation with livestock operators and other interested parties.

4. Geology, Energy and Minerals

   a. Geology, Energy and Minerals Management. BLM will manage geological, energy and minerals resources on the public lands. Geological resources will be managed so that significant scientific, recreational and educational values will be maintained or enhanced. The public lands are available for exploration and development, subject to applicable regulations and federal and state law.

   b. Location of Mining Claims. Location of mining claims in accordance with the mining law is nondiscretionary. The public lands are available for location of mining claims unless withdrawn. Recommendations by BLM for withdrawl are subject to final consideration by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

   c. Leasing and Sale. Energy and minerals leasing and sale is discretionary. Approval of an application for lease or sale is subject to an environmental analysis and may include stipulations to protect other resources. The public lands will be considered for energy and minerals leasing and sale.

5. Forest Management

Public lands containing commerical timber or other forest products such as firewood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees are available for harvest, except when expressly closed in the RMP. Some areas may also be subject to special restrictions to protect resources.

6. Recreation

Recreation Management. BLM manages recreation on the public lands. Areas where recreation is a principal management objective are designated in the RMP. The general types and intensity of use are also established for those areas.

Recreation Facilities. The BLM develops and maintains various recreation facilities on the public lands, including campgrounds, picnic areas and boat launches. Major sites for those recreation facilities designed for high intensity use are designated in the RMP.

Rivers Proposed for Inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. All rivers on the Nationwide River Inventory will be evaluated as suitable or unsuitable for addition to the National River System. Criteria for the valuation are the guidelines prepared by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture in 1970.

Motorized Vehicle Use. Where control of off-road-vehicle use is required, public lands will be designated open, limited or closed to motorized vehicles. In making these determinations, the BLM will consider public safety, conflict resolution, resource protection requirements and user access requirements. See also BLM Manual Section 8342.

7. Fish and Wildlife. BLM will manage fish and wildlife habitat on the public lands. A variety of methods may be employed, including management actions designed to maintain or improve wildlife habitat, inclusion of stipulations or conditions in BLM leases, licenses and permits, and development of detailed plans for fish and wildlife habitat management. Priority will be given to threatened or endangered species habitat. All BLM management actions will comply with federal and state laws concerning fish and wildlife.

   Management guidelines established in the Sands Habitat Management Plan, South Fork Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and the Tex Creek Cooperative Agreement will be followed. Management activities will be closely coordinated with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

8. Water and Water Quality

   a. Retain riparian areas and water courses in public ownership.

   b. Streams and wetlands will be managed to restore, protect and enhance the quality and quantity of aquatic habitat on public lands. Protective measures will occur on a priority basis as funding permits. The following criteria will be used to prioritize the order of protection of wetland/riparian areas:
      1. Areas providing habitat for threatened, endangered or sensitive species.
      2. Areas that contain crucial or key wildlife habitat.
      3. Waters presently having productive fisheries.
      4. Waters essential for the maintenance of water quality.
      5. Rangeland management grazing systems will be implemented to protect or improve riparian/wetland areas.

9. Fire Management

   a. Fire will be considered as a management tool on the public lands.
   b. The potential for using fire as a management tool to accomplish resource objectives will be considered.
   c. Areas of full suppression, limited suppression and prescribed fire will be identified.
   d. Appropriate constraints will be developed to protect or enhance sensitive and significant resource values.
   e. The RMP will indicate how wildfire will be used when the prescription is met.

TABLE A-1
Areas Restricted to Development of Utility and Transportation Rights-of-Way

LOCATION	RESOURCE VALUES PRESENT	TYPE OF RESTRICTION
Management Area 1-Medicine Lodge	Recreation, scenic, big game & upland game bird habitat.	Utility development confined to existing corridor.
Management Area 4-Game Creek	Recreation, scenic, big game wintering range, watershed.	No new development of roads or rights-of-way.
Management Area 5-Sands HMP	Big game wintering range.	No new road development. Maintenance limited to existing authorized routes. Construction of transmission lines subject to seasonal restrictions.
Management Area 6-Sand Mountain	Recreation, scenic, big game wintering range.	No new development of roads or rights-of-way.
Management Area 9-Snake River (Pine Creek to Heise)	Big game wintering range, waterfowl, bald eagle nesting, recreation, scenic.	No new development of roads or rights-of-way.

APPENDIX B

LIVESTOCK GRAZING

SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT

A worksheet, containing specific criteria, was developed to categorize allotments. Six specific criteria were addressed for each allotment. The criteria were as follows: (see Allotment Categorization Worksheet, page B-3).

1. Is the public land proposed for retention or disposal?

2. Is the range condition and trend satisfactory or unsatisfactory?

3. Is the site potential for improvement low, moderate or high?

4. Are the resource conflicts low, moderate or high?

5. Are management goals being met?

6. Is the percent public land greater or lesser than 20%?

Of the 6 criteria, the resource specific criteria (2-5) were considered the most significant in categorizing allotments. Utilizing the six specific criteria each allotment was placed into one of three categories: Maintain; improve; custodial.

Maintain allotments are described as follows:

> Most of the public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention; the range condition and trend is satisfactory; site potential for improvement is moderate or low; resource conflicts are moderate or low; management goals are being met; and the percent public land in the allotment is greater than 20%. Generally, these allotments have no significant resource problems and present management is achieving management goals.

Improve allotments are described as follows:

> Most of the public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention; range condition and trend are unsatisfactory; site potential for improvement is high; resource conflicts are high; management goals are not being met; and percent federal range may be greater or less than 20%. An allotment may be placed into the Improve category for any one or more of the aforementioned resource specific criteria being applicable.

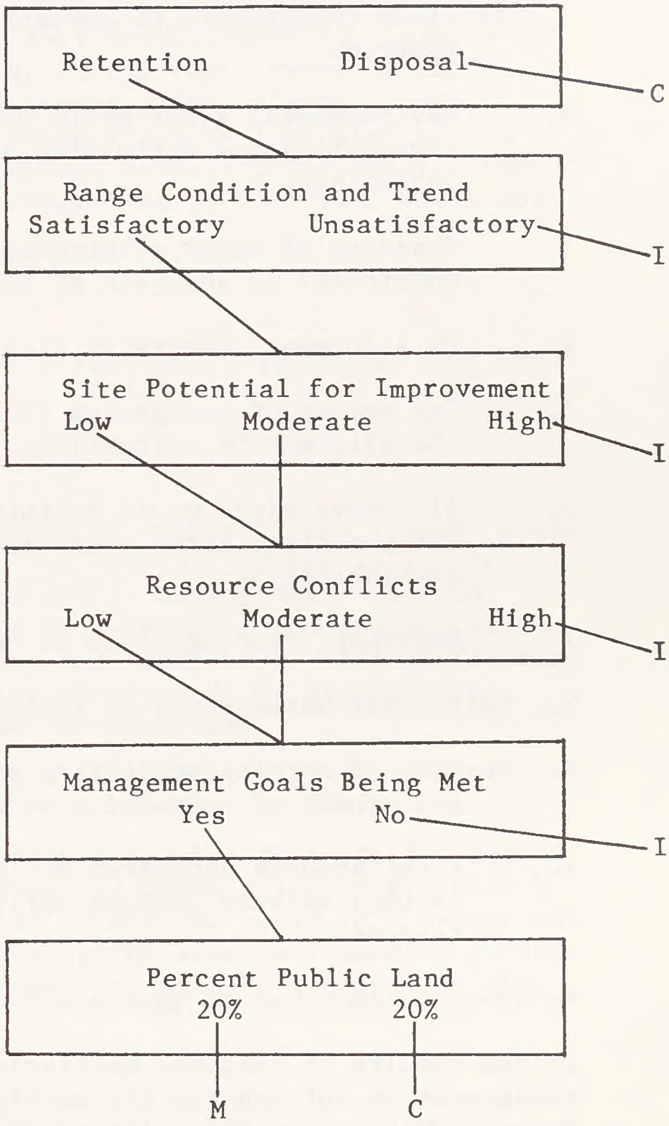
Custodial allotments are described as follows:

> Most of the public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention or disposal; range condition and trend are satisfactory; site potential for improvement is low or moderate; resource conflicts are low or moderate; management goals are being met; and percent public land is less than 20%. The Custodial allotment is the same as a Maintain allotment except the percent public land is less than 20%.

Distribution of public funds for improvement and BLM personnel involvement will have highest priority for the Improve allotments, followed by Maintain and Custodial allotments. Within these categories, allotments will be prioritized according to the degree of resource problems and the need for immediate improvement. Improvement potential in terms of a positive return on

Allotment Categorization

Allotment: ______________________________


Retention
Disposal
C
Range Condition and Trend
Satisfactory
Unsatisfactory
I
Site Potential for Improvement
Low
Moderate
High
I
Resource Conflicts
Low
Moderate
High
I
Management Goals Being Met
Yes
No
I
Percent Public Land
20%
20%
M
C

Comments: ______________________________

Comments: ______________________________

Comments: ______________________________

Comments: ______________________________

Comments: ______________________________

M - Maintain
I - Improvement
C - Custodial

public investments will also be a priority criteria. Allotment priority may also improve when interested parties are willing to contribute with the BLM in cost share improvements for obtaining or improving resource conditions.

The management category for an allotment may change when resource conditions change or when additional data becomes available.

LIVESTOCK CONVERSIONS

The District Livestock Conversion Policy is based upon past practice and current guidance and regulations. The general guidelines of the policy are:

1. Previous commitments to conversions made in approved AMPs would be honored.

2. Environmental assessments would be completed to identify impacts of the conversions and mitigating measures necessary to meet multiple use objectives.

3. Concerns of other permittees in the affected allotment would be considered in analysis of the conversion proposal.

4. An allotment conversion plan would be prepared and approved.

5. The amount of conversion from sheep to cattle would be in proportion to the allotment's suitability for cattle grazing.

6. All conversions would be initially conservative (50 percent conversion for the first three years as modified by suitability and water availability).

7. Necessary fencing would be completed prior to cattle use.

8. Sufficient water would be available.

9. Results of ongoing monitoring studies would determine whether the new AMP and amount of conversion were satisfactory.

10. Final amounts converted would depend on the desired season of use, initial balance between spring and fall sheep preference, and resource response.

Future Livestock Use Adjustments

If the results of resource monitoring studies show that the proposed grazing management is not meeting the multiple use objectives of the Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan, livestock use adjustments will be made in accordance with the BLM grazing administration regulations and existing policy. Livestock use adjustments could take the form of changes in the grazing system, changes in season of use, reductions or increases in active preference, or a combination of all of these.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The following design features, construction practices and mitigation measures are common to the several kinds of range improvements proposed in the Medicine Lodge RMP. Structural improvements are generally installations which help control livestock distribution, while nonstrucutural improvements are vegetation treatments.

Structural Improvements

Fences

New fences would provide exterior allotment boundaries, divide allotments into pastures and protect sites having other values from livestock disturbance. Fencing would be three or four strand barbed-wire built in accordance with BLM specifications. In big game habitat, fences would be constructed with a top wire no higher than 42 inches above ground level and a smooth bottom wire at least 16 inches above ground level. Existing fences that create wildlife movement problems would be modified. Where fences cross existing roads, cattleguards or gates would be installed. Gates would be installed as needed. Fence lines may be cleared to the extent necessary for construction and maintenance but mechanical clearing of vegetation to bare soil would not be allowed.

Cattleguards

Cattleguards would be 8 feet wide and 12 to 24 feet long, depending upon the traffic type and pattern.

Wells

Wells would generally be located on high points so that outlying troughs could be supplied by gravity flow from a storage tank adjacent to the well. In addition to the tank, the well site would generally have a well house to protect the generator, and would be enclosed by a fence. Open storage tanks would have bird ladders to allow wildlife use and escapement. All applicable state laws and regulations which apply to the development of ground water would be observed. Disturbed areas would be rehabilitated.

Springs

Springs would be developed or redeveloped using a backhoe to install a buried collection system. The collection system would be covered and fitted with a delivery pipe. A pipeline would be installed to deliver water to a trough for use by livestock and wildlife. Normally, the spring area is fenced to exclude livestock following development. The riparian zone will be retained at the source.

Pipelines and Troughs

Water pipelines would be buried in a trench excavated by a backhoe, with excavated material used for the backfill. Rigid plastic pipe may be used. Flexible pipe may also be installed with a ripper tooth. Valves would be installed at intervals along each pipeline to allow easy drainage to prevent freezing. Troughs would be placed where needed to provide an even distribution of livestock water. Each trough would have a bird ladder to allow wildlife use and escapement. Separate wildlife water storage and watering devices may also be constructed at regular intervals. Disturbed areas would be rehabilitated.

Roads

Several miles of new and/or existing roads would be bladed to provide access to new water developments and to grazing areas which now receive little use. Existing vegetation would be eliminated and the soil surface would be bared. Depending on the amount of traffic herbaceous vegetation could reestablish itself upon the new roads without impairing their function.

Prescribed Fire

Prescribed fire may be used to release the native understory from sagebrush competition in areas proposed for brush control (see Maps 3,4,5 & 7). Burning would be done to meet the objectives of this plan and in accordance with site-specific prescribed burn plans. Plant succession would be carefully weighed in preparing burn plans. Where wildlife habitat is a major consideration, areas would be burned to create a mosiac of shrubbery and herbaceous vegetation. Burned areas would be rested from livestock grazing for at least two growing seasons following treatment.

Plowing, Disking and Seeding

This treatment would be used to eliminate undesirable plant species competition in order to establish new seedings. Treatment would be done on areas having a low potential under other management practices. Size limitations on individual treatment areas may be necessary in major wildlife habitat areas. Seed would generally be planted with a standard rangeland drill. The seed mixture would include grass, forb and shrub seeds as appropriate for the specific site and management objectives. Treated areas would not be grazed for at least two growing seasons following treatment.

Interseeding

Desirable plant species would be interseeded with existing vegetation. A seed dribbler, a small scalper/seeder or range drill would be used to interseed strips. Broadcast seedings could possibly be used as well. Species to be seeded would be selected to meet management objectives developed for the allotment.

Chemical Control of Vegetation

The use of chemicals to control unwanted vegetation would be considered when it was environmentally acceptable and a cost-effective method to meet management goals and objectives. All regulations and policies regarding the use of chemical on public land would be followed.

Chaining and Rotobeating

In general this treatment would be used to release the native understory from shrub competition in areas where prescribed burning is undesirable due to soil erosion.

A tractor pulling a chain, rail or rotobeater would be used, creating areas of mosiac patterns. Chained areas would not be grazed for at least one growing season following treatment. Other treatment areas would be evaluated for rest on a case by case basis.

GRAZING SYSTEMS

Rest-Rotation Grazing

Under a rest-rotation grazing system, the allotment is divided into pastures, usually with comparable grazing capacities. Grazing is deferred on various pastures during succeeding years in a rotation sequence with complete rest for a year also included in a planned sequence. Each pasture is systematically grazed and rested so that livestock production and other resource values are provided for, while the vegetation cover is simultaneously maintained or improved. This practice provides greater protection of the soil resource against wind and water erosion.

Any of several rest-rotation grazing systems may be used, depending upon the objectives for the allotment and the number of pastures.

Deferred Rotation Grazing

Deferred rotation is the postponement of grazing on different parts of an allotment in succeeding years. This allows each pasture to rest successively during the growing season to permit seed production, establishment of seedlings and restoration of plant vigor (American Society of Range Management 1964). One or more pastures are grazed during the spring, while the remaining one or more pastures are rested until after seed ripening of key species, and then grazed. Deferred rotation grazing differs from rest-rotation grazing in that no yearlong rest is provided.

Deferred Grazing

Deferred grazing is the postponement of grazing by livestock on an area for a specified period of time during the growing season. Under this system, grazing would begin after key plants have reached an advanced state of development in their annual growth cycle. The growing season rest provided by this system promotes plant reproduction, establishment of new plants or restoration of the vigor of old plants (American Society of Range Management 1964).

Seasonal Grazing

Seasonal grazing is use by livestock during one or more seasons of the year. Seasonal grazing occurs during the same season each year and does not involve rotation or deferment. For our purposes, seasonal grazing also includes season-long grazing (livestock use throughout the grazing season). The most common types of seasonal grazing in the planning area are spring-fall sheep grazing, spring-fall cattle grazing, season-long cattle grazing, and winter sheep grazing.

METHODOLOGY USED IN THE VEGETATIVE INVENTORY

A vegetative inventory was conducted during the 1982 and 1983 field seasons in conjunction with a third-order soil survey. The inventory gathered information on range site classifications, present vegetation, ecological condition, and apparent trend.

Classification

Two classification systems were used during the inventory. Sites with remnant, native plant species were classified according to the Soil Conservation Service's Range Sites Inventory Method (USDA-SCS, 1976). This system classifies sites according to geographic region, soil characteristics, mean annual precipitation, and potential plant communities to the extent that it can be interpreted for the site.

Areas with exotic species introduced by seeding were classified with a modified technique. A seeding was classified according to geographic region, soil characteristics and mean annual precipitation. The existing plant community was rated on the amount of seeded species occupying the site. Native vegetation on seeding sites was not given an ecological rating.

Ecological Condition

Inventory crews first identified and delineated the boundaries for the sites to be inspected. Estimates of plant species composition, based on weight, were then made for the plant community found on each site. The present species composition was then compared to the expected potential species composition from the SCS's Range Site Descriptions. A condition rating was computed for the vegetation on each site. This rating represents the amount of departure from the potential plant community (See Range Condition Worksheet, page B-9).

Four condition classes are set forth by the SCS: excellent, good, fair, and poor. An excellent condition community would have 76-100 percent of the kinds, amounts and proportions of vegetation produced in the potential plant community. Good, fair and poor condition classes would have 51-75 percent, 26-50 percent and 0-25 percent, respectively, of the kinds, amounts and proportions of the potential vegetation.

Five condition classes were assigned during the vegetative inventory: Excellent, good, fair, poor, and disturbed.

The disturbed class represented areas where the natural plant community was altered by chaining, burning, spraying, or by any other environmental or man-caused action. Sand dunes were also placed in this class.

Range Trend

Present range trend was determined using permanent, 3-foot by 3-foot photo trend plots and observed apparent trend ratings made during the vegetative inventory. Allotments with permanent photo trend plots (8 allotments) were given a trend rating from those plots. If no long-term data were available, allotments were rated on observed apparent trend reading (see Observed Apparent Trend form, page B-10).

PROJECTING ECOLOGICAL CONDITION AND TREND

Projections of ecological (range) condition and range trend were made after considering present condition, present vegetative composition, current trend, wildfire, proposed stocking levels, grazing systems, and other management facilities. The following assumptions were made:

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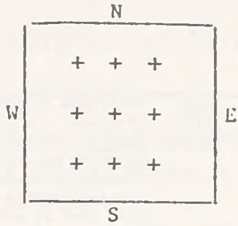
May 1980



SEC ____
TWP ____
RNG ____

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE CONDITION WORKSHEET

Allotment ____________________
District & P.U. No. ____________________
Ecological Site Name ____________________
Vegetative Type ____________________

Date ____________________
Aerial Photo No. ____________________
Examiner ____________________
Write-up No. ____________________

Plant Groups	Plant Names or Symbols	% or Weight Present	% or Weight Potential
Grasses and Grass-like Plants			
___ % or #			
Forbs			
___ % or #			
Shrubs and Trees			
___ % or #			
100% or #	TOTALS (100% or Pounds)		

Condition Indicators (Check ones that apply)

% Potential Vegetation	Current Erosion	Stand for Site	Preferred Species Present	Final Condition Rating
100-76	Stable	3/4 to full	Many to all 30+%	Excell.
75-51	Slightly active	1/2 to 3/4	Several to Many 20-30%	Good
50-26	Moderately active	1/4 to 1/2	Few to Several 10-20%	Fair
25-0	Critical or Severely active	0 to 1/4	None to Few 0-10%	Poor

Ground Cover Data	%
Litter	
Veg.	
Bare	
Rock	
	100%

Remarks ____________________

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION:

Total Lbs/Ac (air dry) ____________________ ____________________

Usable Lbs/Ac ____________________ ____________________

(Soil Mapping Units)

A/AUM ____________________

OBSERVED APPARENT TREND - Range Condition

		Possible Points	Rating*	Remarks
1.A. VEGETATION SEEDED	More than 50 percent of the total vegetation is composed of the seeded species. If shrubs are present, the seeded species occur mainly in open spaces between shrubs. Undesirable annual vegetation is absent or nearly so.	5-6		
	25 to 50 percent of the vegetation is composed of the seeded species. If shrubs are present, some seeded species occur in open, unprotected areas. Limited amounts of undesirable annual vegetation are present.	3-4		
	Less than 25 percent of the vegetation is composed of the seeded species. Seeded species are generally protected by shrubs or rocks. There is an over-abundance of undesirable annuals and/or shrubs.	0-2		
1.B. VEGETATION NATIVE	There is, or tends to be, a heterogeneous mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs across the landscape. Major native forage grasses occur in open, unprotected areas. Invaders or unnatural annual vegetation is less than 5 percent. Browse species show no evidence of hedging.	5-6		
	Areas of pure stands of undesirable perennials or invading annuals are present. Some major native forage plants occur in open, unprotected areas. Invader or unnatural annuals make up less than 15 percent of the production. Browse species show moderate hedging.	3-4		
	Poor variation exists among grasses, forbs, and shrubs, with an over-abundance of undesirable annuals or shrubs. Major native forage species are generally protected by shrubs or rocks. Browse species showing heavy hedging.	0-2		
2. VIGOR	Desirable grasses, forbs, and shrubs are vigorous--showing good health. These plants should have good size, color, and should produce abundant herbate.	7-10		
	Desirable grasses, forbs, and shrubs have moderate vigor. They are medium-size with fair color and producing moderate amounts of herbage; some seed stalks and seedheads are present.	3-6		
	Desirable grasses, forbs, and shrubs have low vigor. They appear unhealthy with small size and poor color. Portions of clumps or entire plants are dead or dying. Seed stalks and seedheads almost non-existent except in protected areas.	0-2		
3. AGE CLASS DISTRIBUTION AND REPRODUCTION	There is seedling establishment (plants over two years old) of desirable climax species in open spaces between plants and along edges of soil pedestals. There is evidence that the older, less desirable plants are dying and are being replaced by the desirable climax species.	7-10		
	Seedlings of individual species are becoming established at about the same rate as the older plants are dying. There is little evidence of change in species composition. Seedlings are primarily in protected spots.	3-6		
	Mature and dying plants are being replaced by seedlings of invader species or undesirable climax species. Any seedlings of the desirable species are found only in protected areas.	0-2		
4. SURFACE LITTER	Surface litter is accumulating in place.	5		
	Moderate movement of surface litter is apparent and deposited against obstacles.	4		
	Very little surface litter is remaining.	0-3		
5. SOIL MOVEMENT	None or slight visual evidence of soil movement. No exposed roots.	4-5		
	Moderate movement of soil particles visible. Some plants have roots exposed.	2-3		
	Movement occurs with each event. Soil and debris deposited against minor obstructions. Terracing may be present. Many plants have roots exposed.	0-1		
		Total		

*See instructions.

7-18	Downward
19-26	Static
27-36	Upward

General Remarks:

1. All trend projections are for the long-term (20 years).

2. All seeding would be done in poor and fair condition areas, changing them from poor to disturbed.

3. Increased grazing,when accompanied by range developments, would not change existing trends.

4. Trend on new seedings and brush control areas would be stable once the desired results were achieved. Long-term trends were considered to be stable

5. Range condition of brush control areas would improve to good after a short term rating of disturbed (Blaisdell, Murray and McAuthur, 1982).

DETERMINING THE PROPOSED STOCKING RATE

Alternative A

In Alternative A, five-year average use was the baseline used to determine the proposed stocking level. For some allotments, less than five years of actual use was averaged because wildfires closed a portion or all of the allotment to grazing use for a time. Also, less than five years of actual use was averaged for allotments recently established and allotments subjected to significant changes in grazing use by new operators.

Alternatives B, C and D

In Alternatives B, C and D, active preference and five year average use was used as the baseline to determine the proposed stocking level. This baseline was adjusted by using monitoring data (trend, utilization, condition, and actual use studies), site productivity, allotment acreages, number of acres per AUM as compared with allotments in the same area, general observations, and professional judgement.

Downward Adjustments

The adjudicated stocking rate was used to estimate reductions in preference due to transfer of land within grazing allotments from Federal ownership.

$$\text{Adjudicated Stocking Rate} = \frac{\text{Total acres in a grazing allotment}}{\text{active preference (acres/AUM)}}$$

For example, an allotment with 1,000 acres in a transfer category and an adjudicated stocking rate of 5.7 acres per AUM would be reduced 175 AUMs as determined below.

$$\frac{1{,}000 \text{ acres}}{5.7 \text{ acres/AUM}} = 175 \text{ AUMs}$$

In some allotments, the present resource conditions are not satisfactory. Management is satisfactory, but the problem is due to heavy brush density. In these allotments, no changes in active preference were proposed. In other allotments, existing management is unsatisfactory. In these allotments, downward adjustments in active preference were proposed based on monitoring data. For example, consider an allotment with the following conditions.

- Vegetation is primarily needle and thread grass, Nevada blue grass and Wyoming sagebrush.

- Trend is downward in all pastures.

- The existing rest-rotation grazing system has been followed.

- Active preference is 600 AUMs.

- Utilization studies show 90 percent use on key forage grasses with a five-year actual use of 610 AUMs.

Available data indicates that vigor of the key forage grasses can be maintained if average use does not exceed 65 percent. In this example, the proposed stocking level would be 441 AUMs as determined below.

$$\frac{65}{90} \times 610 = 441 \text{ AUMs}$$

In a few cases downward adjustments were made based on numbers of acres per AUM, general observations and professional judgement. In these cases, allotments were compared with other allotments in the same area with similar range sites and forage production potential.

For example, consider two allotments with the following conditions:

- The allotments have the same potential plant community of Idaho Fescue/ Mountain Big Sagebrush.

- The allotments are located in the same precipitation zone and have the same soil sites.

- They are cattle allotments with the same season of use.

- The allotments have satisfactory livestock distribution.

- Allotment A is in satisfactory range condition and trend and an adjudicated stocking rate of 5 acres per AUM.

- Allotment B is in unsatisfactory range condition and apparent trend is downward due to low vigor of key forage grasses. The adjudicated stocking rate is 2.5 acres per AUM.

The conditions listed for Allotment B suggests a problem of overstocking. Allotment A has no problems and management goals are being met. Therefore, the stocking rate of 5 acres per AUM for Allotment A is used to establish the new Initial Active Preference for Allotment B using the following formula.

$$\text{New Active Preference} = \frac{\text{Total Acres of Public Land in Allotment}}{\text{New Stocking Rate (Acres/AUM)}}$$

For example, Allotment B has 1000 acres of public land with 400 AUMs of active preference and a 2.5 acre per AUM stocking rate. The new active preference would be as determined below using the new 5 acres per AUM stocking rate.

$$200 \text{ AUMs} = \frac{1000 \text{ Acres of Public Land}}{5 \text{ Acres/AUM}}$$

Upward Adjustments

Increases in active preference due to nonstructural range improvements were estimated according to the expected increase in forage production as correlated with the potential for the range site treated. Stocking rates in acres per AUM from allotments in similar range sites of satisfactory range condition were used to establish new stocking rates.

In some allotments monitoring data indicated that increases could be allowed while meeting existing objectives. These increases above active preference could be allowed because of present management practices. Also, some allotments were proposed for increases when available data indicated that these allotments were stocked below the acre per AUM figure of similar allotments. These allotments have the following in common: kind of livestock; improvements; soil sites and potentials; and satisfactory range condition and trend.

Alternative E

In Alternative E, the five year average use (Alternative A) was used as the baseline to establish the proposed stocking levels. The baseline was adjusted using: acres per AUM; acreage loss due to proposed improvements; forage production by site potential; monitoring data; and professional judgement.

In some allotments, the average use was considered excessive according to the available monitoring and ecological range condition and trend data. These allotments were adjusted using an acre per AUM figure that allowed for the improvement of resource conditions and the proposed increase in wildlife numbers. Other allotments lost suitable acreage for livestock grazing due to the proposed implementation of range improvements. These improvements eliminated livestock waters and/or range from the grazing allotment. Therefore, reductions in stocking levels were proposed using the following formula.

$$\text{AUM reduction} = \frac{\text{Acres of range excluded from grazing}}{\text{Acres per AUM (5 year average use)}}$$

The majority of allotments did not have available forage problems and were in satisfactory range condition and trend (some allotments had heavy sagebrush densities but did not have available forage problems). After reviewing the proposed increases in wildlife numbers the range and wildlife staff still felt these allotments were able to provide enough forage for wildlife needs. The number of acres per AUM (5 year average use) in these allotments were adjusted downward approximately .5 to 1 acre/AUM (short term) and 1 to 2 acres/AUM (long-term). These adjustments were considered reasonable and provided a significant reduction for analysis purposes. Any further reductions in livestock grazing use would be in excess of the needs of projected wildlife numbers and would be in excess of that needed to preserve other resource values.

Allotments with a 5 year average use that is below the estimated stocking level needed to provide for other resources were not adjusted. These allotments generally had excessive amounts of nonuse or were originally adjudicated below the stocking levels needed to protect other resource values as proposed in this alternative.

MANAGEMENT AREA 1

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION								SEASON OF USE	
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	FROM	TO
Bench	6000	3606	153	4623			37%	11%		52%	Upward	M	Sheep Cattle	05/01 10/03	06/20 12/20
Canyon	6009	460	443	1272			100%				Static	M	Cattle	11/15	01/25
Cole Canyon	6002	4283		46			70%	30%			Static	M	Cattle	07/16	08/15
Crooked Creek	6004	56060	4116	9694	313		83%	17%			Static	I	Cattle Sheep Horses	04/01	02/01
Dry Creek	6005	5060		611	33		4%	90%		6%	Downward	I	Cattle Horses	05/01	12/15
E. Indian Cr.	6006	1364		272			17%	35%		48%	Static	I	Cattle	05/15	11/15
E. Ind.Cr.F.S.		1371					75%	25%			Static	I	Cattle	08/01	10/01
Edie Creek	6007	16144	711	1360			32%	68%			Downward	I	Cattle Horses	05/15	12/31
Ellis	6008	1993		510			20%	80%			Downward	I	Cattle	05/05	06/25
Fritz Creek	6010	209		540			93%	7%			Static	M	Cattle	06/16	11/30
Gneiting	6011	610		147			57%	43%			Downward	I	Cattle	06/01	09/20
Hot Springs	6013	3554					63%	34%		3%	Static	I	Sheep	04/15 01/13	05/18 01/22
Indian Creek	6014	5990	594	1636			39%	27%		34%	Static/ Upward	M	Cattle	05/01	10/13
Indian Creek Butte	6027	440		40			15%	54%		31%	Static	I	Sheep Horses	06/01 10/16	06/15 10/30
Lake Hollow	6015	2136		912			66%	34%			Downward	M	Cattle Horses	05/04	12/31
Middle Creek	6017	14120	1272	2628			54%	46%			Downward	I	Cattle Sheep	06/01	12/21
Patelzik Creek	6018	6176	664	3435	8		24%	76%			Downward	I	Cattle Sheep	05/10	12/15
Peterson	6028	461		285			4%	40%		56%	Static	M	Cattle	05/16 09/01	06/15 09/26
Rattlesnake Point	6019	323		578				100%			Static	M	Cattle	05/01 11/01	05/31 11/30
Reno Point	6020	1794					27%	56%		17%	Downward	I	Cattle Horses	04/15 11/16	06/01 12/15
Three Springs	6021	22709	687	2760			71%	29%			Static	M	Cattle Sheep	04/18	12/31
Thunder Gulch	6022	5800		864			3%	89%	7%	1%	Downward	I	Cattle	06/01	10/20
Warm Creek Hills	6023	5967		135		86%	13%	1%			Static	M	Cattle	11/10	12/15
Weber Creek	6024	1915		711	11		50%	50%			Static	M	Cattle	05/30	10/15
Wright	6001	394		214			45%	55%			Static	M	Cattle	06/21	07/20
TOTAL		162939	8640	33273	365	3%	57%	34%	0%	6%					

MANAGEMENT AREA 2

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION								SEASON OF USE	
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	FROM	TO
Allotment IV	6046	800				95%	5%				Static	M	Cattle	11/08	12/21
Berrett	3001	1449	640	300				48%	48%	4%	Downward	I	Cattle	05/01	07/10

MANAGEMENT AREA 1

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Bench	525	484	- 8%	484	- 8%	525	+ 8%	721	+ 51%	525	+ 8%	600	+ 24%	473	- 2%	451	- 7%
Canyon	114	114	0	114	0	114	0	114	0	114	0	114	0	111	- 3%	77	- 32%
Cole Canyon	1566	917	- 41%	917	- 41%	1566	+ 29%	1566	+ 29%	1566	+ 29%	1566	+ 29%	898	- 2%	857	- 7%
Crooked Creek	6691	5323	- 20%	5323	- 20%	6691	+ 26%	8625	+ 62%	6691	+ 26%	7374	+ 39%	5323	0	5323	0
Dry Creek	1107	1093	- 1%	1093	- 1%	1107	+ 1%	1265	+ 16%	1107	+ 1%	1107	+ 1%	1069	- 2%	843	- 23%
E. Indian Creek	250	249	0	249	0	250	0	273	+ 10%	250	0	250	0	243	- 2%	182	- 27%
E. Ind. Cr. F.S.	100	100	0	100	0	100	0	137	+ 37%	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Edie Creek	4521	3788	- 16%	3788	- 16%	4521	+ 19%	4521	+ 19%	4000	+ 6%	4000	+ 6%	3579	- 6%	2691	- 29%
Ellis	273	251	- 8%	251	- 8%	273	+ 9%	332	+ 32%	273	+ 9%	316	+ 26%	245	- 2%	221	- 12%
Fritz Creek	25	22	- 12%	22	- 12%	25	+ 14%	30	+ 36%	25	+ 14%	25	+ 14%	22	0	22	0
Gneiting	80	78	- 2%	78	- 2%	80	+ 3%	102	+ 31%	80	+ 3%	80	+ 3%	76	- 3%	64	- 18%
Hot Springs	268	165	- 38%	165	- 38%	268	+ 62%	355	+115%	268	+ 62%	268	+ 62%	165	0	165	0
Indian Creek	1136	1071	- 6%	1071	- 6%	1136	+ 6%	1198	+ 12%	1136	+ 6%	1136	+ 6%	1047	- 2%	856	- 20%
Indian Creek Butte	86	60	- 30%	60	- 30%	86	+ 43%	95	+ 58%	86	+ 43%	86	+ 43%	60	0	60	0
Lake Hollow	501	421	- 16%	421	- 16%	501	+ 19%	501	+ 19%	501	+ 19%	501	+ 19%	412	- 2%	305	- 28%
Middle Creek	4069	2912	- 27%	2912	- 27%	4069	+ 40%	4069	+ 40%	3500	+ 20%	3500	+ 20%	2845	- 2%	2353	- 19%
Patelzik Creek	1799	1698	- 6%	1698	- 6%	1799	+ 6%	1799	+ 6%	1544	- 9%	1544	- 9%	1660	- 2%	1029	- 39%
Peterson	90	69	- 23%	69	- 23%	90	+ 30%	102	+ 48%	90	+ 30%	90	+ 30%	69	0	69	0
Rattlesnake Point	100	100	0	100	0	100	0	108	+ 8%	100	0	100	0	98	- 2%	65	- 45%
Reno Point	200	299	+ 50%	299	+ 50%	299	0	448	+ 50%	299	0	358	+ 20%	292	- 2%	179	- 40%
Three Springs	2894	2372	- 18%	2372	- 18%	2894	+ 22%	3244	+ 37%	2894	+ 22%	3110	+ 31%	2319	- 2%	2271	- 4%
Thunder Gulch	1486	1095	- 26%	1095	- 26%	1486	+ 36%	1486	+ 36%	1450	+ 32%	1450	+ 32%	1070	- 2%	967	- 12%
Warm Creek Hills	1680	1358	- 9%	1358	- 9%	1680	+ 24%	1680	+ 24%	1680	+ 24%	1680	+ 24%	1328	- 2%	1085	- 20%
Weber Creek	434	433	0	433	0	434	0	479	+ 11%	434	0	434	0	423	- 2%	319	- 26%
Wright	50	49	- 2%	49	- 2%	50	+ 2%	66	+ 35%	50	+ 2%	50	+ 2%	48	- 2%	44	- 10%
TOTAL	30045	24521	- 18%	24521	- 18%	30144	+ 23%	33316	+ 36%	28763	+ 17%	29839	+ 22%	23975	- 2%	20598	- 16%

MANAGEMENT AREA 2

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Allotment IV	79	69	- 13%	69	- 13%	113	+ 64%	133	+ 93%	113	+ 64%	133	+ 93%	69	0	69	0
Berrett	130	55	- 68%	55	- 68%	130	+136%	181	+229%	75	+ 36%	100	+ 81%	55	0	55	0

MANAGEMENT AREA 2

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION									
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRI-VATE	OTHER	EXCEL-LENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE FROM	TO
Bluestem	3008	2941	640	604			13%	34%		53%	Downward	I	Cattle	05/01	06/15
Buck Springs	6039	2920					40%	60%			Static	M	Cattle	05/01	11/14
Camas Butte	6033	23520	1280	1804			65%	26%	6%	3%	Static	I	Cattle Sheep	05/01 10/15	06/30 12/15
Cedar Butte	6034	2760					100%				Static	M	Cattle	12/20	01/31
Cinder Butte	6040	4095		40			59%	38%	3%		Static	I	Cattle	05/15	12/15
Dutch Flat	6030	6324	640	6795			57%	33%		10%	Static	I	Cattle	04/15 11/01	06/15 12/15
East Lake	6041	378					15%		37%	48%	Static	M	Sheep	04/20	04/27
Mesa	6043	2193					100%				Downward	I	Cattle	05/11 11/16	06/15 11/30
Mickelson	6049	270		640			100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/01 11/15	05/15 12/04
Needle Butte	6035	20344	1110	170			53%	43%	4%		Static	I	Cattle Sheep	05/10	10/10
North Butte	6031	4622	603	320			86%	9%	3%	2%	Static	I	Cattle	05/01 10/01	06/15 11/30
Oram	3007	1700		114			5%	56%	7%	32%	Downward	I	Cattle	04/01	06/12
Savage	6044	534		42			89%	11%			Static	M	Cattle	05/05	06/01
Southwest	6037	2574					90%			10%	Static	M	Cattle	02/13	04/25
Sulfer Lakes	6042	2367						95%	4%	1%	Downward	I	Cattle	05/01	07/31
Twin Buttes	3000	93820	4371	2552			7%	50%	10%	33%	Static	I	Sheep	04/01 12/01	06/30 02/15
Valley	6036	4677					61%	29%		10%	Static	I	Cattle Sheep	04/10	10/15
West Dubois	6025	3180	652	4641			21%	42%		37%	Static	I	Cattle	04/15 09/01	06/15 12/31
West Hamer	3006	632						13%		87%	Upward	M	Cattle	05/01	06/30
TOTAL		182100	9936	18022		1%	31%	41%	7%	20%					

MANAGEMENT AREA 3

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION									
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRI-VATE	OTHER	EXCEL-LENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE FROM	TO
Airport	5005	7254	2444	5967			66%	5%	3%	26%	Static	M	Cattle Horses	04/20 10/16	07/05 12/31
Antelope Ridge	5000	360		896			100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/01	09/30
Beaver Creek	5002	741	1234	2673	329		13%	14%		73%	Upward	C	Cattle	05/16 11/11	08/13 11/25
Big L	5004	2280	640	920			65%			35%	Static	M	Cattle	05/01 11/15	06/01 12/25
Blue Bunch	5008	440	1071	2316			49%	11%		40%	Static	C	Cattle	06/01	10/01
Button Butte	5010	327	154	225			100%				Downward	I	Cattle	07/19	10/31
Camas Meadows	5012	3871	757	2375	3		75%	25%			Static	I	Cattle	06/10	10/15
Ching Creek	5014	1008	572	1882			100%				Static	M	Cattle	07/01	09/30
Cottonwood	5017	76					100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/01	09/30
Dubois	5023	3302		2605			20%			80%	Upward	M	Cattle Sheep	05/01 10/15	06/15 12/31

MANAGEMENT AREA 2 (continued)

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Bluestem	180	181	+ 1%	181	+ 1%	181	0	294	+ 62%	180	- 1%	180	- 1%	173	- 4%	147	- 19%
Buck Springs	483	497	+ 3%	497	+ 3%	497	0	584	- 18%	483	- 3%	483	- 3%	462	- 7%	365	- 27%
Camas Butte	4341	3515	- 19%	3515	- 19%	4341	+ 23%	4341	+ 23%	3600	+ 2%	3920	+ 12%	3363	- 4%	3360	- 4%
Cedar Butte	500	241	- 52%	241	- 52%	500	+107%	552	+129%	500	+107%	500	+107%	241	0	241	0
Cinder Butte	588	603	+ 3%	603	+ 3%	603	0	819	+ 36%	588	- 2%	630	+ 4%	577	- 4%	455	- 25%
Dutch Flat	448	466	+ 4%	466	+ 4%	466	0	632	+ 36%	448	- 4%	527	+ 13%	446	- 4%	422	- 9%
East Lake	36	37	+ 3%	37	+ 3%	37	0	50	+ 35%	36	- 3%	44	+ 19%	35	- 5%	30	- 9%
Mesa	280	280	0	280	0	280	0	366	+ 31%	280	0	313	+ 12%	268	- 4%	244	- 13%
Mickelson	95	94	- 1%	94	- 1%	95	+ 1%	95	+ 1%	45	- 52%	45	- 52%	45	- 52%	24	- 74%
Needle Butte	2583	2431	- 6%	2431	- 6%	2583	+ 6%	2907	+ 20%	2583	+ 6%	2583	+ 6%	2326	- 4%	2143	- 12%
North Butte	428	427	0	427	0	428	0	660	+ 55%	428	0	544	+ 27%	408	- 4%	356	- 27%
Oram	87	98	+ 13%	98	+ 13%	98	0	113	+ 15%	87	- 11%	106	+ 8%	83	- 15%	81	- 17%
Savage	25	25	0	25	0	25	0	36	+44%	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0
Southwest	545	546	0	546	0	546	0	644	+ 18%	545	0	545	0	522	- 4%	429	- 21%
Sulfur Lakes	375	375	0	375	0	375	0	375	0	280	- 25%	338	- 10%	280	- 25%	186	- 50%
Twin Buttes	6751	5456	- 34%	5456	- 34%	8575	+ 75%	10424	+ 91%	6751	+ 24%	7472	+ 37%	5456	0	5456	0
Valley	715	927	+ 30%	927	+ 30%	927	0	935	+ 1%	900	- 3%	900	- 3%	887	- 4%	668	- 28%
West Dubois	600	547	- 9%	547	- 9%	600	+ 10%	636	+ 16%	600	+ 10%	600	+ 10%	523	- 4%	454	- 27%
West Hamer	18	17	- 6%	17	- 6%	66	+288%	70	+312%	66	+288%	66	+288%	18	+ 6%	18	+ 6%
TOTAL	19287	16887	- 20%	16887	- 20%	21466	+ 27%	24847	+ 47%	18613	+ 10%	20054	+ 19%	16262	- 4%	15228	- 10%

MANAGEMENT AREA 3

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Airport	1030	987	- 4%	987	- 4%	1030	+ 4%	1451	+ 47%	1030	+ 4%	1030	+ 4%	942	- 5%	806	- 18%
Antelope Ridge	93	90	- 3%	90	- 3%	93	+ 3%	120	+ 33%	93	+ 3%	93	+ 3%	86	- 4%	60	- 33%
Beaver Creek	120	103	- 14%	103	- 14%	120	+ 17%	148	+ 44%	120	+ 17%	120	+ 17%	98	- %5	93	- 10%
Big L	522	493	- 6%	493	- 6%	522	+ 6%	570	+ 16%	522	+ 6%	522	+ 6%	470	- 5%	380	- 23%
Blue Bunch	74	91	+ 23%	91	+ 23%	74	- 19%	91	0	74	- 19%	80	- 12%	71	- 22%	63	- 31%
Button Butte	102	102	0	102	0	102	0	102	0	82	- 20%	82	- 20%	82	- 20%	55	- 46%
Camas Meadows	570	574	+ 1%	574	+ 1%	574	0	774	+ 35%	570	- 1%	645	+ 12%	548	- %5	430	- 25%
Ching Creek	285	284	0	284	0	285	0	285	0	285	0	285	0	271	- 5%	144	- 49%
Cottonwood	26	30	+ 15%	30	+ 15%	26	- 13%	26	- 13%	26	- 13%	26	- 13%	25	- 17%	13	- 57%
Dubois	620	288	- 54%	288	- 54%	620	+115%	660	+129%	620	+115%	620	+115%	591	+105%	288	0

MANAGEMENT AREA 3

ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE FROM	TO
East Beaver	5077	640	446	1905	78		77%			23%	Static	M	Sheep	05/01 09/16	06/30 12/15
East Dubois	5025	1640	2824	2177			1%			99%	Upward	M	Cattle	05/15 10/01	07/15 11/30
Eighteen Mile	5026	859	2341	2625			4%			96%	Static	C	Cattle	06/25	09/30
Experiment Stn	5028	3467	1282	2735			10%			90%	Upward	M	Cattle	05/05	10/25
Gardner Lake	5030	320	924	1670			100%				Static	C	Cattle	05/25 09/01	06/30 09/25
High Bridge	5033	2081	534	4973			20%			80%	Static	M	Cattle	05/01	07/10
Hump Ditch	5034	1364	1199	1536			100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/16	09/15
Hump Lake	5074	460		801			93%			7%	Static	M	Cattle	07/01	08/15
Jacoby Ranch	5036	698	236	6823			32%			68%	Upward	C	Cattle Horses	04/01	12/31
Junction	5038	425		874			56%	10%		34%	Static	M	Cattle	06/16	10/19
Morgans Crater	5040	1043	2443	2434			4%	53%		43%	Static	C	Cattle Sheep Horses	05/01	10/15
Needle Grass	5044	2439		314			89%	2%		9%	Static	M	Cattle	05/08	06/30
North Well	5045	2185		40			91%	4%		5%	Static	I	Cattle	05/10 11/03	05/31 11/27
Obsidian	5046	2453		1275			38%	3%		59%	Upward	I	Cattle	05/01	12/07
Radar Hill	5075	40	1319	473			100%				Static	C	Cattle	05/10	12/15
Railroad	5080	4927	642	4113			100%				Static	M	Cattle	04/01 10/15	06/30 12/25
Rattlesnake	5073	640	76	2343			69%	20%		11%	Static	M	Sheep	05/01 09/16	06/30 12/15
Smith	5056	240		773			100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/01	09/30
Spencer	5059	1346	833	953	204		42%	28%		30%	Static	M	Cattle	05/21	06/30
Three Mile	5062	808	341	385	14		65%	22%		13%	Static	M	Cattle	06/16	11/15
Twenty-Two	5063	40	730	196			91%			9%	Static	C	Cattle	05/12 09/15	06/30 11/15
West Crater Butte	5065	640	636	320			6%	7%		87%	Upward	M	Sheep	06/01	06/27
West Well	5067	1446		80			32%			68%	Upward	M	Cattle	04/30	06/08
Wood	5050	160		840			63%	37%			Static	C	Cattle	05//01	06/08
TOTAL		50017	23678	60517	628		57%	6%	1%	36%					

MANAGEMENT AREA 4

ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE FROM	TO
Aitken,J.E.	4001	200					100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/01	07/11
Beard,James	4026	119.19					100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/01	11/01
Bramwell,K.	4047	280							100%		Downward	I	Horses Cattle	05 01	10/30
Browning, G.	4052	40					75%			25%	Static	M	Cattle	08/31	11/30
Carlson, L.	4061	80							100%		Downward	I	Cattle	06/01 09/01	06/30 09/30

MANAGEMENT **AREA** 3 (continued)

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
East Beaver	333	316	- 5%	316	- 5%	333	+ %5	333	+ 5%	213	- 33%	213	- 33%	213	- 33%	107	- 66%
East Dubois	231	342	+ 48%	462	+100%	462	+ 35%	462	+ 35%	462	+ 35%	462	+ 35%	231	- 32%	231	- 32%
Eighteen Mile	234	240	+ 3%	240	+ 3%	240	0	240	0	234	- 2%	234	- 2%	223	- 7%	143	- 40%
Experiment Stn.	520	519	0	519	0	520	0	770	+ 48%	520	0	630	+ 21%	495	- 5%	433	- 17%
Gardner Lake	39	39	0	39	0	39	0	53	+ 36%	39	0	46	+ 18%	37	- 5%	32	- 18%
High Bridge	465	443	- 5%	443	- 5%	465	+ 5%	520	+ 17%	465	+ 5%	465	+ 5%	423	- 5%	347	- 22%
Hump Ditch	631	450	- 29%	450	- 29%	631	+ 40%	631	+ 40%	455	+ 1%	455	+ 1%	429	- 5%	273	- 39%
Hump Lake	84	84	0	84	0	84	0	115	+ 37%	84	0	84	0	80	- 5%	66	- 21%
Jacoby Ranch	148	123	- 17%	123	- 17%	148	+ 20%	175	+ 42%	148	+ 20%	148	+ 20%	117	- 5%	116	- 6%
Junction	48	35	- 27%	35	- 27%	48	+ 37%	85	+142%	48	+ 37%	61	+ 74%	35	0	35	0
Morgans Crater	186	158	- 15%	158	- 15%	186	+ 18%	231	+ 46%	186	+ 18%	186	+ 18%	151	+ 4%	130	- 18%
Needle Grass	450	450	0	450	0	450	0	488	+ 8%	450	0	450	0	429	- 5%	348	- 23%
North Well	196	237	+ 21%	237	+ 21%	237	0	312	+ 32%	196	- 17%	243	+ 3%	187	- 21%	168	- 29%
Obsidian	386	384	- 1%	384	- 1%	386	+ 1%	446	+ 16%	386	+ 1%	386	+ 1%	366	- 5%	289	- 25%
Radar Hill	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	+ 33%	6	0	7	+ 17%	6	0	5	- 17%
Railroad	572	525	- 8%	525	- 8%	572	+ 9%	657	+ 25%	572	+ 9%	616	+ 17%	501	- 5%	493	- 6%
Rattlesnake	254	245	- 4%	245	- 4%	254	+ 4%	254	+ 4%	160	- 35%	160	- 35%	160	- 35%	128	- 48%
Smith	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	40	+ 33%	30	0	34	+ 13%	29	- 3%	24	- 20%
Spencer	378	330	- 13%	330	- 13%	378	+ 15%	378	+ 15%	338	+ 2%	338	+ 2%	315	- 5%	230	- 30%
Three Mile	190	193	+ 2%	193	+ 2%	193	0	202	+ 5%	190	- 2%	190	- 2%	181	- 6%	135	- 30%
Twenty Two	13	0	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	8	0	8	0
West Crater Butte	166	42	- 75%	42	- 75%	166	+295%	183	+336%	166	+295%	166	+295%	80	+ 90%	80	+ 90%
West Well	270	176	- 35%	176	- 35%	270	+ 53%	289	+ 64%	270	+ 53%	270	+ 53%	176	0	176	0
Wood	13	13	0	13	0	13	0	20	+ 54%	13	0	16	+ 23%	13	0	13	0
TOTAL	9285	8422	- 9%	8555	- 8%	9570	+ 14%	11132	+ 32%	9066	+ 8%	9376	+ 11%	8069	- 4%	6342	- 25%

MANAGEMENT AREA 4

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Aitken, J.E.	54	55	+ 2%	55	+ 2%	55	0	55	0	54	- 2%	54	- 2%	52	- 5%	40	- 27%
Beard, James	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	34	+ 13%	30	0	30	0	29	- 3%	24	- 20%
Bramwell, K.	87	77	- 11%	77	- 11%	87	+ 13%	87	+ 13%	56	- 27%	56	- 27%	56	- 27%	28	- 64%
Browning, G.	16	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	- 6%	10	- 37%
Carlson, L.	25	25	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	16	- 36%	16	- 36%	16	- 36%	8	- 68%

Cherry	5089	240				100%		Static	M	Sheep	09/27	10/02
Clements,G.R.	4081	80				100%		Static	M	Cattle	04/01	09/15
Clements, G.W.	4080	1837.38			98%		2%	Static	M	Cattle	06/01	09/01
Cook, Adrian	4085	280			59%		41%	Static	C	Sheep Cattle	05/01	10/01
Cow Camp	5196	120			100%			Static	C	Cattle Horses	03/01	02/28
Croft	3010	1424	803		64%	36%		Static	I	Cattle Sheep	04/10	05/30
Davis, Wayne	4102	56				100%		Static	C	Sheep	04/01	06/30
Dietrich, P.	4106	40			68%	30%	2%	Static	M	Cattle	06/01	10/31
Enget, Wm.	4118	80					100%	Upward	M	Cattle Sheep	08/01	09/30
Fall River	5007	29.28			100%			Static	M	Horses	06/15	09/30
Gay, Walter	4132	40			100%			Static	M	Cattle	06/01	11/01
Green, David	4138	800			74%	26%		Downward	I	Sheep	06/01	08/30
Grover, Archie	4140	944.10			100%			Static	M	Cattle Horses	03/01	02/28
Grube, Owen	4141	80			75%	25%		Static	M	Cattle	05/01	07/31
Harris, M.A.	4155	40			100%			Static	M	Cattle	09/15	10/15
Henry's Fork	5090	40	162		100%			Static	M	Cattle	05/16 10/15	06/14 11/25
Heuer, Lafaye	4193	193.46			100%			Static	M	Cattle	04/25	05 15
Highway	5011	160	80		100%			Static	M	Cattle	05/25	06/09
Hill, Ralph	4171	120			100%			Static	M	Cattle	06/15	09/30
Hittson,Ward	4323	90.40			100%			Static	M	Cattle	08/01	09/30
Jensen, C.	4184	40			45%	55%		Static	M	Cattle	06/01	09/30
Judy, Doyle	4418	40			100%			Static	M	Cattle	06/01	10/30
Kaufman, Al	4234	80			100%			Static	I	Cattle	06/15	09/30
Kettle Butte	3004	2233	1040		59%	41%		Static	I	Cattle Sheep	04/20	05/30
Laird, Phyllis	4224	350			100%			Static	M	Cattle Sheep	07/15 09/01	07/31 10/15
Last Chance	5040	349	2991	329	100%			Static	C	Cattle	05/01 10/11	07/01 12/01
Lewies, H.	4230	86			100%			Static	M	Cattle	05/15	09/15
Little, W.	4235	840			80%	20%		Static	M	Cattle	05/15	11/15
Mickelsen, L.	4263	39.51			100%			Static	M	Cattle	06/05	09/30
Mickelsen, R.	4264	1453.3			100%			Static	M	Cattle	06/01	10/01
Parker, Leo	4294	40			100%			Static	M	Cattle	06/01	08/31
Potpourri Rnch	4298	40			100%			Static	M	Cattle	07/01	10/01
Potter Ent.	4299	79.52			94%		6%	Static	C	Cattle	05/01	10/31
Potter, Travis	4300	35.33			100%			Static	M	Cattle	06/01	09/30
Rasmussen, O.	4311	80.43			75%	25%		Static	M	Cattle	06/01	09/30
Rigby, Ross	4234	80				100%		Downward	I	Cattle	06/15	07/04
Riverside	5051	126.31	1815		100%			Static	C	Cattle	05/15	11/14

MANAGEMENT AREA 4 (continued)

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Cherry	24	5	- 79%	5	- 79%	24	+380%	34	+580%	24	+380%	24	+380%	18	+260%	18	+260%
Clements, G.R.	11	11	0	11	0	11	0	13	+ 18%	11	0	11	0	10	- 9%	10	- 9%
Clements, G.W.	409	409	0	409	0	409	0	459	+ 12%	409	0	409	0	390	- 5%	306	- 25%
Cook, Adrian	63	63	0	63	0	63	0	70	+ 11%	63	0	63	0	60	- 5%	47	- 25%
Cow Camp	80	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	76	- 5%	47	- 41%
Croft	68	66	0	66	0	68	+ 3%	95	+ 44%	68	+ 3%	68	+ 3%	66	0	66	0
Davis, Wayne	19	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	18	- 5%	14	- 26%
Dietrich, P.	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	7	- 30%
Enget, Wm.	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	19	- 5%	13	- 35%
Fall River	7	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	6	- 14%	6	- 14%
Gay, Walter	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	+ 25%	8	0	8	0	7	- 12%	7	- 12%
Green, David	134	134	0	134	0	134	0	160	+ 19%	134	0	134	0	127	- 5%	100	- 25%
Grover, Archie	252	204	- 9%	204	- 9%	252	+ 24%	252	+ 24%	252	+ 24%	252	+ 24%	194	- 5%	157	- 23%
Grube, Owen	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	13	+ 30%	10	0	10	0	10	0	8	- 20%
Harris, M.A.	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	8	+ 33%	6	0	6	0	6	0	5	- 17%
Henry's Fork	8	9	+ 13%	9	+ 13%	9	0	10	+ 11%	8	- 11%	8	- 11%	8	- 11%	7	- 22%
Heuer, Lafaye	36	0	0	0	0	36	0	39	0	36	0	36	0	29	0	29	0
Highway	54	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	51	- 6%	29	- 46%
Hill, Ralph	16	16	0	16	0	16	0	20	+ 25%	16	0	16	0	15	- 6%	14	- 12%
Hittson, Ward	181	110	- 39%	110	- 39%	181	+ 65%	181	+ 65%	30	- 73%	30	- 73%	30	- 73%	30	- 73%
Jensen, C.	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	8	- 20%
Judy, Doyle	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	13	+ 30%	10	0	10	0	10	0	8	- 20%
Kaufman, Al	53	42	- 21%	42	- 21%	53	+ 26%	53	+ 26%	26	- 38%	26	- 38%	26	- 38%	26	- 38%
Kettle Butte	279	282	+ 1%	282	+ 1%	279	- 1%	372	+ 32%	279	- 1%	279	- 1%	266	- 6%	223	- 21%
Laird, Phyllis	85	66	- 22%	66	- 22%	85	+ 29%	100	+ 52%	85	+ 29%	85	+ 29%	63	- 5%	58	- 12%
Last Chance	181	172	- 5%	172	- 5%	181	+ 5%	181	+ 5%	181	+ 5%	181	+ 5%	164	- 5%	112	- 35%
Lewies, H.	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	12	+ 20%	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	- 10%
Little, W.	215	113	- 47%	113	- 47%	215	+ 90%	215	+ 90%	215	+ 90%	215	+ 90%	113	0	113	0
Mickelson, L.	13	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	12	- 8%	8	- 38%
Mickelson, R.	529	529	0	529	0	529	0	529	0	529	0	529	0	504	- 5%	291	- 45%
Parker, Leo	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	+ 60%	5	0	5	0	4	- 20%	4	- 20%
Potpourri Ranch	7	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	+ 14%	7	0	7	0	7	0	5	- 29%
Potter Enterpr.	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	+ 60%	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	- 10%
Potter, Travis	16	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	- 6%	7	- 56%
Rasmussen, O.	27	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	26	- 4%	18	- 33%
Rigby, Ross	53	53	0	53	0	53	0	53	0	26	- 51%	26	- 51%	26	- 51%	26	- 51%
Riverside	42	43	+ 2%	43	+ 2%	42	- 2%	42	- 2%	42	- 2%	42	- 2%	40	- 7%	25	- 42%

MANAGEMENT AREA 4

ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE FROM	TO
Salisbury Corp	4339	175.10					100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/15	09/15
Saurey,Keith	4332	119.90					92%	8%			Static	M	Cattle	05/01	10/15
Steinke, E.J.	4205	40.64					100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/01	10/31
Tilt-Bancroft	4114	148.55					100%				Static	M	Sheep Cattle	05/15	10/15
Victor	4301	3560					5%	95%			Downward	I	Cattle	05/25	09/30
Walker, D.	4391	200					44%	56%			Static	M	Cattle	04/16	06/01
Walker, Wm.	4392	313.61					78%	22%			Static	M	Cattle	05/15	06/04
Webster, Lola	4398	286.15					46%	54%			Static	M	Cattle	06/01	10/30
Weeks Bros.	4400	69.39					100%				Static	M	Sheep Cattle	05/01	10/31
Winsper	6001	80		240						100%	Static	M	Cattle	04/15	05/15
Zohner, Gary	4417	280					100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/01	08/31
TOTAL		18,880		7131	329		67%	30%	1%	2%					

MANAGEMENT AREA 5

ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	ACRES BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE FROM	TO
Antelope Valley	5001	2042	8273	4174			56%	30%		14%	Static	C	Cattle	06/01	10/10
Big Grassy	5033	2240	548	1641			48%	40%		2%	Static	I	Cattle	05/01 10/10	06/15 12/17
Big Sage	5006	758	1804	309			47%	23%		30%	Static	M	Sheep	05/01 09/15	06/20 12/31
Blue Creek	5009	1077		3071				100%			Downward	I	Cattle	05/01	10/15
Butte Canal	5177	11510	640	215			75%	22%		3%	Static	M	Cattle	05/01	12/15
Box Canyon	5079	3219		312			70%	24%		6%	Static	M	Cattle	09/16	10/31
Checkerboard	5013	3033	2667				48%	51%		1%	Static	I	Sheep	05/01 09/10	06/25 10/05
Chokecherry	5015	1891	2424				20%			80%	Static	M	Sheep	05/10 11/15	06/30 12/31
Cool Creek	5016	575		1522				97%		3%	Downward	I	Cattle	05/01 08/01	06/30 08/31
Crooked Road	5019	3223	5342	80			19%	72%		9%	Downward	I	Sheep	05/01 09/25	06/30 10/15
Crystal Butte	5021	1004	360	3755			2%	78%		20%	Static	C	Sheep	06/01 07/15	07/06 10/30
Davis Lakes Land & Livestock	4101	80					100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/16	10/16
Dry Lakes	5024	4048	4650	1367			2%	75%		23%	Static	I	Sheep	05/01 11/16	07/05 12/15
East Grassy Ridge	5197	1044		613			7%			93%	Upward	M	Cattle	05/07	10/01
E. Willow Cr.	5069	134						100%			Downward	I	Sheep	05/27	07/26
Elkhorn	5027	7598	3780	2008			29%	52%		19%	Static	I	Cattle	06/01	11/01
Ferguson, R.	4037	400					7%	7%		86%	Static	M	Sheep Cattle	06/01	09/30
Five Monuments	5085	3044	6672	435				95%		5%	Downward	I	Sheep	05/01	07/05

MANAGEMENT AREA 4 (continued)

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Salisbury Corp.	59	59	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	59	0	56	- 5%	39	- 34%
Saurey, K.	24	24	0	24	0	24	0	30	- 25%	24	0	24	0	23	- 4%	20	- 17%
Steinke, E.J.	16	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	- 6%	10	- 37%
Tilt-Bancroft	38	38	0	38	0	38	0	42	+ 11%	38	0	38	0	36	- 5%	27	- 29%
Victor	816	425	- 48%	425	- 48%	425	0	816	+ 92%	405	- 5%	425	0	405	- 5%	297	- 30%
Walker, D.	62	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0	59	- 5%	20	- 68%
Walker, Wm.	97	89	- 8%	89	- 8%	97	+ 9%	97	+ 9%	97	+ 9%	97	+ 9%	85	- 4%	31	- 65%
Webster, Lola	96	96	0	96	0	96	0	96	0	96	0	96	0	91	- 5%	57	- 41%
Weeks Bros.	17	17	0	17	0	17	0	20	+ 18%	17	0	17	0	16	- 6%	14	- 18%
Winsper	20	14	- 30%	14	- 30%	20	+ 43%	23	+ 64%	20	+ 43%	20	+ 43%	14	0	13	- 7%
Zohner, Gary	51	51	0	51	0	51	0	55	+ 8%	51	0	51	0	49	- 4%	40	- 22%
TOTAL	4469	3743	- 16%	3743	- 16%	4080	+ 9%	4755	+ 27%	3813	+ 2%	3833	+ 2%	3473	- 7%	2548	- 32%

MANAGEMENT AREA 5

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Antelope Valley	310	304	- 2%	304	- 2%	310	+ 2%	408	+ 34%	310	+ 2%	340	+ 12%	286	- 6%	255	- 16%
Big Grassy	416	331	- 20%	331	- 20%	416	+ 26%	448	+ 35%	416	+ 26%	416	+ 26%	331	0	320	- 3%
Big Sage	108	106	- 2%	106	- 2%	108	+ 2%	152	+ 43%	108	+ 2%	108	+ 2%	100	- 6%	84	- 21%
Blue Creek	372	351	- 6%	351	- 6%	372	+ 6%	372	+ 6%	269	- 23%	269	- 23%	269	- 23%	108	- 69%
Butte Canal	859	1135	+ 85%	1135	+ 85%	1135	0	1438	+ 27%	1135	0	1135	0	1067	- 6%	613	- 46%
Box Canyon	340	265	- 22%	265	- 22%	340	+ 28%	460	+ 74%	340	+ 28%	340	+ 28%	265	0	265	0
Checkerboard	358	297	- 17%	297	- 17%	358	+ 21%	467	+ 57%	358	+ 21%	404	+ 36%	297	0	289	- 3%
Chokecherry	533	410	- 23%	410	- 23%	533	+ 30%	533	+ 30%	533	+ 30%	533	+ 30%	386	- 6%	270	- 34%
Cool Creek	80	80	0	80	0	80	0	115	+ 44	80	0	88	+ 10%	75	- 6%	64	- 20%
Crooked Road	539	283	- 47%	283	- 47%	539	+ 90%	645	+128%	539	+ 90%	539	+ 90%	283	0	283	0
Crystal Butte	256	100	- 61%	100	- 61%	256	+156%	256	+156%	256	+156%	256	+156%	100	0	100	0
Davis Lakes L&L	13	13	0	13	0	13	0	18	+ 38%	13	0	13	0	12	- 8%	10	- 23%
Dry Lakes	692	502	- 27%	502	- 27%	692	+ 38%	810	+ 61%	692	+ 38%	692	+ 38%	502	0	502	0
East Grassy Ridge	155	127	- 18%	127	- 18%	155	+ 22%	209	+ 65%	155	+ 22%	174	+ 37%	127	0	127	0
E. Willow Creek	30	6	- 80%	6	- 80%	30	+400%	30	+400%	30	+400%	30	+400%	28	+367%	13	+117%
Elkhorn	704	733	+ 4%	733	+ 4%	733	0	1085	+ 48%	704	- 4%	1013	+ 38%	690	- 6%	633	- 14%
Ferguson, R.	100	100	0	100	0	100	0	114	+ 14%	100	0	100	0	94	- 6%	67	- 33%
Five Monuments	376	207	- 45%	207	- 45%	376	+ 82%	507	+145%	376	+ 82%	435	+110%	207	0	207	0

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION									
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRI-VATE	OTHER	EXCEL-LENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE FROM	TO
Fogg Butte	5029	1340	640	1556				70%		30%	Downward	I	Cattle	06/01	09/30
Gas Caves	5031	3283	1576				45%	55%			Static	M	Sheep	05/10 11/05	06/30 12/07
Gerber	5182	1248	640	1016			71%			29%	Static	M	Cattle	12/06	12/31
Grassy Ridge	5176	2488	1269	4467			57%	16%		27%	Static	M	Cattle	04/18 11/16	06/29 12/31
Grassy Road	5032	866	460	2813			37%			63%	Static	M	Cattle Sheep	04/27 05/01	05/25 05/22
Grover	5200	80		122						100%	Downward	I	Cattle Horses	03/20 12/09	09/30 12/23
Horsebrush	5186	4796		188			41%	6%		53%	Static	M	Cattle Sheep	05/01 12/03	05/30 12/27
House	6045	1070		148			46%	54%			Static	I	Cattle	05/01	05/10
Ice Caves	5035	2478	1706	40			2%	90%		8%	Downward	I	Sheep	05/01 09/11	06/30 09/25
Island Park	4011	244					100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/17	09/12
Jenkins Well	5037	1696	238	1804			29%		1%	70%	Downward	I	Cattle	05/06 09/16	06/15 11/20
Laird, Ab	4223	440					68%			32%	Static	M	Sheep	07/01	09/01
Laird, Phyllis	4224	160					100%				Static	M	Sheep Cattle	07/15 09/01	07/31 10/15
Lava East Camas	5041	8566	8024	2195			69%	6%		25%	Static	M	Sheep	04/25 09/15	07/05 12/31
Lucky Strike	5042	134	2317	3013			90%	10%			Static	C	Cattle	08/01	09/30
McCrea, A.	4248	240						18%		82%	Static	M	Cattle	06/01	08/31
Menan Butte	5175	4740		161			28%	30%		42%	Downward	I	Cattle	05/01	09/17
Meyers	5184	4894		109			18%			82%	Upward	M	Cattle	04/16 11/01	06/20 12/31
9 Mile Knoll	5181	11182	600	1730			72%	27%		1%	Static	I	Cattle	04/25	06/20
North Hawgood	5189	5675	290	186			60%	12%		28%	Static	M	Cattle	04/15 12/17	06/26 01/18
Park	5195	384	96				89%	11%			Static	M	Cattle	05/10	06/16
Pine Butte	5047	10087	6619	6341			3%	51%		46%	Static	I	Cattle Sheep	06/01	09/26
Pine Canyon	5048	320		80			6%	94%			Static	M	Cattle	07/01	09/15
Pine Creek	5049	1176		1095			99%	1%			Static	M	Cattle	05/01	12/24
Plano	5187	3792		2			3%	1%		96%	Upward	I	Cattle	05/01	07/01
Quayles	5185	193					48%			52%	Upward	M	Horses	05/10	10/09
Red Road	5081	2178	1804	757				28%		72%	Upward	M	Sheep	06 01 09/09	06/30 10/10
Rigby	5194	2775	640	3021			75%			25%	Static	M	Cattle	04/16 10/16	06/15 01/05
Rudd Well	5052	2107		5183			73%	2%	1%	24%	Static	M	Cattle	05/01 10/05	06/15 11/30
Sage Junction	5178	4876	238	865			68%	30%		2%	Static	M	Cattle	05/01 11/07	06/01 12/16
Sand Creek	5053	1995	664	461			99%			1%	Static	M	Cattle	05/01 08/28	06/10 12/15
Sandy Butte	5054	5978	2199	903			30%			70%	Downward	I	Cattle	06/01 10/01	07/31 11/19
Saurey	5091	1638		366			30%	7%		63%	Static	I	Cattle	05/15	10/05

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Fogg Butte	289	288	0	288	0	289	0	335	+ 16%	289	0	289	0	271	- 6%	223	- 23%
Gas Caves	555	415	- 25%	415	- 25%	555	+ 34%	657	+ 58%	555	+ 34%	555	+ 34%	415	0	415	0
Gerber	282	286	+ 1%	286	+ 1%	286	0	312	+ 9%	282	- 1%	282	- 1%	269	- 6%	208	- 27%
Grassy Ridge	399	374	- 6%	374	- 6%	399	+ 7%	498	+ 33%	399	+ 7%	415	+ 11%	352	- 6%	311	- 17%
Grassy Road	74	74	0	74	0	87	+ 18%	96	+ 30%	87	+ 18%	96	+ 30%	70	- 5%	62	- 16%
Grover	7	5	- 29%	5	- 29%	7	+ 40%	9	+ 80%	5	0	8	+ 60%	5	0	5	0
Horsebrush	875	637	- 27%	637	- 27%	875	+ 37%	959	+ 51%	875	+ 37%	875	+ 37%	600	- 6%	533	- 16%
House	72	73	+ 1%	73	+ 1%	73	0	82	+ 12%	72	- 1%	72	- 1%	69	- 5%	69	- 5%
Ice Caves	326	172	- 47%	172	- 47%	326	+ 90%	381	+122%	326	+ 90%	354	+105%	172	0	172	0
Island Park	61	62	+ 2%	62	+ 2%	62	0	70	+ 13%	61	- 2%	61	- 2%	57	- 8%	49	- 21%
Jenkins Well	325	328	+ 1%	328	+ 1%	328	0	377	+ 15%	325	- 1%	325	- 1%	306	- 7%	261	- 20%
Laird, Ab	73	73	0	73	0	73	0	90	+ 23%	73	0	73	0	69	- 5%	55	- 25%
Laird, Phyllis	39	66	+ 69%	66	+ 69%	39	- 41%	46	- 30%	39	- 41%	39	- 41%	37	- 44%	32	- 52%
Lava East Camas	1385	627	- 55%	627	- 55%	1385	+120%	1713	+173%	1385	+120%	1385	+120%	627	0	627	0
Lucky Strike	30	32	+ 7%	32	+ 7%	32	0	34	+ 6%	30	- 6%	30	- 6%	28	- 12%	22	- 31%
McCrea, A.	40	24	- 40%	24	- 40%	40	+ 67%	53	+121%	40	+ 67%	40	+ 67%	24	0	24	0
Menan Butte	466	919	+ 97%	919	+ 97%	919	+ 97%	919	+ 97%	790	- 14%	790	- 14%	790	- 14%	466	- 49%
Meyers	805	820	+ 2%	820	+ 2%	820	0	979	+ 19%	805	- 2%	805	- 2%	758	- 8%	612	- 25%
9 Mile Knoll	1275	1232	- 3%	1232	- 3%	1275	+ 3%	1597	+ 30%	1275	+ 3%	1398	+ 13%	1160	- 6%	1017	- 17%
North Hawgood	543	476	- 12%	476	- 12%	630	+ 32%	709	+ 49%	630	+ 32%	668	+ 40%	448	- 6%	437	- 8%
Park	53	59	+ 11%	59	+ 11%	59	0	64	+ 8%	53	- 10%	53	- 10%	50	- 15%	43	- 27%
Pine Butte	1896	2070	+ 9%	2070	+ 9%	2070	0	2241	+ 8%	1896	- 8%	1896	- 8%	1785	- 14%	1441	- 30%
Pine Canyon	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	94	0	53	0
Pine Creek	164	147	- 10%	147	- 10%	164	+ 12%	214	+ 46%	164	+ 12%	164	+ 12%	138	- 6%	131	- 11%
Plano	305	253	- 17%	400	+ 31%	400	+ 58%	542	+114%	400	+ 58%	474	+ 87%	253	0	253	0
Quayles	30	18	- 40%	18	- 40%	30	+ 67%	39	+116%	30	+ 67%	30	+ 67%	18	0	18	0
Red Road	363	339	- 7%	339	- 7%	363	+ 7%	436	+ 29%	363	+ 7%	363	+ 7%	319	- 6%	311	- 8%
Rigby	174	208	+ 20%	208	+ 20%	230	+ 11%	363	+ 75%	230	+ 11%	278	+ 34%	196	- 6%	174	- 16%
Rudd Well	676	506	- 25%	506	- 25%	676	+ 34%	676	+ 34%	676	+ 34%	676	+ 34%	476	- 6%	351	- 31%
Sage Junction	385	131	- 66%	131	- 66%	385	+194%	610	+366%	385	+194%	385	+194%	131	0	131	0
Sand Creek	430	610	+ 42%	610	+ 42%	610	0	610	0	550	- 10%	550	- 10%	430	- 30%	333	- 45%
Sandy Butte	1318	1289	- 2%	1289	- 2%	1318	+ 2%	1318	+ 2%	1318	+ 2%	1318	+ 2%	1213	- 6%	854	- 34%
Saurey	241	242	0	242	0	242	0	328	+ 36%	241	0	241	0	227	- 6%	164	- 32%

MANAGEMENT AREA 5 (continued)

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION								SEASON OF USE	
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	FROM	TO
Sheridan	5055	1367	3828	1977			50%			50%	Static	C	Cattle	05/26	09/30
Shotgun Valley	4142	5336		869			9%	88%		3%	Downward	I	Cattle	05/31	09/30
Snowshoe Butte	5057	1080	1078	727				76%		24%	Static	I	Sheep	05/20 09/06	07/10 10/10
S. Hawgood	5188	8239	640	300			20%	76%		4%	Static	I	Cattle	05/01	06/20
Split Butte	5082	40	158	840				100%			Static	C	Cattle	11/01	11/30
Spring Creek	5060	513		651			84%	16%			Static	M	Cattle	05/20	09/20
Swensons Knoll	5061	458	870	2141				77%		23%	Static	C	Cattle Sheep	05/23 09/01	07/10 10/19
3 Mile Butte	5083	2898	4089	3232				82%		18%	Downward	I	Cattle Sheep	06/01	10/26
Two Counties	5064	3150	6987	419			11%	46%		43%	Static	M	Cattle	05/16	10/31
W.E. Farms	4370	320					53%	47%			Static	M	Cattle	06/01	07/10
W. Rattlesnake	5072	1278		853				100%			Static	I	Cattle	05/16	07/15
W. Willow Cr.	5070	450					3%	97%			Static	I	Cattle	06/16	07/15
White Sands	5068	4742	2275	979			45%	38%		17%	Static	M	Cattle	05/01 10/10	06/20 12/15
TOTAL		169910	87015	71112			38%	35%		27%					

MANAGEMENT AREA 6

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION								SEASON OF USE	
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	FROM	TO
Egin Lakes	5084	2533					61%	25%		14%	Static	I	Cattle Sheep Horses	05/01	12/31
Junipers	5039	16888	686	7871			52%	20%		28%	Static	C	Horses Sheep	03/01	12/31
West Ridge	5066	1099	640	2857			63%	32%		5%	Static	M	Cattle	10/01	12/05
TOTAL		20520	1326	10728			54%	21%		25%					

MANAGEMENT AREA 7

Twin Buttes-INEL	3000				180419		23%	56%	11%	10%	Static	I	Sheep	04/05 12/01	06/30 02/15

MANAGEMENT AREA 8

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION								SEASON OF USE	
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	FROM	TO
Andrus, H.	4009	160					100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/01	06/15
Croft, J.	4098	120					67%	33%			Static	M	Sheep Cattle	05/01 09/01	06/30 10/31
Elkington, K.	4116	200					100%				Static	M	Cattle	06/01	07/31
Loertscher, D.	4237	1851.32					100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/01	10/25
Lowe, Wm.	4245	160					79%	21%			Static	M	Cattle	05/01	11/01
McDaniel, Z.	4249	160					92%	8%			Static	M	Cattle	06/01	10/30

MANAGEMENT AREA 5 (continued)

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Sheridan	450	409	- 9%	409	- 9%	450	+ 10%	450	+ 10%	450	+ 10%	450	+ 10%	385	- 6%	273	- 33%
Shotgun Valley	1344	1168	- 13%	1168	- 13%	1344	+ 15%	1344	+ 15%	1344	+ 15%	1344	+ 15%	1099	- 6%	821	- 30%
Snowshoe Butte	228	190	- 17%	190	- 17%	228	+ 20%	270	+ 42%	228	+ 20%	228	+ 20%	180	- 5%	180	- 5%
South Hawgood	592	518	- 12%	518	- 12%	592	+ 14%	1087	+110%	592	+ 14%	824	+ 59%	488	- 6%	412	- 20%
Split Butte	46	4	- 91%	4	- 91%	46	+1050	46	+1050	10	+150%	10	+150%	4	0	4	0
Spring Creek	200	197	- 1%	197	- 1%	200	+ 2%	200	+ 2%	103	- 48%	103	- 48%	103	- 48%	103	- 48%
Swensons Knoll	133	145	+ 9%	145	+ 9%	145	0	145	0	133	- 8%	133	- 8%	125	- 14%	76	- 48%
3 Mile Butte	972	971	0	971	0	972	0	972	0	972	0	972	0	914	- 6%	580	- 40%
Two Counties	972	861	- 11%	861	- 11%	972	+ 13%	972	+ 13%	972	+ 13%	972	+ 13%	810	- 6%	525	- 39%
W.E. Farms	79	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	79	0	74	- 6%	53	- 33%
W. Rattlesnake	223	123	- 45%	123	- 45%	223	+ 81%	257	+109%	223	+ 81%	223	+ 81%	123	0	123	0
W. Willow Creek	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	23	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	18	0
White Sands	1328	900	- 32%	900	- 32%	1328	+ 48%	1328	+ 48%	1328	+ 48%	1328	+ 48%	847	- 6%	677	- 25%
TOTAL	26884	23770	- 10%	24017	- 9%	28292	+ 19%	32697	+ 38%	27617	+ 16%	28659	+ 21%	22148	- 7%	17912	- 25%

MANAGEMENT AREA 6

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Egin Lakes	297	262	- 12%	262	- 12%	297	+ 13%	422	+ 61%	297	+ 13%	297	+ 13%	260	- 1%	211	- 19%
Junipers	480	344	- 28%	344	- 28%	624	+ 81%	849	+147%	480	+ 40%	624	+ 81%	480	+ 40%	344	0
West Ridge	429	409	- 5%	409	- 5%	429	+ 5%	429	+ 5%	220	- 46%	220	- 46%	220	- 46%	110	- 73%
TOTAL	1206	1015	- 16%	1015	- 16%	1350	+ 33%	1700	+ 67%	997	- 2%	1141	+ 12%	960	- 5%	665	- 34%

MANAGEMENT AREA 7

Twin Buttes-INEL	7313	5911	- 19%	5911	- 19%	9290	+ 57%	13878	+135%	7313	+ 24%	10080	+ 71%	5911	0	5638	- 5%

MANAGEMENT AREA 8

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Andrus, Howard	27	21	- 22%	21	- 22%	27	+ 29%	32	+ 52%	27	+ 29%	27	+ 29%	26	+ 24%	23	+ 10%
Croft, J.	48	48	0	48	0	48	0	48	0	30	- 37%	30	- 37%	30	- 37%	30	- 37%
Elkington, K.	54	54	0	54	0	54	0	57	+ 6%	50	- 7%	50	- 7%	49	- 9%	40	- 26%
Loertscher, D.	512	512	0	512	0	512	0	529	+ 3%	463	- 10%	463	- 10%	452	- 12%	370	- 28%
Lowe, Wm.	54	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	53	- 2%	40	- 26%
McDaniel, Zee	36	36	0	36	0	36	0	40	+ 11%	36	0	36	0	35	- 3%	29	- 19%

ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION					APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE	
		BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.				FROM	TO
Nielson, B.	4281	1048					66%	34%			Static	M	Sheep	05/01	10/31
Quarter Circle	4304	1825.06					100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/01 10/15	05/31 12/31
Rockwood, M&C	4333	120						100%			Static	M	Cattle	06/10	09/30
Sundown Corp.	4373	200					10%	90%			Downward	I	Sheep	04/15 09/01	06/30 11/01
Tex Creek CMA		2900					97%	3%			Static				
Thompson-Schweider	4150	1411.62					99%			1%	Static	M	Cattle Sheep	05/01 07/01 10/01	06/01 07/28 11/01
Wilcox Bros.	4406	440					89%	11%			Static	M	Cattle	05/15	10/15
Winther, T.S.	4411	80					100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/15	11/01
TOTAL		10676					92%	8%							

MANAGEMENT AREA 9

ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION					APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	SEASON OF USE	
		BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.				FROM	TO
Allred Bros.	4003	61.59										M	Cattle	05/01	09/30
Ashment, T.	4010	80					100%				Static	M	Cattle	04/01	11/30
Barber, Kent	4017	210.14										I	Cattle	05/01	10/31
Beam, Francis	4024	120										M	Cattle	05/15	09/30
Birch, Lowell	4032	11.86										M	Cattle	04/01	10/31
Bitton, H.W.	4144	200					75%	25%			Static	M	Cattle Sheep	05/15	10/15
Blakely, B.	4042	135										M	Cattle	05/01	10/01
Blakely, D.	4039	667.10					70%	30%			Static	M	Cattle	05/01	10/15
Blakely, L.	4040	94.66										M	Cattle	04/01	08/31
Brown, Donal	4049	49										M	Cattle	04/01	08/31
Brown, D. & P.	4374	289.29										I	Cattle	06/01	10/06
Clark, C.	4076	358.78										I	Cattle	06/15	09/01
Fama Dairy	4288	839.17					88%			12%	Static	I	Cattle	05/05	10/31
Fisher	5180	53.04								100%	Static	M	Cattle	05/01 10/10	05/30 11/04
Fleming, J.	4126	182.29										M	Cattle Sheep	05/01	10/31
Gallup, Gerald	4130	155.07										M	Cattle	06/01	09/01
Harrop, Larry	4158	77.63										I	Cattle	03/15	09/01
Harrop, Robert	4159	51.36										I	Cattle	06/01	07/30
Hayes, J.R.	4020	51.24										M	Cattle	06/01	08/31
Heise Hot Spr.	4166	539.90					70%	30%			Static	M	Horses	06/15	09/30
Hill, William	4170	43.72										I	Cattle	06/01	09/15
Holden, Wm.	4175	40					88%	12%			Static	M	Cattle	05/20	09/20

MANAGEMENT AREA 8 (continued)

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Nielson, Bruce	233	140	- 40%	233	0	233	+ 66%	233	+ 66%	233	+ 66%	233	+ 66%	228	+ 63%	140	0
Quarter Circle	322	318	- 1%	318	- 1%	322	+ 1%	456	+ 43%	322	+ 1%	322	+ 1%	314	- 1%	281	- 12%
Rockwood, M & C	24	24	0	24	0	24	0	30	+ 25%	24	0	24	0	23	- 4%	20	- 17%
Sundown Corp.	67	67	0	67	0	67	0	67	0	50	- 25%	50	- 25%	49	- 27%	40	- 40%
Thompson-Schweider	371	372	0	372	0	371	0	371	0	371	0	371	0	362	- 3%	282	- 24%
Wilcox Brothers	160	160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	110	- 31%	110	- 31%	107	- 33%	88	- 45%
Winther, T.S.	27	27	0	27	0	27	0	27	0	20	- 26%	20	- 26%	20	- 26%	16	- 41%
TOTAL	1935	1833	- 5%	1926	0	1935	+ 6%	2104	+ 15%	1790	- 2%	1790	- 2%	1748	- 5%	1399	- 24%

MANAGEMENT AREA 9

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A				ALTERNATIVE B				ALTERNATIVE C/D				ALTERNATIVE E			
		SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Allred Brothers	13	13	0	13	0	13	0	14	+ 8%	13	0	13	0	11	- 15%	11	- 15%
Ashment, T.	14	14	0	14	0	14	0	16	+ 14%	14	0	14	0	13	- 7%	13	- 7%
Barber, Kent	70	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	59	- 16%	35	- 50%
Beam, Francis	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	24	+ 20%	20	0	20	0	17	- 15%	17	- 15%
Birch, Lowell	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	- 12%	4	- 50%
Bitton, H.W.	50	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	42	- 16%	40	- 20%
Blakely, B.	92	92	0	92	0	92	0	92	0	92	0	92	0	78	- 15%	34	- 63%
Blakely, D.	122	117	- 4%	117	- 4%	122	+ 4%	133	+ 14%	122	+ 4%	122	+ 4%	117	0	111	- 5%
Blakely, L.	95	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	95	0	80	- 16%	19	- 80%
Brown, Donal	9	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	+ 11%	9	0	9	0	8	- 11%	8	- 11%
Brown, D. & P.	116	116	0	116	0	116	0	116	0	72	- 38%	72	- 38%	72	- 38%	64	- 45%
Clark, C.	72	72	0	72	0	72	0	90	+ 25%	72	0	72	0	61	- 15%	60	- 17%
Fama Dairy	210	210	0	210	0	210	0	210	0	210	0	210	0	177	- 16%	120	- 43%
Fisher	60	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	30	- 50%	30	- 50%	25	- 58%	26	- 57%
Fleming, J.	41	41	0	41	0	41	0	46	+ 12%	41	0	41	0	35	- 15%	33	- 20%
Gallup, Gerald	32	12	- 62%	12	- 62%	32	+166%	39	+225%	32	+166%	32	+166%	27	+125%	12	0
Harrop, Larry	16	16	0	16	0	16	0	17	+ 6%	16	0	16	0	14	- 12%	14	- 12%
Harrop, Robert	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	13	+ 30%	10	0	10	0	9	- 10%	9	- 10%
Hayes, J.R.	19	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	16	- 16%	13	- 32%
Heise Hot Springs	90	90	0	90	0	90	0	108	+ 20%	90	0	90	0	77	- 14%	77	- 14%
Hill, William	9	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	+ 11%	9	0	9	0	8	- 11%	7	- 22%
Holden, William	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	8	+ 60%	5	0	5	0	4	- 20%	4	- 20%

		ACRES				BLM ECOLOGICAL CONDITION								SEASON OF USE	
ALLOTMENT NAME	ALLOT #	BLM	STATE	PRIVATE	OTHER	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	DIST.	APPARENT TREND	MGMT. STATUS	KIND OF LIVESTOCK	FROM	TO
Horman, Lowell	4271	9										M	Cattle	04/15	02/14
Jacobson, L.	4197	16										M	Cattle Horses	05/10	10/15
Kremer, B.	4221	38										M	Cattle	03/01	02/28
L-Bar Acres	4050	9.69										I	Cattle	04/15	09/15
Lundquist,J.L.	4247	195					37%	63%			Static	I	Cattle	05/01 10/01	05/31 11/15
McDowell, D.	4410	64.05										M	Cattle	05/20	09 20
Newby, M.	4279	242.13										M	Cattle Horses	05/01	12/01
Radford, Blain	4306	22										M	Cattle	06/01	10/31
Reed, Gale	4270	59.40										M	Cattle	03/01	02/28
Rhodes, Gary	4318	28.05										M	Cattle	05/15	11/15
Rhodes, S.& M.	4319	263.53										M	Cattle	05/15	09/15
Riverbottom	5183	240								100%	Upward	I	Cattle	04/01	09/01
Robertson	5193	15.82									Downward	I	Cattle	05/01	09/30
Robison, L.&S.	4331	209.92										I	Cattle	05/01	10/31
Roth, T.	4337	55.27										I	Cattle	06/01	09/15
Rudd	5192	126		450							Static	M	Cattle	05/16	09/30
Stinking Springs	4041	3520					56%	44%			Downward	I	Cattle	05/01 10/01	06/20 11/01
Stoltenburg	4367	330										I	Cattle	05/01	12/01
Suitter, D.	4372	40					100%				Static	M	Cattle	05/01	11/30
Sykes, Floyd	4013	16.35										M	Horses	05/15 10/01	07/15 12/01
Taylor, Lyle	4376	80										I	Cattle	05/01	09/30
Thomchak, L.	4385	40.84										M	Cattle Sheep Horses	03/01	02/28
Walker, G.	4390	93.38										M	Cattle	05/15	09/15
Weeks, Jess & Son	4401	120										I	Cattle Sheep	05/15	09/30
Weeks, Thell	4399	135										M	Cattle	05/01	10/15
Zitlau, Carl	4416	52.39										M	Cattle	03/01 06/01	04/30 10/31
TOTAL		10332.66		450			38%	20%		4%*					

* 38% was unclassified as there were no site descriptions available for the river system.

MANAGEMENT AREA 9 (continued)

ALLOTMENT NAME	ACTIVE PREFERENCE AUMS	ALTERNATIVE A SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	ALTERNATIVE B SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	ALTERNATIVE C/D SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%	ALTERNATIVE E SHORT TERM	%	LONG TERM	%
Horman, Lowell	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	+ 50%	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	- 50%
Jacobson, L.	5	9	+ 80%	5	0	5	- 44%	6	- 33%	5	- 44%	5	- 44%	4	- 56%	3	- 67%
Kremer, B.	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	- 25%	8	0	8	0	7	- 12%	7	- 12%
L-Bar Acres	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	- 33%
Lundquist, J.L.	37	37	0	37	0	37	0	39	+ 5%	37	0	37	0	31	- 16%	28	- 24%
McDowell, D.	26	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	22	- 15%	16	- 38%
Newby, M.	49	49	0	49	0	49	0	61	+ 24%	49	0	49	0	41	- 16%	40	- 18%
Radford, Blain	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	+ 33%	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	- 33%
Reed, Gale	20	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	17	- 15%	15	- 25%
Rhodes, G.	6	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	+ 17%	6	0	6	0	5	- 17%	5	- 17%
Rhodes, S. & M.	53	53	0	53	0	53	0	66	+ 25%	53	0	53	0	45	- 15%	44	- 17%
Riverbottom	150	0	0	80	0	150	0	150	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	80	0
Robertson	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	+ 33%	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	- 33%
Robison, L. & S.	42	42	0	42	0	42	0	52	+ 24%	42	0	42	0	35	- 17%	35	- 17%
Roth, T.	11	11	0	11	0	11	0	12	+ 9%	11	0	11	0	9	- 12%	9	- 12%
Rudd	23	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	19	- 17%	17	- 26%
Stinking Springs	939	453	- 52%	453	- 52%	790	+ 74%	939	+107%	704	+ 55%	704	+ 55%	592	+ 31%	391	- 14%
Stoltenburg	83	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	0	83	0	70	- 16%	66	- 20%
Suitter	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	8	- 20%	8	- 20%
Sykes, Floyd	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	- 12%	4	- 50%
Taylor, L.	11	11	0	11	0	11	0	13	+ 18%	11	0	11	0	10	- 9%	10	- 9%
Thomchak, L.	9	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	+ 11%	9	0	9	0	8	- 11%	7	- 22%.
Walker, G.	120	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	101	- 16%	23	- 81%
Weeks, Jess & Son	24	24	0	24	0	24	0	30	+ 25%	24	0	24	0	20	- 17%	20	- 17%
Weeks, Thell	28	28	0	28	0	28	0	34	+ 21%	28	0	28	0	25	- 11%	25	- 11%
Zitlau, C.	11	11	0	11	0	11	0	13	+ 18%	11	0	11	0	9	- 18%	9	- 18%
TOTAL	2857	2200	- 23%	2276	- 20%	2708	+ 23%	2994	+ 36%	2478	+ 13%	2478	+ 13%	2092	- 5%	1600	- 27%
TOTAL - RESOURCE AREA	103281	88302	- 15%	88851	- 14%	108835	+ 23%	127423	+ 44%	100449	+ 14%	107249	+ 21%	84638	- 4%	71930	- 19%

Management Area 1 (I Allotments Only)

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Crooked Creek	6004	Trend on spring use is down.	Improve trend of spring livestock range.	Implement rotation grazing system. Defer grazing use.
		Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water sources. Install division fences. Change salting program.
		Riparian areas along Deep Creek and around springs are in unsatisfactory condition with erosion problems occuring.	Improve condition of riparian areas along Deep Creek & arond springs.	Establish exclosures for reestablishment of woody plant species and improved ground cover for soil stability.
		Certain areas are in unsatisfactory condition due to sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density on mtn. big sage.	Implement brush control program.
		Leafy spurge spreading in Deep Ck.	Control spread of leafy spurge.	Implement weed control program.
		Livestock/big game forage conflict on winter range and fawning grounds.	Reduce big game/ livestock conflict for ranges.	Establish sheep use areas and proper seasons. Limit winter use of livestock
		East boundary fence prohibits antelope movement.	Reduce entanglement hazard of east boundary fence.	Modify 1/8-1/4 mile sections of fence line.
Dry Creek	6005	Condition of allotment is unsatisfactory due to sagebrush density. Open areas becoming overgrazed.	Reduce sagebrush density to increase distribution of livestock.	Implement brush control program.
East Indian Creek	6006	Water availability limits distribution.	Increase livestock distribution.	Develop additional water sources.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
		Some areas are in unsatisfactory condition due to sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Leafy spurge in canyon.	Control spread of leafy spurge.	Implement weed control program.
		East boundary is not established.	Formally establish & document east boundary.	Permittee meeting & fence.
East Indian Cr. F.S.		Used in conjunction with existing Forest Service permit that allows for unregulated grazing	Authorize grazing use at proper level	Develop cooperative agreement for single agency administration. Separate pasture from USFS allotment.
		Riparian areas are in unsatisfactory condition.	Improve condition of riparian areas along east fork of Indian Creek.	Fence riparian areas. Provide for livestock water away from creek via range improvements.
Edie Creek	6007	Condition unsatisfactory due to sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Late grazing use conflicts w/big game use.	Reduce level of livestock/big game forage conflict.	Eliminate livestock grazing after Nov.1. Fence livestock off key big game foraging areas.
		Riparian habitat is in unsatisfactory condition on Edie Creek.	Improve condition of riparian areas along Edie Creek.	Fence riparian areas. Provide for livestock water away from creek via range improvements. Implement management system and reduce livestock grazing use.
Ellis	6008	Bench portion of allotment is in unsatisfactory condition due to sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
		Condition of canyon wall is unsatisfactory.	Improve condition of canyon wall.	Implement grazing management system with fences and additional water developments.
		Leafy spurge on canyon wall.	Control spread of leafy spurge.	Implement weed control program.
Gneiting	6011	Leafy spurge increasing along canyon wall.	Control spread of leafy spurge.	Implement weed control program.
Hot Springs	6013	Public and private land are intermingled, causing limited manageability due to private lands owned by nonpermittees.	Improve manageability of the allotment.	Entertain land exchange proposals. Close certain parcels to all grazing use. Close certain parcels to all grazing use. Close certain parcels to grazing except for trail use. Intensify grazing through plowing, seeding & fencing of major blocks. Have public land surveyed and staked for identification.
Indian Creek Butte	6027	Condition of allotment is unsatisfactory due to sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Grazing use not confined to allot-. ment boundaries.	Confine grazing to within boundaries.	Fence north boundary Consolidate with E. Indian Ck. Allotment
Middle Creek	6017	Portions of allotment in unsatisfactory condition due to sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush con-
		Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Implement grazing management system with additional water facilities & fencing.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
		Riparian areas are in unsatisfactory condition in Edie Creek and E. Fork of Irving Creek.	Improve condition of riparian areas along Edie Creek and E. Irving Ck.	Establish separate seasons of use for drainages utilizing drift fences. Fence riparian areas. Provide for livestock water away from creeks via range improvements.
Patelzik Creek	6018	Northern portion of allotment is in unsatisfactory condition due to brush density. Open riparian areas are overused.	Reduce sagebrush density to increase distribution of livestock and improve range condition and condition of riparian areas.	Implement brush control program.
		Condition of timber stands are unsatisfactory. Unauthorized firewood cutting is occuring.	Improve condition of timber stands. Control firewood cutting.	Implement timber management. Trespass unauthorized timber cutting offenders.
Reno Point	6020	Seedings in fair to poor condition.	Improve condition of seedings.	Defer turnout for increased vigor. Reseed or maintain old seedings.
		Grazing use not confined to allotment. Portions of allotment not being used.	Confine livestock grazing to the allotment.	Fence southwest boundary.
Thunder Gulch	6022	Condition of allotment unsatisfactory due to sagebrush density and lack of water.	Reduce sagebrush density to increase distribution of livestock and improve range condition.	Implement brush control program. Develop additional water facilities.
		Livestock use is not confined to allotment boundary on west side.	Formally establish & document west boundary.	Permittee meeting and fence.
		Livestock grazing on upper portion of allotment is	Improve control of livestock movement.	Divide allotment into upper and lower pastures via range improvements.

Management Area 2 (I Allotments Only)

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Berrett	3001	Range conditions of allotment in unsatisfactory condition	Improve condition from poor to fair or better.	Implement livestock management system, including fence and additional water source.
		Livestock distribution is poor. Key forage species are lacking.	Increase forage production.	Interseed or plow & seed areas lacking key forage plants.
		Implementation of seeding program is limited due to area being critical sage grouse winter range.	Maintain condition of sage grouse range & cover for eagle prey base.	Limit brush control to provide cover for wildlife.
Bluestem	3008	Condition of portions of allotment unsatisfactory. Vigor of key forage species is low.	Improve condition & vigor of plants.	Defer grazing use on part or all of allotment. Implement brush control program. Implement salting program for better livestock distribution.
		Range improvements limited due to area being critical sage grouse range.	Maintain condition of sage grouse range.	Limit brush control to provide cover for wildlife.
Camas Butte	6033	Existing AMP does not reflect current operation and isn't meeting management objectives.	Set up AMP to reflect current operation and management objectives.	Formally revise AMP, changing season of use and use levels.
		Sagebrush density is increasing above acceptable levels, causing a downward trend.	Reduce sagebrush density in north pastures.	Implement brush control program.
		SW pasture in unsatisfactory condition.	Improve condition of SW pasture.	Seed or interseed areas lacking key forage species.
		Erosion potential	Erosion not to exceed existing levels	Monitor erosion rates

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Cinder Butte	6040	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve distribution of livestock.	Develop additional water.
		Vigor of key forage species is low in SE portion of allotment.	Improve vigor of plants in SE portion of allotment.	Implement grazing management system.
Dutch Flat	6030	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory due to water availability.	Improve distribution of livestock.	Develop additional water and fence.
		Sagebrush density in certain areas is high.	Reduce sagebrush density in localized areas.	Implement brush control program.
Mesa	6043	Sagebrush density allotment-wide is too high.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
Needle Butte	6035	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory due to water availability.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water.
		Sagebrush density is too high in SW pasture.	Reduce sagebrush density in SW pasture.	Implement brush control program.
		Some fences restrict wildlife movements.	Make fences compatible with wildlife needs.	Modify fence to a type compatible with wildlife.
North Butte	6031	Livestock distribution is poor.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water on south end of allotment.
		North end of allotment has unsatisfactory vigor.	Improve vigor of plants on north end of allotment.	Implement grazing management system to defer use via range improvements.
Oram	3007	Areas of allotment in unsatisfactory range condition & vigor.	Improve range condition. Improve vigor of plants.	Implement grazing management system. Cross fence to defer use.

Allotment		Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Sulfer Lakes	6042	Range condition & vigor unsatisfactory.	Improve range condition. Improve vigor of plants.	Implement grazing management system & cross fence.
		Key forage species are lacking.	Increase forage production on south half of allotment.	Interseed south portion of allotment. Plow and seed for maximum forage output. Reduce grazing use in allotment.
		Erosion potential	Erosion not to exceed existing levels	Monitor erosion rates
Valley	6036	AMP doesn't reflect current operation.	Formally revise AMP to reflect current operation.	Implement deferred rotation system.
		Seeded pasture in unsatisfactory condition.	Improve condition of seeded pasture.	Maintain existing seeding.
		Sagebrush density is affecting distribution in west pasture.	Reduce sagebrush density in west pasture.	Implement brush control program.
		Erosion potential	Erosion not to exceed existing levels.	Monitor erosion rates
Twin Buttes Common Sheep Allotment	3000	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory due to poor condition of interior roads and availibility of water which is resulting in areas of overuse.	Improve distribution of sheep bands to reduce overuse of exsiting seedings and open areas	Improve interior road system. Develop interior water haul stations.
		Sagebrush density is too high in portions of allotment.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Halogeton is increasing in overgrazed areas.	Reduce amount and/or spread of halogeton.	Initiate weed control program. Seed infected areas and close to grazing.
		Portions of allotment in unsatisfactory condition due to lack of key forage plants.	Increase forage production on areas lacking key forage plants.	Implement seeding program.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
West Dubois	6025	Sagebrush density is too high in portions of the allotment.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Erosion potential	Erosion not to exceed existing levels	Monitor erosion rates
Management Area 3				
North Well	5045	Distribution of livestock is unsatisfactory due to sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
Obsidian	5046	Distribution of livestock limited by water, resulting in areas of overuse.	Improve distribution of livestock	Develop additional water on east side. Improve salting practices.
		Increasing livestock distribution may conflict with big game species.	Mitigate big game/livestock conflict while achieving range objectives.	Coordinate with wild life specialist on livestock distribution plan.
Button Butte	5010	Trend is down, vigor is low from heavy livestock	Increase vigor of plants.	Adjust livestock seasons and/or numbers.
		Heavy grazing use conflicting with elk calving.	Reduce elk calving/livestock conflict.	
Camas Meadows		Sagebrush density is too high in portions of allotment.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water and fence allotment into pastures.
Management Area 4				
Bramwell, K	4047	Allotment in unsatisfactory range	Improve range condition.	Reduce livestock use.
		Key forage species lacking.	Improve key forage species composition	Seed or interseed w/ key forage species.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Carlson, L.	4061	Allotment in unsatisfactory range	Improve range condition.	Reduce livestock use.
		Key forage species lacking.	Improve key forage species composition	Seed or interseed w/ key forage species.
		Erosion potential	Erosion not to exceed existing levels	Monitor erosion rates.
Croft	3010	Livestock distribution allotment-wide is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Increase livestock use of east pasture and reduce use of west pasture.
Green, David	4138	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Implement brush control program and timber thinning to open up more range for livestock use.
Kaufman, A. Rigby, Ross	4234 4234	Livestock stocking rate is too high, causing low vigor of key forage plants.	Improve vigor of key forage plants.	Reduce stocking rates to proper use of key forage plants
		Erosion potential	Erosion not to exceed existing levels	Monitor erosion rates
Kettle Butte	3004	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Implement better salting practices. Implement water development and/or fencing.
Victor	4301	Range condition is unsatisfactory. Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory. Overgrazing of semi-wet meadows, resulting in increased comp. of undesirable plant species.	Improve range condition & livestock distribution. Reduce grazing of semi-wet meadows.	Implement brush control program and develop livestock water to improve condition & livestock distribution. Reduce livestock use allotment-wide.
Management Area 5				
Big Grassy	5033	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water on north end of allotment.
		Range condition & vigor on south end unsatisfactory.	Improve condition and vigor.	Relocate division fence.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
		Sagebrush density is too high in portions of allotment.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Increasing livestock distribution fmay conflict with big game species.	Mitigate livestock/big game conflict while achieving range objectives.	Coordinate with wild life specialist on livestock distribution plan.
Blue Creek	5009	Trend is downward and condition is unsatisfactory.	Improve range condition.	Defer turnout to at least 5/15.
		Heavy brush density, timber stands and lack of water have caused overuse of more open & watered areas.	Reduce density of shrub species.	Implement brush control program. Develop additional water facilities. Implement grazing management system.
Checkerboard	5013	Range condition of portions of allotment is unsatisfactory due to brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Initiate brush control program.
		Water availability lacking in area.		Locate water haul station closer to the allotment.
Cool Creek	5016	Range condition of allotment is in unsatisfactory condition due to high sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control.
Crooked Road	5019	Range condition is unsatisfactory due to heavy brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Water is lacking.	Improve water availability.	Locate water haul station closer to the allotment.
Dry Lakes	5024	Range condition is unsatisfactory due to heavy brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density on south end.	Implement brush control program.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
		Water is lacking.	Improve water availability.	Locate water haul station closer to allotment.
East Willow Creek	5069	Condition is unsatisfactory, trend is downward.	Improve range condition and trend.	Defer grazing use.
		Distribution is limited by brush density. Access to public land is limited.	Improve livestock distribution.	Implement brush control program.
Elkhorn	5027	Portions of allotment in unsatisfactory condition due to brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Distribution of livestock use is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water on south end.
		Allotment boundary not totally fenced.	Fence allotment.	Fence the south & east boundary of the allotment.
Five Monuments	5085	Range condition is unsatisfactory due to brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
Fogg Butte	5029	Unsatisfactory live stock distribution.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water on south & middle pastures. Implement management system.
House	6045	Unsatisfactory range condition, vigor & livestock distribution.	Improve livestock distribution in south pasture.	Defer grazing use. Maintain seeding. Implement brush control. Develop water on SE portion of allotment. Salt on SE portion of allotment.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Ice Caves	5035	Range condition & trend is unsatisfactory due to increasing brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
			Improve water availability.	Locate water haul station closer to allotment.
		Existing roads are in unsatisfactory condition.	Improve interior roads.	Reconstruct major roads & leave side tracks alone.
Jenkins Well	5037	Three tip sagebrush density is at unacceptable levels.	Reduce density of 3-tip sagebrush.	Implement brush control program.
Menan Butte	5175	Vigor of key forage species is low.	Improve vigor of key forage plants.	Adjust livestock numbers and/or season of use through AMP revision
		Grazing use under present system is too high.	Reduce grazing use to acceptable levels.	
Nine Mile Knoll	5181	Sagebrush density is high in portions of allotment.	Reduce sagebrush density in portions of the allotment.	Implement brush control program.
		Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Implement grazing management system with additional fencing and water development.
		Sheep trailing has resulted in unsatisfactory condition & trend in portions of allotment.	Address forage needs of trailing use.	Set up trailing program and/or establish alternate trail routes.
Pine Butte	5047	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory. Portions of allotment receive excessive grazing use.	Improve livestock distribution.	Implement grazing management system with fencing and additional water facilities.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
		Brush density is too high on west half of allotment.	Reduce sagebrush density on public lands.	Implement brush control program.
Plano	5187	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution in north pasture.	Develop additional water on NW side of allotment.
		Unauthorized dumps on East side.	Rehabilitate dump area.	Haul away trash and debris.
Sandy Butte	5054	Three-tip sagebrush density is too high	Reduce density of 3-tip sagebrush.	Implement brush control program.
		Vigor of key forage species is low in south pasture.	Improve vigor of key forage plants.	Implement grazing management system, for deferred grazing use, with fences & additional water.
		Livestock distribution is not satisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	
Saurey	5091	Bitterbrush is in unacceptable condition and vigor.	Improve vigor of bitterbrush.	Adjust season of use to improve bitterbrush growth and/or adjust livestock numbers.
		Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Implement grazing management system with cross fencing.
Shotgun Valley	4142	High sagebrush density in portions of allotment is unsatisfactory.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water on west side. Construct one division fence.
		Wyethia density is too high in northern portion of allotment.	Reduce percentage of wyethia in plant community.	Implement spray program.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Snowshoe	5057	Condition of allotment is unsatisfactory due to high sagebrush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Water availability for hauling is lacking.	Improve water availability.	Locate water haul station closer to the allotment.
S. Hawgood	5188	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory due to water availability and fencing.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water facility on w. side. Construct division fence for deferred grazing system and better control of livestock.
		Sagebrush density is too high in portions of allotment.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Sheep trail through allotment has resulted in unsatisfactory condition of northern portion of allotment.	Address forage needs of trailing use.	See Nine Mile Knoll.
Three Mile Butte	5083	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve distribution of livestock.	Develop additional water. Construct division fences.
		Range condition of allotment is unsatisfactory due to high brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
W. Rattlesnake	5072	Range condition is unsatisfactory due to high brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
		Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution.	Develop additional water.
W. Willow Creek	5070	Range condition is unsatisfactory due to high brush density.	Reduce sagebrush density on south end.	Implement bench control program.

Allotment	#	Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Grover	5200	Range condition is unsatisfactory.	Improve forage production.	Implement vegetation manipulation project
		Key forage grasses are lacking.	Improve forage production.	Rest to restore native plants.
Management Area 6				
Egin Lakes	5084	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Improve distribution of livestock.	Develop additional water.
		High sagebrush density in south portion of allotment is unsatisfactory.	Reduce sagebrush density.	Implement brush control program.
Management Area 8				
Sundown Corp.	4373	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory. Range condition is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution and range condition.	Enforce the periodic moving of sheep bands. Set back season of use to fall.
		Erosion potential	Erosion not to exceed existing levels.	Monitor erosion rates.
Management Area 9				
Barber, K.	4017	Vigor of key forage plants is unsatisfactory.	Improve vigor of key forage plants.	Establish a strict season of use for the grazing period.
Brown, Donal & Penny	4374	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory. Range condition of some areas is unsatisfactory.	Improve livestock distribution and range condition.	Reduce livestock use to proper use. Establish strict season of use for the grazing period.
Clark, Cecilia	4076	Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory, causing overuse of portions of allot.	Improve livestock distribution.	Implement deferment of use in areas of overuse.
Fama Dairy	4041	Grazing use is excessive between river and highway.	Reduce grazing between river and highway.	Establish strict season of use, defer grazing between river & highway, set up pasture rotation system.

Allotment		Problems/Conflicts	Objectives	Management Alternatives
Harrop, L. Harrop, R.	4158 4159	Overgrazing of key forage species, causing an increase of thistle.	Reduce grazing of key forage grasses. Reduce thistle composition.	Establish strict season of use, defer grazing use of problem areas.
		Livestock not confined to allotment boundaries.	Confine livestock to allotment boundaries.	Fence allotment boundaries.
Hill, Wm. L-Bar Acres Lundquist,K. Robison, L&S	4170 4050 4247 4331	Overgrazing of key forage plants, causing an increase of thistle.	Reduce grazing of key forage plants. Reduce thistle composition.	Establish strict season of use, defer grazing of problem areas, set up rotation system with public and private lands.
Riverbottom Robertson	5183 5193	Allotment needs rehabilitation & cleanup of trash from Teton flood.	Reestablish allotment as suitable for livestock grazing..	Implement a rehabibilitation program, including the removal of trash and debris.
Roth, Thomas Stoltenburg Weeks, Jess Taylor, L.	4337 4367 4401 4376	Overgrazing of key forage plants, causing an increase in undesirable plant species.	Reduce grazing of key forage plants. Reduce undesirable plant species composition.	Establish strict season of use, defer grazing of problem areas, initiate weed control program
Stinking Springs	4041	Portions of allotment in unsatisfactory range condition.	Improve range condition to satisfactory.	Implement rehabilibilitation program. Defer grazing turnout.
		Livestock distribution is unsatisfactory.	Increase livestock distribution.	Develop additional livestock waters.
		Some riparian areas are being overgrazed.	Reduce grazing of riparian areas.	Fence the riparian areas along the Snake River.
		ORV use causing erosion problems.	Reduce ORV use.	Close area to ORV use.
		Grazing along Snake River causing conflicts with recreationists.	Reduce grazing-recreation conflict.	Implement grazing management system.

APPENDIX C

SOILS

SOILS ASSOCIATIONS

Soil
Association

1. Steep limestone and soft sedimentary soils on mountain uplands. This unit makes up 6 percent of the area. Soil management problems are severe in this association due to steep slopes and a large variety of soils subject to water erosion and some slumping. Soils with particular management problems are the Argora and Hagenbarth series with water erosion problems, and the Knep series associated with land movement and slumping. This association is found in management areas 1 and 4.

2. Gentle sloping silty soils on dry basalt plains. This unit makes up 8 percent of the area. These soils are associated with moderate wind and water erosion problems. They tend to be dusty and rock outcrop is commonly a problem. This association is found in management areas 2 and 4.

3. Gentle sloping loamy soils on dry basalt plains. This unit makes up 6 percent of the area. These soils are associated with moderate wind and water erosion problems. They tend to be dusty and rock outcrop is a common problem. This association is found in management areas 2, 3, 4, and 7.

4. Gently sloping gravelly dry alliuval fan soils. This unit makes up 3 percent of the area. Generally, these soils are gravelly and droughty. The Medicine and Sparmo soils series are subject to moderate wind and water erosion. This association is found in management areas 1, 4 and 7.

5. Gently sloping sandy loam soils on dry basalt plains. This unit makes up 5 percent of the area. These soils are droughty and subject to severe wind erosion. Stoniness and rock outcrop are a common problem. This association is found in management areas 2, 3, 4, and 7. Most areas are free of natural bluebunch wheatgrass.

6. Aspen and ountain clayey soils. This unit makes up 5 percent of the area. These soils are subject to moderate water erosion. The Paulson series has potential for yielding fine suspended sediments harmful to water quality. Rock outcrop is commonly a problem. This association is found in management areas 4 and 8.

7. Gently sloping sandy loam soils on moist basalt plains. This unit makes up 3 percent of the area. These soils are subject to severe wind erosion, but are not as droughty as association 5. Stoniness and rock outcrop are commonly a problem. This association is found in management areas 5, 6 and 4.

8. Sandy soils on basalt plains. This unit makes up 2 percent of the area. These soils are subject to very severe wind erosion. They are droughty and are generally stabilized by existing plant communities. This association is found in management areas 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 10.

9. Shifting sand dunes. This unit makes up less than 1 percent of the area. These moving sand dunes and hills are virtually free of ground vegetation. They continue to move northeasterly a little each year by blowing winds. These sand dunes are covering scattered land ownership tracts as they continue to move. This association is found in management areas 5 and 6.

10. Gently sloping loamy soils on moist basalt plains. This unit makes up 12 percent of the area. These soils vary in depths to bedrock. Stoniness and rock outcrop are a common problem. Wind and water erosion are slight to moderate. This association is found in management areas 3, 4 and 5.

11. Rhyolite soils on mountain and gentle sloping toe slopes. This unit makes up 6 percent of the area. The soils are very shallow to deep soils over stony and rock outcrops of rhyolite. These soils are stable soils except for small inclusions of Araveton and Decross soils that are subject to water erosion. The Patelzick and Mogg soils have very low production potential. This association is found in management areas 1, 3, 4, and 5.

12. Moderately steep silty moist soils on a upland foothills. This unit makes up 14 percent of the area. These soils are generally associated with upland dryland farming. They are extremely subject to water erosion. A special 208 water erosion program has been established for the Willow Creek drainage areaq in management area 8. However, the whole association has the same potential for this 208 problem and should be dealt with accordingly. The area also has moderate wind erosion potential. This association is found in management areas 4, 8, and 10.

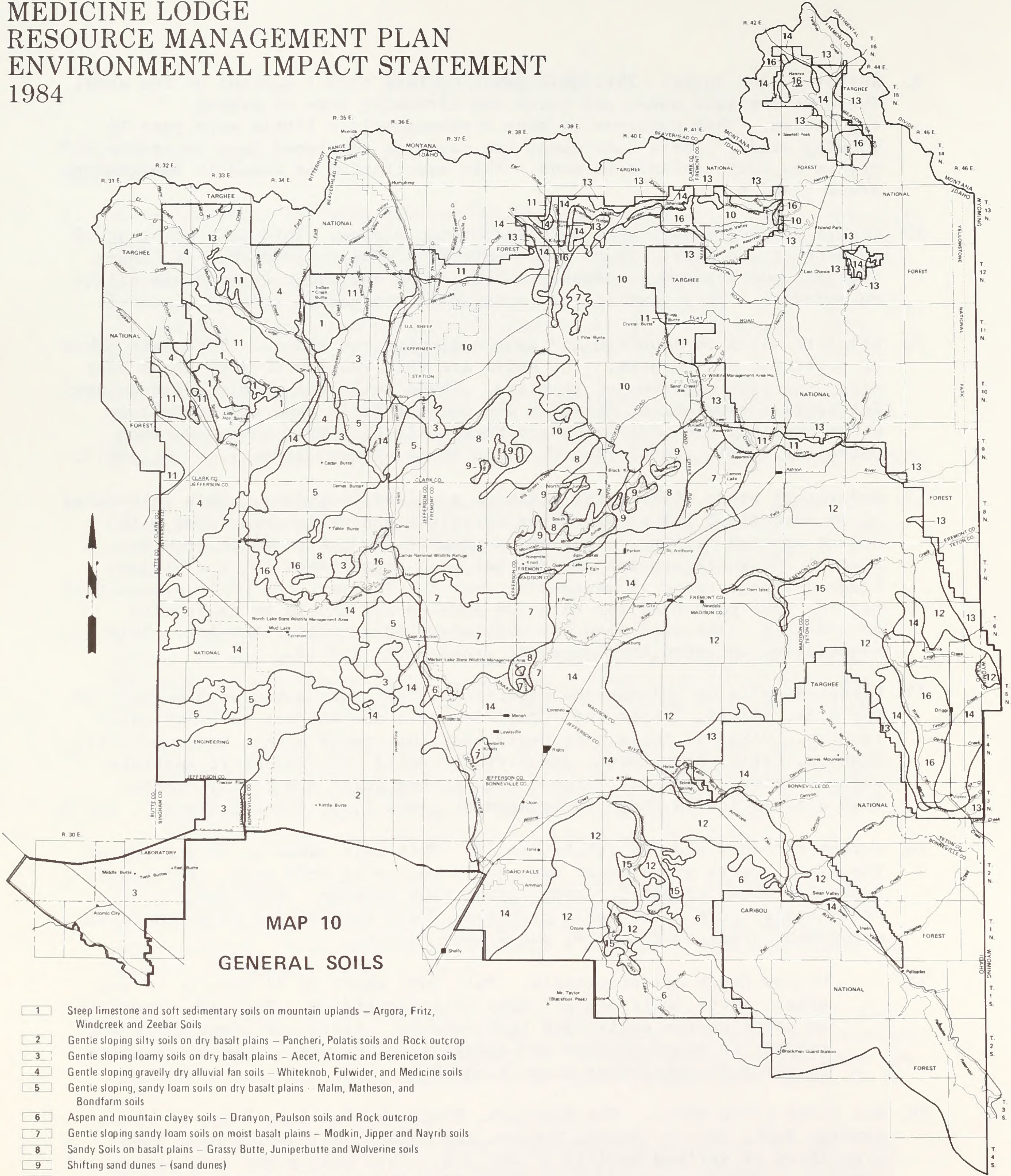
13. Forested soils on uplands and mountains. This unit makes up 3 percent of the area. Greys, Greybo and Turnville soils are subject to heavy water erosion. Mikesell soils have heavy clay that could affect water quality. Dranyon, Ezbin, Raynoldson, and Stringer soils are subject to moderate water erosion. Judkins, Targhee and Ketchum soils are fairly stable. This association is found in management areas 1, 3, 4 (near Victor), and 5.

14. Stream terraces and dry lakebed soils. This unit makes up 23 percent of the area. There are a great many soils series in this unit. Erosion is generally minor except for some stream bank erosion. Some soils occasionally have water table problems. This association is found in all management areas except 6, 8, and 4 near Victor.

15. Willow Creek drainage soils. This unit makes up 23 percent of the area. These soils are not very well identified. They are generally on steep canyon walls with rock outcrop. Silty and loamy soils are subject to water erosion and damage from ORV use. This association is found in management areas 4 and 8.

16. Wet flood plain soils. The Bootjack, Foxcreek, Furniss, Fury, Levelton, Sawtell Peak, Tepete, Tonks, Zohner, and Zufelt soil series have been classified as wetland habitat of the U.S. This unit makes up 3 percent of the area. These poorly drained wet land soils are soil of national wet land importance. They should be preserved as marsh and wetlands. They occur in management areas 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9.

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984



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MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
Henrys Lake
Island Park Reservoir
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area Hq.
Mud Lake
Terreton
Roberts
Menan
Lewisville
Rigby
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
Idaho Falls
Ammon
Ozone
Shelley
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Ashton
Teton
Sugar City
Rexburg
Newdale
Driggs
Victor
Tetonia
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Atomic City
Dubois
Humphrey
Monida
Kilgore
Spencer
Lorenzo
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Brockman Guard Station
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Teton River
Big Hole Mountains
Sawtell Peak

MAP 10

GENERAL SOILS

1	Steep limestone and soft sedimentary soils on mountain uplands – Argora, Fritz, Windcreek and Zeebar Soils
2	Gentle sloping silty soils on dry basalt plains – Pancheri, Polatis soils and Rock outcrop
3	Gentle sloping loamy soils on dry basalt plains – Aecet, Atomic and Bereniceton soils
4	Gentle sloping gravelly dry alluvial fan soils – Whiteknob, Fulwider, and Medicine soils
5	Gentle sloping, sandy loam soils on dry basalt plains – Malm, Matheson, and Bondfarm soils
6	Aspen and mountain clayey soils – Dranyon, Paulson soils and Rock outcrop
7	Gentle sloping sandy loam soils on moist basalt plains – Modkin, Jipper and Nayrib soils
8	Sandy Soils on basalt plains – Grassy Butte, Juniperbutte and Wolverine soils
9	Shifting sand dunes – (sand dunes)
10	Gentle sloping loamy soils on moist basalt plains – Eaglecone, Vadnais, and Katseanes soils
11	Rhyolite soils on mountains and gentle sloping toe slopes – Latigo, Parkay, Patelzick and Mogg soils
12	Moderately steep silty moist soils on uplant foothills – Rexburg, Ririe and Rin soils
13	Forested soils on uplands and mountains – Turnville, Judkins, Targhee and Ezbin soils
14	Stream terrace and dry lake bed soils – Bannock, Driggs, Terreton and St. Anthony soils
15	Willow Creek drainage soils – Torriorthents, Cryoborolls and Rock outcrop
16	Wet floodplain soils – Aquolls, Aquents, Aquepts and Tepete soils

0 6 12 18 24

Scale in Miles

APPENDIX D

RECREATION

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

An Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is an area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. ACEC management objectives are formulated to protect an area's important resources and values without unnecessarily or unreasonably restricting uses that are compatible with that protection. All designated ACECs receive first priority for planning and management over other areas in the Resource Area.

Three sites in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area have been identified and nominated for ACEC designation. They include the 1,120 acre North Menan Butte, 10,000 acres within the Snake River system and 25,000 acres surrounding the western portion of the St. Anthony Sand Dunes.

North Menan Butte ACEC

North Menan Butte is one of five volcanic cones that erupted along a north-south trending fissure zone near the confluence of the Henry's Fork and South Fork of the Snake River. The cones were formmed when magma (molten rock) was suddenly chilled as it came in contact with the water-saturated plain. Volcanic tuff (compacted volcanic ash) cones such as these are very rare and found only in a few parts of the world.

The butte was designated a National Natural Landmark because of its unique geologic value. It is closed to domestic livestock grazing and off-road-vehicle use, except for oversnow vehicles. It is an important site for geologic research and frequently used as an outdoor classroom by local school groups.

Although closed to ORV use, vehicle operators ignore the restrictions and continue to damage the natural values on the butte. Special management is needed to protect the fragile geologic and vegetative resources.

ACEC management objectives to protect the butte's integrity and resource values are as follows.

-Prevent resource damage resulting from unauthorized ORV use through increased enforcement and public information.

-Ensure that the integrity of the butte is maintained to complement the National Natural Landmark designation.

-Provide information and interpretation services and facilities on the butte to encourage non-motorized recreation activities and nature study.

Snake River ACEC

The Snake River ACEC includes parts of the Henry's Fork, South Fork and main stem of the Snake River and contains about 10,000 acres of public land. The river flows through some of the most valuable terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat in Idaho. Like many other high quality river systems there is a significant amount of recreation use. This use has been increasing each year and is expected to continue the present trend throughout the future. The varied resource values of this river system provide a high quality yet fragile ecosystem that is attractive to recreationists. Proper management is needed to prevent long-term damage or degredation of the river's important value to the people from coast-to-coast and other countries.

Wildlife that occupy the lands along the Snake River are a major concern, particularly the bald eagles. Eagles are an endangered species under the 1973 Endangered Species Act, which requires careful analysis of all activities that may affect their survival. The extensive riparian bank lands and islands provide wintering habitat for elk, moose and mule and whitetail deer. Much of the deer population remains year round. The Snake River, particularly the South Fork, is a high quality cutthroat trout fishery. Brown, lake and rainbow trout are also present. This fishery supports over 88,830 angling hours annually (Moore 1980).

Major recreation uses of the river corridor include power and float boating, fishing, camping, sightseeing, picnicking, off-road-vehicle riding, and hiking. Commercial outfitters and guides provide fishing and scenic boat trips. Increases in recreation use have the potential to degrade important resource values and even change recreation opportunities.

The National Rivers Inventory List (1980) includes 61 miles of the Snake River from Palisades Dam to the confluence with the Henry's Fork. The end result could be a designation by the U.S. Congress as a scenic and/or recreational river. Designation would protect and preserve the free flowing nature of the river and the scenic, wildlife and recreational values through specific legislation.

ACEC management objectives to protect the important wildlife, scenic and recreation values of the river are as follows.

-Maintain and perpetuate the cottonwood-riparian ecosystem.

-Initiate a lands program to block up public land ownership and identify boundaries.

-Monitor use to determine trends and effects on resource values.

-Maintain recreation opportunities and uses at a level that is compatible with preserving other resource values.

-Maintain the river's scenic values, particularly in the South Fork Canyon from Conant Valley to Heise.

-Develop specific activity plans for managing the recreation, wildlife and scenic values along the river system. Coordinate all plans with other land and resource managing agencies and private land owners.

Sand Dunes ACEC

The Sand Dunes ACEC is located ten miles west of St. Anthony, Idaho. Concerns about the future condition of the soil, wildlife and recreation values in the area call for special management.

Soils in the area vary from a loamy sand to active sand dunes. The loamy sands are presently stabilized by a sagebrush-bitterbrush-perennial grass plant community. Wind erosion presently moves between 5 to 40 tons of soil per acre and with the removal of the vegetation on the stabilized soils this erosion rate could be expected to increase significantly. Any activities (e.g., overgrazing, ORV use, road construction, mineral exploration, etc.) that would have the potential to remove the vegetation in this area would need to be evaluated and monitored closely.

Wildlife is a major management concern in this area. Over 32 mammalian species, 94 avian species and 11 species of amphibians/reptiles reside in the area. Elk, deer, moose and sage grouse are the major game species that use this area. They are dependent on this area mainly for winter range and as a migration corridor into this crucial area. Some of the big game species migrate into this wintering area from as far away as Yellowstone National Park and Montana. The very existence of the elk herd as it is known today is dependent on this key area. Development in this area such as roads, agricultural entry, residential development, overgrazing, ORV use, and removal of the high quality forage would also be detrimental to the elk herd as well as the moose and deer that winter in the area.

Recreational opportunities are high within this area as well as the surrounding area. One of the major uses consists of ORV use on the active sand dunes. Local clubs are the primary users at this time, but there is an expected increase in use as the area gains notoriety. With seasonal and area restrictions this use is compatible with most of the major concerns in the area.

Much of the area has been nominated for designation as a National Natural Landmark. The geologic significance of a large inland sand dune, the vegetative importance and crucial wildlife habitat were the primary reasons for the nomination.

ACEC management objectives to protect the area's integrity and important resource values are as follows.

-Maintain the area's vegetative community in a good condition for wildlife habitat needs.

-Develop a recreation area management plan to maintain motorized recreation opportunities and provide for non-motorized activities where appropriate and to accomodate recreation use increases.

-Provide for vehicle access to the open sands while restricting use in vegetated areas to protect important soil resources and wildlife habitat.

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA FOR WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER AREAS *

ATTRIBUTE	WILD	SCENIC	RECREATIONAL
Water Resources Development	Free of impoundment.	Free of impoundment.	Some existing impoundment or diversion. The existence of low dams, diversions or other modifications of the waterway is acceptable, provided the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance.
Shoreline Development	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity. The presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value, is acceptable. A limited amount of domestic livestock grazing or hay production is acceptable. Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest.	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures is acceptable. The presence of grazing, hay production or row crops is acceptable. Evidence of past or ongoing timber harvest is acceptable, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank.	Some development. Substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable. Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural and forestry uses. May show evidence of past and ongoing timber harvest.
Accessibility	Generally inaccessible except by trail. No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the river area is acceptable.	Accessible in places by road. Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads or railroads is acceptable.	Readily accessible by road or railroad. The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points is acceptable.
Water Quality	Meets or exceeds Federal criteria or federally approved State standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except where exceeded by natural conditions.	No criteria prescribed by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 have made it a national goal that all waters of the United States be made fishable and swimmable. Therefore, rivers will not be precluded from scenic or recreational classification because of poor water quality at the time of their study, provided a water quality improvement plan exists or is being developed in compliance with applicable Federal and State laws.	

* Table to be used only in conjunction with text.

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APPENDIX E

WILDERNESS

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the preferred alternative (proposed action) is to recommend both the Sand Mountain and Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) as nonsuitable for designation as wilderness. This action is needed to specify that the two WSAs, totaling 21,870 acres of public land, would be managed under the Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan. The plan calls for managing the WSAs for multiple uses other than wilderness while protecting the important resource values and uses they offer. In addition, this analysis of the proposed action and alternatives serves the purpose of documenting the evaluation of the two WSAs as either suitable or nonsuitable for designation as wilderness as required in Section 603 of the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).

The need for this study and environmental impact statement (EIS) analysis results from Section 603 of FLPMA. It directs the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to review all public land roadless areas of 5000 acres or more and roadless islands for their wilderness potential. The review process developed by the BLM has three parts. They are called the inventory, study and reporting phases.

The inventory phase identified areas that possess wilderness characteristics, as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act, and identified them as WSAs. Guidelines for conducting the inventory were given in the BLM's 1978 Wilderness Inventory Handbook and through other directives. Four WSAs in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area were identified through the inventory (See Table 1).

TABLE 1
WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS IN THE MEDICINE LODGE RESOURCE AREA

NAME	NUMBER	ACREAGE	COUNTY
Sand Mountain	35-3	21,100	Fremont, Jefferson
Table Rock Islands*	34-2	380	Bonneville
Pine Creek Islands*	34-3	155	Bonneville
Conant Valley Islands*	34-4	235	Bonneville
TOTAL		21,870	

*Because of the many similarities between the three island WSAs, they have been combined and are referred to as the Snake River Islands WSA (34-2,3, & 4).

The purpose of the study phase is to determine which WSAs will be recommended as suitable for wilderness designation and which will not. Recommendations for the Snake River Islands and the Sand Mountain WSAs are made through the BLM's multiple resource planning process using the wilderness study policy criteria and quality standards listed later in this chapter. The BLM's planning regulations and final wilderness study policy were used to guide the study.

The reporting phase begins after the completion of the draft Resource Management Plan/EIS. A wilderness study report will be prepared that addresses the results of the study and contains the preliminary wilderness recommendations. The report will summarize the planning documents, EIS and the results of public participation. All recommendations on suitability for the WSAs (areas that were studied under Section 603 of FLPMA) will be reported through the Director of the BLM, the Secretary of the Interior and the President to Congress. Congress will make the final decision on whether the WSAs will be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The BLM's Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Land Under Wilderness Review (IMP) currently serves as the principal document for managing the WSAs until Congress acts. The goal of the IMP is to ensure that the wilderness qualities inherent to each WSA are unchanged at the time Congress makes the final decision.

Location

The WSAs are located in southeastern Idaho in Bonneville, Fremont and Jefferson counties. The Sand Mountain WSA is situated about 10 miles west of the city of St. Anthony. The Snake River Islands are within a 25-mile segment of the South Fork, between Swan Valley and Heise.

Wilderness Study Policy and Quality Standards

Criterion No. 1: Evaluation of Wilderness Values

Consider the extent to which each of the following components contribute to the overall value of an area as wilderness:

1. Mandatory Wilderness Characteristics: The quality of an area's size, naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.
2. Special Features: The presence or absence and quality of the optional wilderness characteristics such as ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.
3. Multiple Resource Benefits: The benefits to other multiple resource values and uses which only wilderness designation of the area can ensure.
4. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System: Consider the extent to which wilderness designation of the area under study would contribute to expanding the diversity of National Wilderness Preservation System from the standpoint of each of the factors listed below.
    a. Expanding the diversity of natural systems and features as represented by ecosystems and landforms.

    b. Assessing the opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation within a day's driving time (5 hours) of major population centers.

    c. Balancing the geographic distribution of wilderness areas. The analysis considers federal and state lands designated as wilderness, areas officially recommended for wilderness and other federal and state lands under wilderness study.

Criterion No. 2: Manageability

The area must be capable of being effectively managed to preserve its wilderness character.

Quality Standards for Analysis and Documentation

The following are the six quality standards for analysis and documentation that must be addressed in all wilderness EISs and wilderness study reports.

Standard 1. Energy and Mineral Resource Values. Recommendations as to an area's suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness designation will reflect a thorough consideration of any identified or potential energy and mineral resource values.

Standard 2. Impacts on Other Resources. Consider the extent to which other resource values or uses of the area would be foregone or adversely affected as a result of wilderness designation.

Standard 3. Impact of Nondesignation on Wilderness Values. Consider the alternative use of land under study if the area is not designated as wilderness, and the extent to which the wilderness values of the area would be foregone or adversely affected as a result of this use.

Standard 4. Public Comment. The BLM's wilderness study process will consider comments received from all levels of interested and affected public sectors -- local, state, regional, and national. Wilderness recommendations will not be based on a vote-counting, majority rule system. The BLM will develop its recommendations by considering public comment in conjunction with a full analysis of the WSA's multiple resource and social-economic values and uses.

Standard 5. Local and Regional Social and Economic Effects. The BLM will give special attention to any significant social-economic effects, as identified through the wilderness study process, which wilderness designation of the area would have on local areas.

Standard 6. Consistency with Other Plans. The BLM will fully consider and document the extent to which the recommendation is consistent with officially approved and adopted resource-related plans of other federal agencies and state and local governments, as required by BLM planning regulations.

ALTERNATIVES

Introduction

The alternatives analyzed in this resource management plan (RMP) and EIS offer a range of land use choices from those favoring resource protection to those favoring resource production. The preferred alternative was selected based on the planning issues, wilderness study criteria and standards and the environmental analysis.

Formulation of Alternatives

Five alternatives were developed in the Medicine Lodge RMP that projected different combinations of public land uses and management practices that respond to the planning issues. Within each of the five alternatives, an alternative was developed for each WSA being studied for wilderness (see Table 2). As required by the wilderness study policy, an alternative for all wilderness, no wilderness and no action was examined. There is more than one no wilderness alternative because the overall goals of the different RMP alternatives would project different management for the areas being studied if they are not recommended for designation.

TABLE 2

Wilderness Study Area	Alternative A	B	C	D	E
Sand Mountain	None	None	None	Partial	All
Snake River Islands	None	None	None	Partial	All
Total Acres Possible for Wilderness Designation	0	0	0	6,715	21,870

Alternatives Considered in Detail

Alternative A

Under this alternative, both WSAs would be recommended as nonsuitable for designation as wilderness. Management would continue at the present level and special designations or management prescriptions would not be made to protect important resource values. The specific management direction for each of the WSAs is shown in the description of management units 6 and 9, contained in Part II, Chapter 2 and Appendix F.

Alternative B

Under this alternative, both WSAs would be recommended as nonsuitable for designation as wilderness. Management emphasis would favor the production and use of commodity resources and special designations or management prescriptions would not be made to protect important resource values. The specific management direction for each of the WSAs is shown in the description of management units 6 and 9, contained in Part II, Chapter 2 and Appendix F.

Alternative C: Preferred

Under this alternative, both of the WSAs would be recommended as nonsuitable for designation as wilderness. A variety of resource uses would be managed for, with priority given to protecting fragile and important values while allowing present uses to continue. Part of the Sand Mountain WSA and most of the Snake River System would be designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. The specific management direction for each of the WSAs is shown in the description of management units 6 and 9, contained in Part I. C., Part II, Chapter 2 and Appendix F.

Alternative D

Under this partial wilderness alternative, parts of both WSAs would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation. The boundary for the Sand Mountain WSA was modified to exclude lands where vegetation needs to be mechanically manipulated to improve and sustain big game winter habitat and to leave open some of the lands most popular to off-road-vehicle enthusiasts. A total area of 6,560 acres of the sands would be recommended wilderness. Islands that have the most significant external influences were excluded from the Snake River WSA. Twelve islands totaling 155 acres of public land located in the most remote part of the river canyon would be recommended for designation as wilderness. The specific management direction for each of the WSAs is shown in the description of management units 6 and 9, contained in Part II, Chapter 2 and Appendix F. If Congress decides not to designate one or more of the WSAs as wilderness, management would revert to that described under Alternative C.

Alternative E

Under this alternative, all of both WSAs would be recommended suitable for wilderness designation. Management emphasis would favor protection of fragile resources, wildlife habitat and natural systems and encourage non-consumptive resource uses. The specific management direction for each of the WSAs is shown in the description of management units 6 and 9, contained in Part II, Chapter 2 and Appendix F. If Congress decides not to designate one or more of the WSAs as wilderness, management would revert to that described under Alternative C.

SELECTION OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative was selected based on the planning issues, wilderness study policy criteria and standards and the environmental analysis. The rationale for selection of the preferred wilderness recommendation for each WSA is described below.

Sand Mountain

The preferred alternative for the Sand Mountain WSA is to recommend it nonsuitable for wilderness designation. The major reasons for this recommendation are as follows:

1. Management of the area as wilderness would be potentially difficult under both the partial and all wilderness alternatives because of the anticipated impacts on wilderness values. These impacts would result from the potential conflicts with motorized vehicle use. Eliminating motorized vehicles would be difficult because much of the area's boundary follows legal subdivisions and does not provide sufficient topographic barriers to discourage vehicle travel. The sands have been traversed by recreational vehicles in the past and changing this use would require an extensive enforcement program.

2. Motorized recreation use that now occurs would be adversely affected. About 2,500 visitor days of recreational vehicle riding would be eliminated on a landscape that has the capability of absorbing extensive ORV use. The local social and economic environment would incur losses, particularly to local businesses. Estimates of this loss, derived from ORV sales and services, amount to $25,300 and three jobs. A no wilderness decision would allow ORV use to continue and secure the local market for vehicle sales and service.

3. Wilderness management of the WSA would not allow mechanical vegetation manipulation projects designed to improve crucial big game wintering habitat. A no wilderness decision would offer the management flexibility needed to provide maximum wildlife forage for increasing big game animals, particularly elk, and maintain the potential carrying capacity of crucial winter range.

4. A no wilderness recommendation would be responsive to the wishes of the majority of recreationists and be consistent with local and state plans.

The no wilderness recommendation along with the proposed management of the area is the most appropriate use of the lands and resources. The WSA's wilderness values are fairly high, but the other resource values and uses that would be lost as a result of wilderness management are higher. The sand dunes provide a landscape where properly managed off-road-vehicle use can take place without causing significant erosion and scarring problems. The area also supports important habitat for wintering big game herds that can be manipulated to maintain forage for increasing populations.

The proposed management plan for the WSA includes recreation management for both motorized and non-motorized uses, protective management as an area of critical environmental concern, and National Natural Landmark. These management options will allow a variety of existing uses to continue and protect the area's important natural values.

Snake River Islands

The preferred alternative for the Snake River Islands WSA is to recommend them nonsuitable for wilderness designation. The major reason for this recommendation is that the islands would be difficult to manage over the long term. The islands are susceptible to off-site impacts and their boundaries are ever-changing because of the erosive action of the river.

Under the preferred alternative, the Snake River Islands WSA would be managed as part of an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The Snake River ACEC is comprised of all banks and islands that are public lands and are associated with parts of the South Fork, Henry's Fork and main stem of the Snake River. Management of the river system as a whole is considered the best approach towards protecting important public values. Additionally, the BLM will recommend that 61 miles of the South Fork, from Palisades Reservoir to the confluence with the Henry's Fork, be studied as a national scenic and recreation river. A study must be authorized by Congress and would be done as a coordinated effort, involving all land and resource managing agencies and private land owners.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Sand Mountain

The Sand Mountain WSA is located about 10 miles west of St. Anthony, Idaho. It contains 21,100 acres of public land and a 640-acre state inholding. The principal landform characterizing the area is shifting sand dunes. The most prominent feature is Sand Mountain, which rises about 500 feet above the adjacent plain.

Energy and Minerals

None of the lands have been leased for geothermal resources and no mining claims for locatable minerals have been filed. All of the lands are either leased for oil and gas or are available for leasing under the simultaneous oil and gas leasing system. The WSA has a low to medium potential for the development of oil, gas and geothermal resources. There is no known potential for the development of locatable minerals. The development potential for dune sand is rated high, while the potential for developing volcanic cinders, pumice and lava building stone is low to medium.

Further information can be found in the Geology, Energy and Minerals Report, which is on file in the Idaho Falls District Office.

Grazing Management

The Sand Mountain WSA includes all of the Egin Lakes and portions of the Junipers, West Ridge and Nine Mile Knoll grazing allotments. About twenty percent of the total 2,481 AUMs is authorized for livestock grazing within the WSA. Grazing of cattle, sheep and horses is allowed from the beginning of May until the end of December. The only range improvements are 5 miles of livestock control fences.

Recreation and ORV Management

Recreational use of the dunes occurs year round. The most intense seasons of activity are the spring, summer and fall, particularly during the major holiday weekends. Most of the activity involves off-road vehicle use of the open sand and camping near the access points. Sand play, picnicking and sightseeing also occur to a moderate degree. Winter activities include snowmobiling on the eastern open part of the area, cross-country skiing and wildlife viewing. The amount of visitor use occuring each year is not known, but is estimated to be about 2,500 visitor days for all activities. The majority of the use is associated with off-road vehicles designed and built for travel across the open sands.

At the WSA's eastern boundary there is a privately owned parcel of land and development known as the Sand Hills Resort. The resort provides overnight camping, picnicking and day use facilities for off-road vehicle enthusiasts who come to ride on the dunes. The resort depends on income derived from these recreationists who come from states throughout the region.

Sand Mountain rises nearly 500 feet above the surrounding plain.

Dune riding - a popular recreation activity on the sands.

Middle dunes looking northwest across Egin Lakes.

Wildlife

This area has a high abundance and diversity of wildlife species. Approximately 1200 elk, 1400 deer and 100 to 150 moose winter in this area. An additional 1000-1700 elk and 600 deer move through the area in migration to winter ranges.

In addition to the big game use, sage grouse and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse are found in the area. The sharp-tail population is one of the only huntable populations left in the state.

Numerous non-game bird species, including the bald and golden eagles, ferruginous and red-tail hawk and sage thrashers are found throughout the area at various times of the year.

Economics

See Part II, Chapter 3.

Wilderness Resources

Naturalness - Impacts on the apparent natural character of the WSA include vehicle ways, livestock fences,a small deer trap, intermittent vehicle tracks on the sand, and litter. About 32 miles of vehicle ways enter and cross the WSA. Most are no more than trails that are difficult to follow, lack definition and are obscured by encroaching vegetation. Off-road vehicle tracks on the dunes are temporary impressions in the sand that disappear quickly when the wind blows. The short segments of livestock fence that total 5 miles, the deer trap and litter are all insignificant, and are absorbed easily within this large area.

Influences on naturalness outside the WSA include views of St. Anthony and the sights and sounds of rural vehicle traffic and agricultural activities. These influences are most imposing near the WSA's southeastern and eastern border and from higher vantage points where topographic screening is minimal.

Outstanding Opportunities - Opportunities for solitude exist throughout most of this relatively large area. It measures about ten miles from east to west and five miles from north to south and has a fairly good configuration. Topographic screening is provided by the abrupt elevational changes and the many pockets and bowls in the dunes. Influences on solitude outside the WSA include sights and sounds of rural traffic, agricultural activities and views of St. Anthony. These influences are most noticeable near the WSA's southeastern border. However, views of the expansive sand dunes and Grand Teton Mountains tend to overshadow these influences. Throughout most of the WSA ample spots for seclusion are available.

Quality, diversity and challenge combine to make primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities outstanding. Hiking, horseback riding, camping, wildlife observation, photography, and cross-country skiing are among the possible activities. The quality of the activities is enhanced by the exceptional and unusual sand features, scenic views and interesting plant and animal communities. The lack of reliable water, extreme temperatures and the rugged terrain make all the activities challenging.

Supplemental Values - The WSA provides crucial wintering habitat for large mammals, including elk, moose and deer. The elk herd in particular is dependent on the western portion of the WSA. The herd migrates from as far away as Yellowstone National Park and Montana.

Two rare species of primrose are known to exist in the dunes: one has been listed as endangered and the other proposed. The barren sand also provides habitat for a species of tiger beetle that is found only in one other place in the world, the Bruneau Dunes near Mountain Home, Idaho.

The relative uniqueness of these non-coastal dunes provides uncommon scenic and geologic value. All of the lands within the WSA have been proposed as a National Natural Landmark to recognize these values.

Summary of Wilderness Quality

The Sand Mountain WSA is natural in appearance, offers outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, and provides a diverse array of supplemental values. The only limiting factor is the minor influence from nearby human activity.

Multiple Use Benefits

None of the multiple resource values or uses that currently exist in the WSA require wilderness designation to continue. Other BLM management authority and actions could assure that they will.

Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

Ecosystem Diversity - The Sand Mountain WSA is within the Great Basin Province - Desert ecosystem, as classified by the Bailey-Kuchler Ecosystems of the United States method. There are two designated wilderness areas totaling 34,545 acres that represent this ecosystem. Additionally, 179 potential areas, totaling 5,356,020 acres, are being considered or under study for designation, that could increase this representation.

Landform diversity varies considerably within the boundaries of the Desert ecosystem. The Sand Mountain WSA is the only sand dune area within the Desert ecosystem that is being considered for wilderness. However, other ecosystems in the western states contain sand dunes. One 33,450 acre area in Colorado, the Great Sand Dunes Wilderness, has been designated and is managed by the National Park Service. Four other BLM WSAs contain large dune complexes, and have been recommended preliminarily suitable for designation. They are the Sand Dunes WSA (16,280 acres) in Wyoming and the Imperial/Algodonis Sand Dunes WSA (20,778 acres) in California.

Solitude and Primitive Recreation Opportunities

BLM's wilderness study policy calls for an evaluation of how a WSA can contribute to solitude and primitive recreation opportunities within five hours driving time of metropolitan statistical areas (MSA). The two MSAs that are fairly close, but over 5 hours away from the Sand Mountain WSA, are Boise, Idaho and Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah. These MSAs currently have 16 designated wilderness areas, totaling 5,158,903 acres, available to them within five hours driving time. There are an additional 294 areas with over 11.5 million acres, under consideration and study for wilderness within close proximity of the two MSAs. The Sand Mountain WSA would not contribute significantly to opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation for the two MSAs.

Geographic Distribution

In the region surrounding Idaho, the existing wilderness areas are concentrated in the Sierra Nevada Mountain range in California, the Cascade Mountain range in Oregon and Washington and in the Rocky Mountains of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. There are few wilderness areas in Nevada, Utah, southeast Oregon, and southern Idaho.

The Sand Mountain WSA could help balance geographic distribution in the wilderness system by adding an area in southeastern Idaho.

Manageability

The long term management of the Sand Mountain WSA as wilderness would be potentially difficult. A considerable amount of boundary identification and motorized vehicle closure enforcement would be needed.

The WSA's northern and southeastern boundaries follow legal subdivisions, rather than any recognizable topographic feature or constructed road. Signing and other means of boundary identification would be necessary.

Closing this area to motorized recreationists would also present potential problems. The area has historically been used by off-road-vehicle enthusiasts since the early 1960's. These people have been very much opposed to closing the area to motorized use. Regular enforcement patrols would be necessary to ensure that vehicle use was eliminated.

An inholding of 640 acres of state land would need to be acquired to maintain the integrity of the area. The Idaho Department of Lands has requested that an exchange be made of the inholding in any areas that are designated wilderness.

Wilderness Quality Standards Summary

Standard 1 - Energy and Minerals Resource Values. There is a low to medium potential for the development of oil, natural gas and geothermal resources. Potential for the development of locatable minerals is zero. There is a high potential for sand deposits and low to medium potential for cinders, pumice and lava building stone.

Standard 2 - Impacts on Other Resources. After designation only claims for minerals with valid existing rights could be developed. The area would be closed to motorized vehicles. Recreational off-road vehicle use is moderately high and represents most of the current recreation use of the area. A portion of the area contains big game wintering habitat currently in poor condition. Needed mechanical treatment to revitalize decadent vegetation could not be done under wilderness management.

Standard 3 - Impacts of Nondesignation on Wilderness Values. Continued use by motorized vehicles will adversely affect solitude and primitive recreation values. Proposed management of the WSA, other than wilderness, would prevent impairment of the natural values.

Standard 4 - Public Comment. A large number of public comments have been received concerning this WSA. The majority of the comments have strongly opposed any wilderness consideration of the area and have emphasized conflicts with off-road vehicle use, and pointed out reasons why the area does not qualify for wilderness. Other commentors have emphasized that the area possesses the required wilderness characteristics and should receive full consideration.

Standard 5 - Local Social and Economic Effects. Wilderness designation of the WSA would prohibit motorized use of the area, which would impact the local social and economic environment. A large amount of the local recreation use centers around the dunes and is related to recreational machines designed for over sand travel. Several local businesses, depend on the revenues they derive from selling, maintaining and modifying these specialized machines.

Standard 6 - Consistency with Other Plans. Wilderness designation of the WSA would conflict with both county and state recreation plans. Fremont County Commissioners have submitted to BLM for the record that they are opposed to wilderness for the WSA. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation had committed state off-road vehicle funds for the development of the sand dunes as an off-road vehicle park.

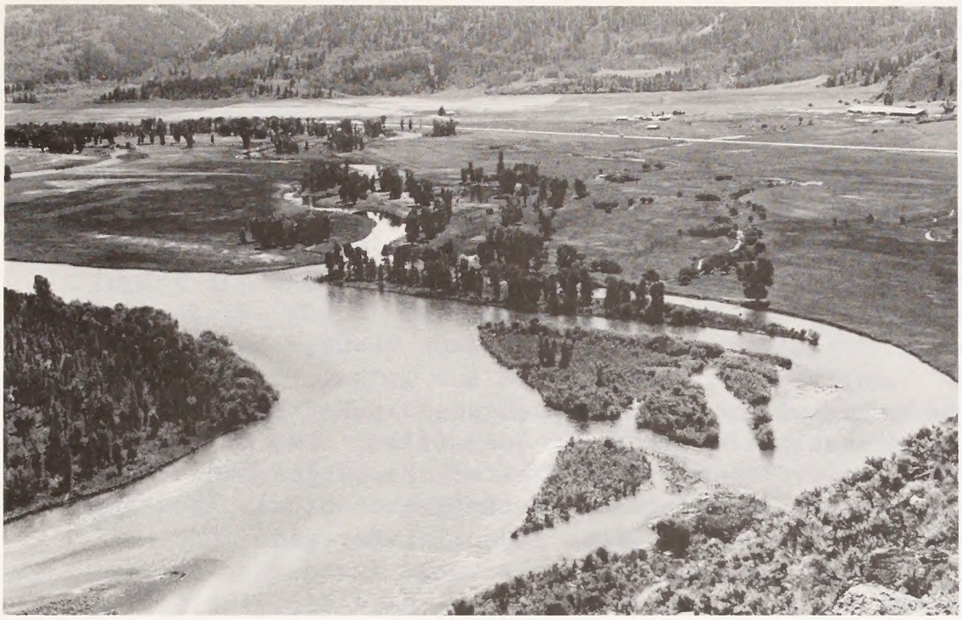
Conflicts with plans of other federal, state or local agencies or Indian tribes have not been identified.

Snake River Islands

The Snake River Islands WSA is located in southeastern Idaho within a 25-mile segment of the South Fork between Swan Valley and Heise. The WSA contains 39 islands that total 770 acres of public land. The intensive wilderness inventory decision (1980) originally listed the islands as three separate WSAs. Because of the many similarities between the three island WSAs, they have been combined and are referred to as the Snake River Islands WSA. Table 3 shows the original WSAs and lists each island by number. These numbers can be referenced to the maps in Alternatives section.

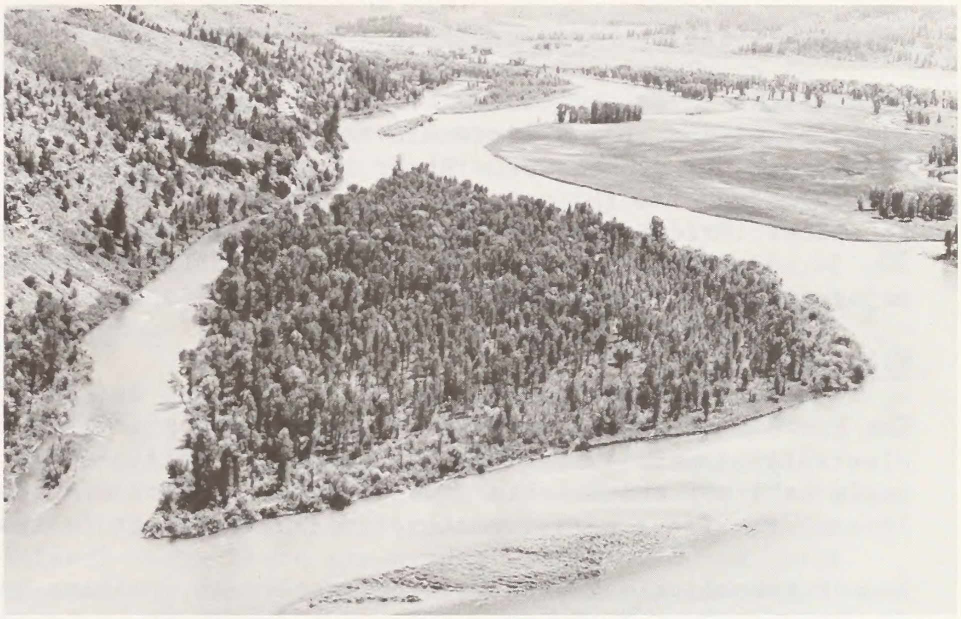
TABLE 3
SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS WSA

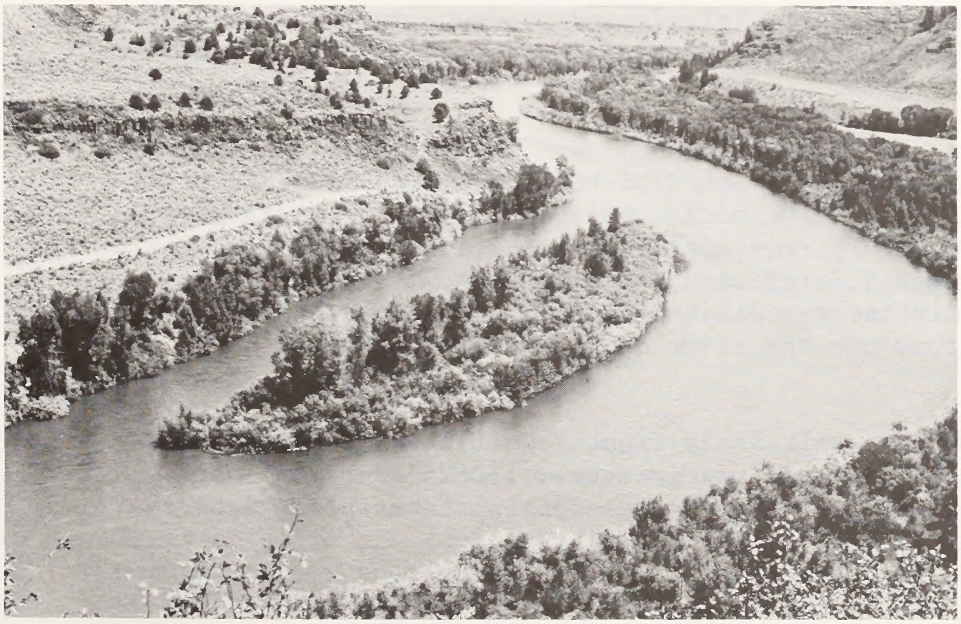
NAME	NUMBER	ACREAGE	ISLAND NUMBERS	TOTAL ISLANDS
Table Rock Islands	34-2	380	16,18-26,28-32,34,35	17
Pine Creek Islands	34-3	155	36-47	12
Conant Valley Islands	34-4	235	48-57	10
TOTAL		770		39



Island Group #49 looking south across Conant Valley.

Island #50 with Conant Valley in the background.





Island #18 which is located east of the rest stop on U.S. Highway 26.

Lands

All of the 39 islands totaling 770 acres are BLM-administered public lands. Ownership of the surrounding river banks is U. S. Forest Service, private and state. Twenty five of the 39 islands have been withdrawn by the Bureau of Reclamation for power site and reclamation projects.

Energy and Minerals

Most of the islands have been leased for oil and gas and none for geothermal resources and no claims on locatable minerals have been filed. The WSA has a low to medium potential for the development of geothermal resources and a medium potential for oil and gas. The chance of locating economical placer gold deposits is rated low, while the development potential for sand and gravel is medium to high. Further information can be found in the Geology, Energy and Minerals Report which is on file in the Idaho Falls District Office.

Livestock Grazing Management

None of the 39 islands is authorized for grazing as part of an allotment. Eight permittees have allotments on the riverbanks from islands 16 to 57. When the level of the Snake River is low enough, cattle and sometimes horses are able to cross the narrower channels to graze in trespass on islands closer to shore. Evidence of trespass grazing has been found on islands 25, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35 (Table Rock island group) and 47 (Pine Creek group). The only major impact on the islands is from cattle grazing.

Wildlife

The South Fork of the Snake is a unique ecosystem that supports a high diversity of wildlife. This area provides critical wintering and nesting bald eagle habitat, crucial big game winter range for elk, deer and moose and the largest remaining native cutthroat fisheries left in the state of Idaho.

Forest grouse, along with over 80 species of non-game birds, are also found on the river. One of the most important values the islands have for wildlife is goose nesting sites. Geese prefer the islands and openings in the dense vegetation because of the protection provided against predation.

Recreation

The recreation use of the islands is related to boating on the South Fork of the Snake. The river is known for its high quality cutthroat trout fishing, and fishing from and around the islands attracts most of the recreation use. Other activities include camping, picnicking, sightseeing, photography, and nature study. There is a diverse representation of wildlife on the islands and spectacular scenery throughout the river corridor that attracts recreationists.

Recreation use of the islands is relatively light. Most use occurs during the boating season, which is generally the warmer summer and fall months when fishing season is open. Some waterfowl and deer hunting takes place when the seasons are open.

Wilderness Resources

Naturalness - Impacts on the apparent natural character of the islands are livestock grazing, litter and fire rings left by recreationists and human activity and development nearby. Livestock grazing is the most significant impact and has affected islands 25, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, and 47 (Refer to the maps at the end of this Appendix for the location of the islands by number). Grazing has reduced some thick island vegetation, creating open spaces more suitable for camping and spring waterfowl nesting. Litter and fire rings are found on the larger islands where camping is possible. Offsite influences appear the most dominant on islands 48-57, where highway 26 is nearest the river and traffic can be seen and clearly heard from the islands. The use of automobiles for stream bank rip-rap is of some significance, particularly on island 54 where over 30 junk cars line the river's bank. From island 16 to island 35 a gravel road parallels the river, but has little impact because it is sporadically used and is screened well by dense vegetation.

Outstanding Opportunities - Opportunities for solitude vary and are affected by the size and vegetative cover on a particular island and proximity to outside influences. On fifteen of the 39 islands a combination of vegetative screening and relatively large size contribute to opportunities for solitude. The remaining 24 islands can provide some opportunities to feel alone, but because of their small size and thinner vegetative screening, it would be difficult for a visitor to avoid contact with others or outside influences. The major outside influences include highway 26 and nearby developments, vehicle traffic on the gravel road between island 16 and island 35 and the presence of motorboats throughout the entire river segment.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are numerous and of high quality. Fishing from and around the islands is the most popular activity and is directly related to the excellent cutthroat trout fishery in the South Fork. The river channels along the islands offer challenge for boaters to test their skills on swift flat water. Primitive camping is available on several of the larger islands where there are grassy openings in the thick vegetation. The abundance and diversity of wildlife on the islands offer good deer and waterfowl hunting and excellent chances to observe and photograph several wildlife species, particularly bald and golden eagles. All of these recreation values are enhanced by the spectacular scenery found along the river corridor.

Supplemental Values - The most important supplemental value of the islands is wildlife habitat. They provide sites for bald eagle nesting and roosting and hunting sites for other raptors. Elk depend on the islands for forage in the winter, while deer and moose use them year round. The islands are of great importance as nest sites for the Canada goose. Geese prefer island nesting because it is relatively free from predators.

Summary of Wilderness Quality

The most important wilderness qualities of the Snake River Islands WSA are its opportunities for primitive recreation and supplemental values. The major limiting factors are the influences from nearby human activity, motorboating, relatively low use capacity for the islands, and constantly changing boundaries due to river channeling. Islands 36-47 are located in the section of river least influenced by outside activities and are the most remote.

Multiple Resource Benefits

Wilderness designation would help protect existing multiple resource values and uses of the islands by requiring that all power site and reclamation project withdrawals be relinquished. Designation would not protect the values that may be affected by new activities that could occur near to the islands and within the river corridor. Lands adjacent to the islands are of mixed ownership and designation of the islands would not prevent changes in land use that are not compatible with wilderness. However, similar protection could be given with a recreational and scenic river designation under the 1978 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. As a National River, the entire corridor would be managed to protect the important scenic, recreational and wildlife values for which it would be designated.

Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

Ecosystem Diversity - BLM's wilderness study policy calls for evaluating how each WSA will contribute to the ecosystem diversity of the wilderness system. The evaluation is normally based on information from the Bailey-Kuchler Ecosystems of the United States study. However, the Snake River Islands WSA is of such small scale, the Bailey-Kuchler system would not serve as a useful analysis to determine wilderness suitability.

The Snake River Islands are within an area evaluated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the highest ranked wildlife ecosystem in Idaho. The ecosystem contains the most extensive and highest quality cottonwood-riparian forest in the state. This ecosystem is very limited in Idaho, covering less than 0.2 percent of the state, and is not represented in the wilderness system. Potential representation exists only in the Snake River Islands WSA.

Solitude and Primitive Recreation Opportunities - BLM's wilderness study policy calls for an evaluation of how a WSA can contribute to solitude and primitive recreation opportunities within five hours driving time of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). The two MSAs that are closest to the Snake River Islands WSA are Boise, Idaho and Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah. These MSAs currently have 16 designated wilderness areas totaling 5,158,903 acres available to them within five hours driving time. There are an additional 294 areas, with over 11.5 million acres, under consideration and study for wilderness within close proximity of the two MSAs.

The Snake River Islands WSA would not contribute significantly to opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation for the two MSAs. Their small size and limited carrying capacity would offer little to these major population centers.

Geographic Distribution - In the region surrounding Idaho, the existing wilderness areas are concentrated in the Sierra Nevada Mountain range in California, the Cascade Mountain range in Oregon and Washington, and in the Rocky Mountains of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. There are few wilderness areas in Nevada, Utah, southeast Oregon, and southern Idaho.

The Snake River Islands WSA could help balance geographic distribution in the wilderness system by adding an area in southeastern Idaho.

Manageability

Long term management as a wilderness of the Snake River Islands WSA would be potentially difficult. The boundaries of the islands are not stable because of fluctuations in river flow. Low water releases from Palisades Reservoir can greatly drain channels and connect islands with adjacent land. High releases do not totally flood the islands, but the 100-year flood projections do predict total flooding. Over the course of time, the river's natural erosive action will cut new banks, form different channels and reconnect some islands with adjacent banks.

Off-site influences cannot be controlled because of the mixed land ownership. Changes in land use and development could adversely affect the wilderness values of an island or islands. Wilderness designation and management of the islands would not give BLM authority to control how nearby lands are used that are administered by other agencies or privately owned.

Wilderness Quality Standards Summary

Standard 1 - Energy and Minerals Resource Values. There is a low to medium potential for the development of geothermal resources and a medium potential for oil and gas. Potential for placer gold deposits is low and a medium to high rating is given for the development of sand and gravel deposits.

Standard 2 - Impacts on Other Resources. Designation could affect mining and mineral leasing, power site and reclamation withdrawals and grazing. Only mining claims and mineral leases with valid existing rights could be developed and would be regulated to minimize impacts on wilderness values. Power site and reclamation withdrawals would have to be relinquished by the Bureau of Reclamation and fences may be constructed or other livestock controls implemented to remove unauthorized grazing from the islands. However, livestock grazing provides open areas in the otherwise dense vegetation that are important for goose nesting. Geese prefer these open sites on the islands for protection against predation.

Standard 3 - Impacts of Nondesignation on Wilderness Values. Nondesignation could adversely affect natural values, solitude and primitive recreation because development, although unlikely, could occur. The islands are inaccessible and development is not anticipated, at least in the short term.

Standard 4 - Public Comment. Little public comment was received during the inventory. One commentor supported wilderness for the islands because of their high wildlife and wilderness values. No opposing comments were received.

Standard 5 - Local Social and Economic Effects. Local social and economic effects could result if the power site and reclamation project withdrawals were relinquished. However, since specific projects have not been approved that are tied with the withdrawals, the actual effects cannot be estimated. There are no other significant local social and economic effects from wilderness designation.

Standard 6 - Consistency with Other Plans. The river corridor is now managed through a memorandum of understanding between the following agencies.

Federal

U.S. Forest Service, Targhee National Forest
Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Falls District

State

Department of Fish and Game
Department of Water Resources

In the management agreement the above agencies agreed to coordinate future management decisions and to contact the other agencies if a management change is considered. Wilderness designation is not expected to greatly affect the agreement.

Conflicts with plans of other federal, state or local agencies or Indian tribes have not been identified.

Sand Mountain WSA

Alternative A

None of the Sand Mountain WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. Wilderness values on 21,100 acres of public land would be affected because the surface would be open for use and development.

The WSA is listed as having low-moderate potential for oil and gas and geothermal resources. The entire area is leased for oil and gas, but is protected from any exploration or development activities that would impair the WSA's suitability for designation as wilderness. This protection would last until Congress decides whether or not to designate the area. As this alternative suggests, nondesignation would open the area to long-term oil and gas occupancy. Impacts such as access roads, drilling sites, pipelines, and storage areas would degrade the natural character of the area and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. The extent and distribution of the oil and gas activities and where the wilderness values would be affected are impossible to predict because the WSA is solidly blocked with leases. It is not known which ones would be explored or developed.

Nondesignation of the WSA would allow continued public use of motorized recreational vehicles in the area. Under this alternative, motorized vehicle use would not be regulated or restricted during the spring, summer and fall months. During this time, both visual and audible impacts from motorized recreational vehicles would diminish solitude and primitive recreation opportunities. The more lasting surface disturbances in vegetated areas would degrade the natural appearance of the WSA.

From December 1 through April 30 of each year, 15,800 acres of the WSA are closed to all motorized vehicles. This closure protects wintering elk herds and provides a setting for solitude and winter primitive recreation opportunities. These opportunities would not be affected by ORV use if the area is not designated.

Diversity in the NWPS would not be enhanced. The WSA represents an uncommon inland sand dunes complex, which is represented in only one other designated area of 133,450 acres in the wilderness system. However, there are four other BLM WSAs totaling 566,791 acres that contain sand dune complexes that have been recommended preliminarily suitable for designation as wilderness.

Managing the Sand Mountain WSA for other multiple uses other than wilderness would not have any significant impacts on energy and minerals, livestock grazing, recreation uses, or wildlife.

Alternative B

None of the Sand Mountain WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. The impacts would be the same as Alternative A, except that ORV use is expected to increase substantially. The increase would be attributed to developing the sands as an ORV park, emphasizing extensive use. Increased ORV activity would decrease naturalness, particularly at access and concentrated use sites.

Alternative C

None of the Sand Mountain WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. The impacts of this alternative would be the same as Alternative A, except that restrictions on ORV travel would protect vegetated lands in the WSA. Designated routes would be identified for motorized access to the barren sands where motorized use would remain open. ORV use is expected to increase but not to the level and extent described in Alternative B.

Alternative D

Under this Alternative, 6,560 acres of the Sand Mountain WSA would be recommended suitable for designation and 14,540 acres would not. Short and long term benefits to wilderness values of designating 6,560 acres would be the same as Alternative E. Impacts to the wilderness values by not designating 14,540 acres would be the same as Alternative C except that restrictions on ORV travel would protect vegetated lands and the naturalness of the area. Designated routes would be identified for motorized access to the barren sands where motorized uses would remain open.

All forms of mineral entry would be eliminated on 6,560 acres. The area has been identified as prospectively valuable for oil, gas and geothermal energy resources. The long-term opportunity to explore for and develop these resources would be lost.

Motorized recreation would be closed on 6,560 acres. About 600-700 visitor use days, associated with ORV riding, would not occur, and all potential opportunities would be lost. The area that would be closed is considered to be the most challenging part of the dunes, where only the well-equipped and skilled can ride. These high and remote dunes are the major attraction for ORV enthusiasts who come from other states, particularly Utah. Wilderness designation would make the area less attractive to people from out-of-state and local riders who have the necessary skills and specialized equipment. Displacement of motorized use to other areas of public land would not be as severe as in Alternative E, because the most heavily used eastern areas would remain open.

Long term management of the WSA would be potentially difficult under this partial wilderness alternative. Impacts and possible problems associated with wilderness management would be the same as Alternative E. Unlike Alternative E, wildlife habitat management would not be constrained under this partial wilderness alternative.

The effects on the local economy would be nearly the same as Alternative E. The Sand Hills Resort and local specialized equipment shops are generally in business to supply goods and services to ORV enthusiasts who are attracted to the more challenging dunes. These dunes are in the portion of the WSA that would be recommended for wilderness.

Alternative E

Including the Sand Mountain WSA in the NWPS would protect, preserve and enhance the wilderness values on 21,100 acres of public land. The WSA's natural appearance and wilderness character would remain unchanged. Opportunities for people seeking solitude or primitive recreation activities would be maintained and enhanced.

Long term benefits to the area's wilderness values would result through designation. Wilderness management would permit the natural ecological processes to continue and prevent degredation of geologic, scenic and current wildlife values.

The diversity of the NWPS would be enhanced through designation. One inland sand dune wilderness is currently represented in the NWPS. It is the Great Sand Dunes, totaling 33,540 acres, located in Colorado. Designation of the Sand Mountain WSA would increase the total area represented by this unique land form type and ecosystem.

Wilderness designation of the WSA would close 21,100 acres to all forms of mineral entry. The area has been identified as prospectively valuable for oil, gas and geothermal energy resources. The long-term opportunity to explore for and develop these resources would be lost.

Designation would eliminate all forms of motorized recreation use on 21,100 acres. About 2,500 visitor use days associated with ORV riding would not occur and all potential opportunities would be lost. Shifting of ORV recreation to other areas of public land would result and could occur in areas less suitable for motorized use. Primitive recreation activities would be protected, but use and interest is expected to be low. Supply for primitive recreation in the region presently exceeds demand.

Long term management of the WSA would be potentially difficult under this alternative. A considerable amount of boundary identification and motorized vehicle closure enforcement would be needed to eliminate impacts of motorized use on the WSA's wilderness values. The boundary for much of the WSA follows legal subdivisions and is not readily identifiable on the ground. The WSA is also accessible and can be traversed by machines designed for over-sand travel. Eliminating this historic use of the WSA would require an extensive enforcement program.

Wildlife habitat management would be constrained under wilderness management. Mechanical vegetation manipulation projects designed to improve crucial big game wintering habitat would not be allowed. Without habitat improvement, maximum wildlife forage cannot be produced, and would result in a downward trend in habitat condition. This would reduce the carrying capacity of the crucial winter range.

Income to local businesses, derived from ORV sales and services, would be lost. Estimates of this loss amount to $25,300 and 3 jobs. Individual motorbike and dune buggy shops and the Sand Hills Resort may have to close. These businesses are dependent on income from local and out-of-state recreationists.

Snake River Islands

Alternative A

Under Alternative A, none of the Snake River Islands WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. Wilderness values on 770 acres of public land would be open for use and development, except mineral leasing activities would be regulated to prevent surface disturbing activities. These limitations on mineral leasing would help protect the natural values of the islands. Other development activities that could affect wilderness values would not likely occur because of the islands' inaccessible nature.

Twenty-five of the 39 islands have been withdrawn for power sites or reclamation projects. If any of these withdrawals were developed for hydroelectric power and/or reservoirs for irrigation and flood control, the islands would likely be flooded. Wilderness values on the islands would be lost.

Ecosystem diversity in the NWPS would not be enhanced under this alternative. Even though the islands are small in comparison to other designated wilderness, they contain an ecosystem that is not currently represented in the NWPS.

No significant impacts would result to other environmental components if the WSA was not designated wilderness.

Alternative B

Under this alternative, none of the Snake River Islands WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. Impacts would be the same as Alternative A.

Alternative C

Under this alternative, none of the Snake River Islands WSA would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. Impacts would be the same as Alternative A, except that added protection of the islands' character is afforded with greater restrictions on mining and mineral leasing.

Alternative D

Under this alternative, twelve of the Snake River Islands, totaling 155 acres of public land, would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness. Impacts would be the same as Alternative E, only fewer acres and islands would be protected through wilderness management.

Long-term management of the WSA would be potentially difficult under this partial wilderness alternative. Impacts and possible problems associated with wilderness management would be the same as Alternative E.

No significant impacts would result to other environmental components if the WSA was designated wilderness.

Alternative E

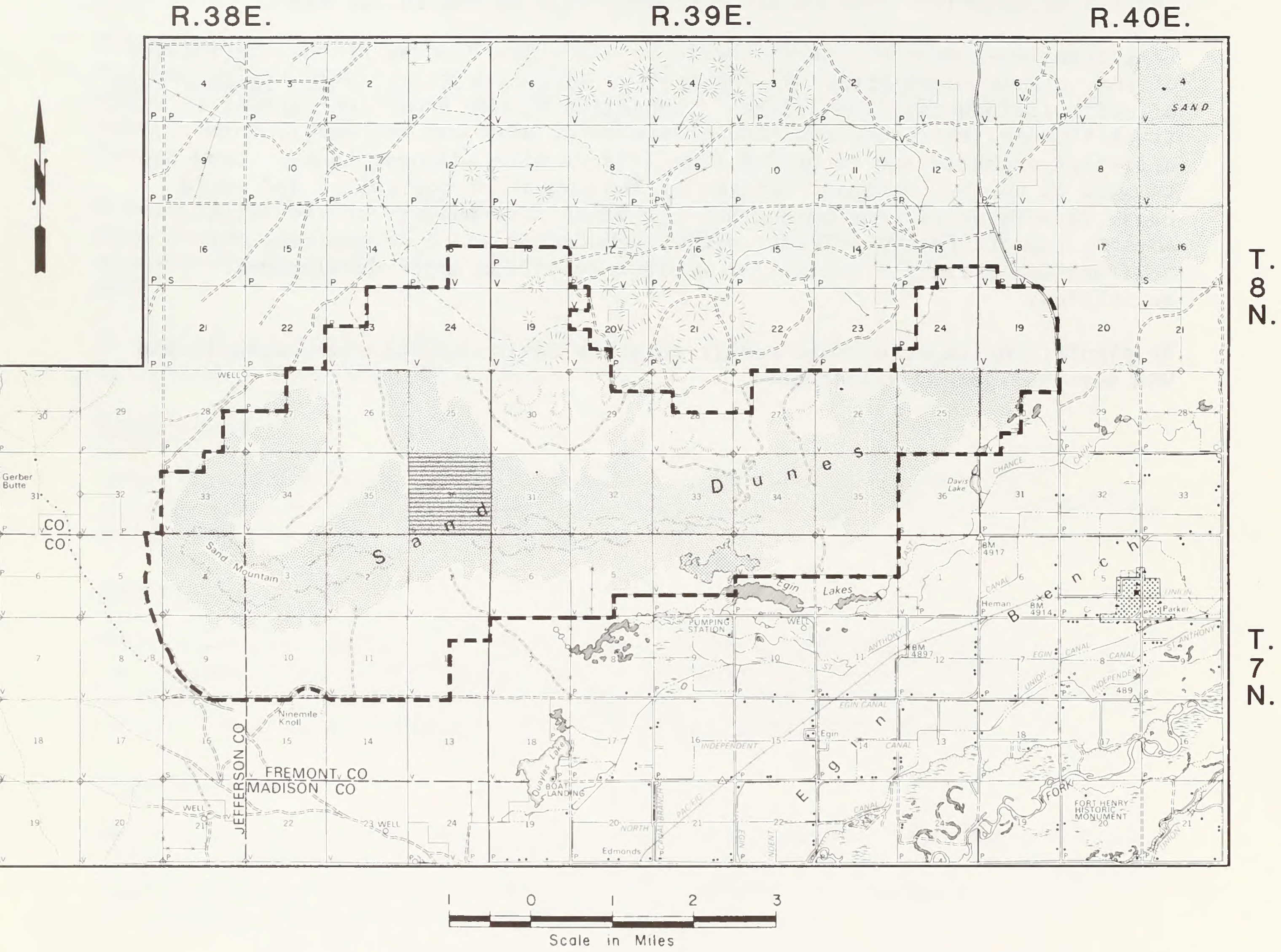
Including the Snake River Islands in the NWPS would protect, preserve and enhance the wilderness values on 39 islands totaling 770 acres of public land. Power site and reclamation withdrawals would be relinquished by the Bureau of Reclamation, removing the threat of permanent flooding.

The diversity in the NWPS would be enhanced through designation. Even though the islands are small in comparison to other designated wilderness, they contain an ecosystem that is not currently represented in the NWPS.

Long term management of the WSA would be a problem because of the instability of the islands' boundaries and the limited control BLM has on the impacts from off-site influences. The islands' boundaries change from fluctuations in the river flow and the erosion action of the water will cut new banks, form different channels and reconnect some islands with adjacent banks. Land use changes on nearby lands not managed by BLM cannot be controlled and could cause impacts sufficient to degrade the wilderness quality of the islands. Adverse impacts to the islands' natural character and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would result from major development activities.

No significant impacts would result to other environmental components if the WSA were designated wilderness.

SAND MOUNTAIN WSA 35-3


R.38E.
R.39E.
R.40E.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
N
Sand Dunes
Sand Mountain
SAND
Gerber Butte
CO
CO
Ninemile Knoll
JEFFERSON CO
FREMONT CO
MADISON CO
WELL
Egin Lakes
PUMPING STATION
Davis Lake
CHANCE
Heman
Bench
Parker
Egin
BOAT LANDING
Edmonds
FORT HENRY HISTORIC MONUMENT
FORK
EGIN CANAL
INDEPENDENT
ANTHONY
UNION
CANAL
BM 4917
BM 4914
BM 4897
0
1
2
3
Scale in Miles

MAP 1

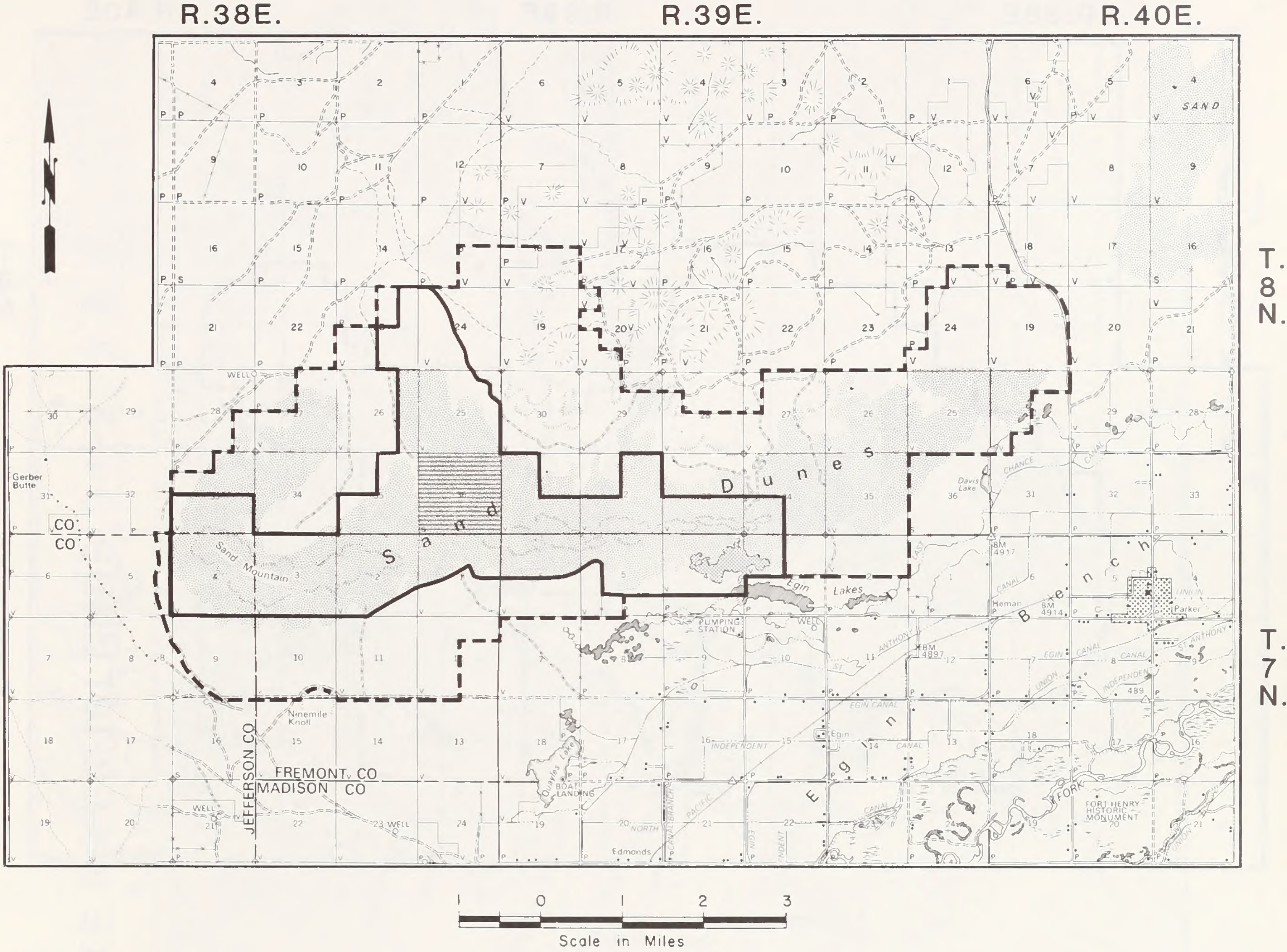
ALTERNATIVES A, B & C

- - - - WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

—— WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

▤ STATE LANDS WITHIN WSA

SAND MOUNTAIN WSA 35-3


R.38E.
R.39E.
R.40E.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
N
Sand Dunes
Sand Mountain
Egin Lakes
Egin Bench
Gerber Butte
Ninemile Knoll
PUMPING STATION
WELL
Davis Lake
Heman
Parker
Egin
BOAT LANDING
Edmonds
FORT HENRY HISTORIC MONUMENT
JEFFERSON CO
FREMONT CO
MADISON CO
CHANCE CANAL
EGIN CANAL
ANTHONY
UNION CANAL
INDEPENDENT
NORTH FORK
BM 4917
BM 4914
BM 4897
SAND
0
1
2
3
Scale in Miles

MAP 2

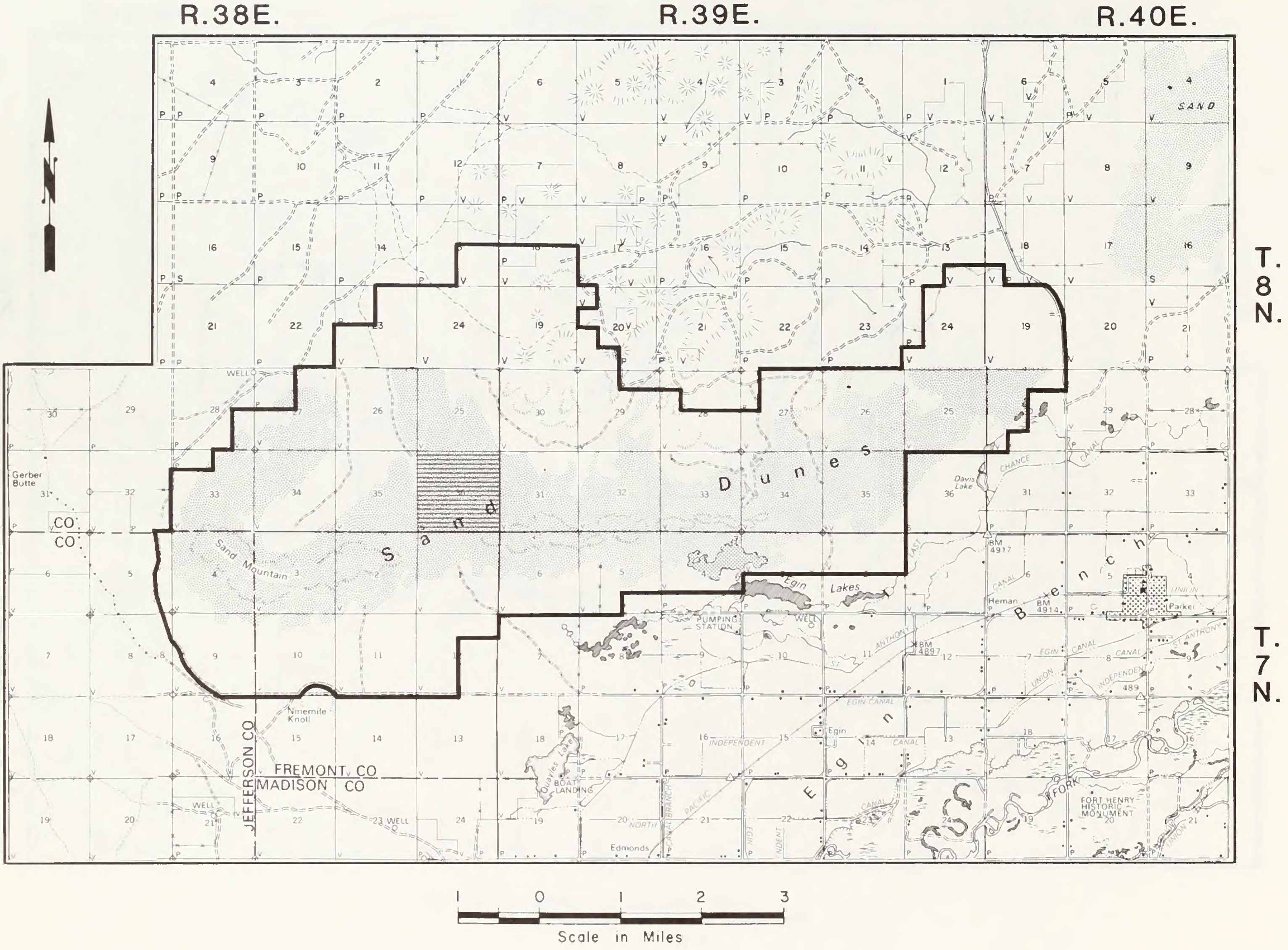
ALTERNATIVE D

- - - - WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

——— WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

▤ STATE LANDS WITHIN WSA

SAND MOUNTAIN WSA 35-3


R.38E.
R.39E.
R.40E.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
N
Sand Dunes
Sand Mountain
Egin Lakes
Egin Bench
Gerber Butte
Davis Lake
Heman
Parker
Egin
Ninemile Knoll
PUMPING STATION
BOAT LANDING
FORT HENRY HISTORIC MONUMENT
Edmonds
JEFFERSON CO
FREMONT CO
MADISON CO
CO
CO
WELL
SAND
BM 4917
BM 4914
BM 4897
EGIN CANAL
CHANCE
UNION
INDEPENDENT
ANTHONY
NORTH
FORK
Scale in Miles
1 0 1 2 3

MAP 3

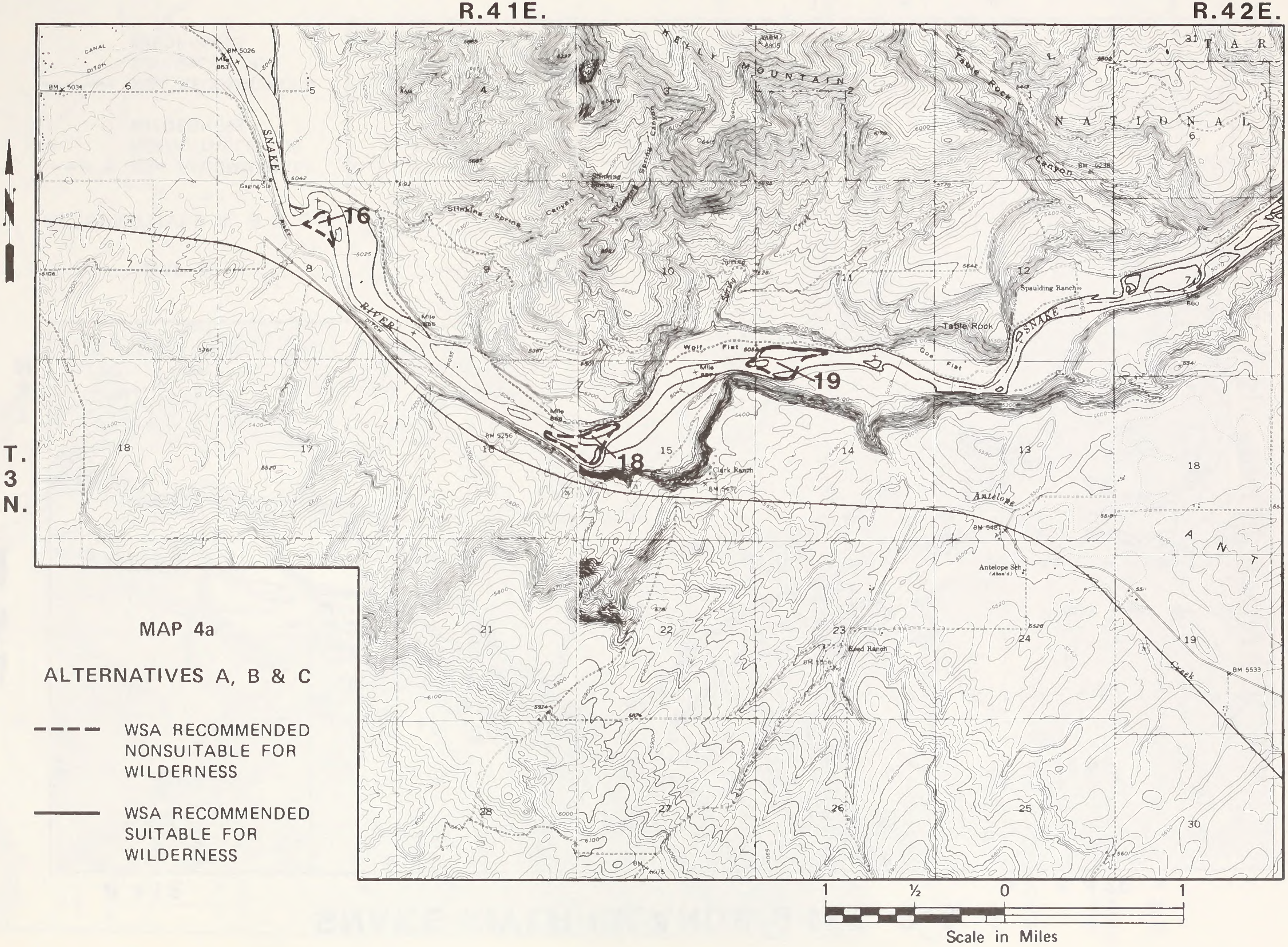
ALTERNATIVE E

- - - - WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

—— WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

▤ STATE LANDS WITHIN WSA

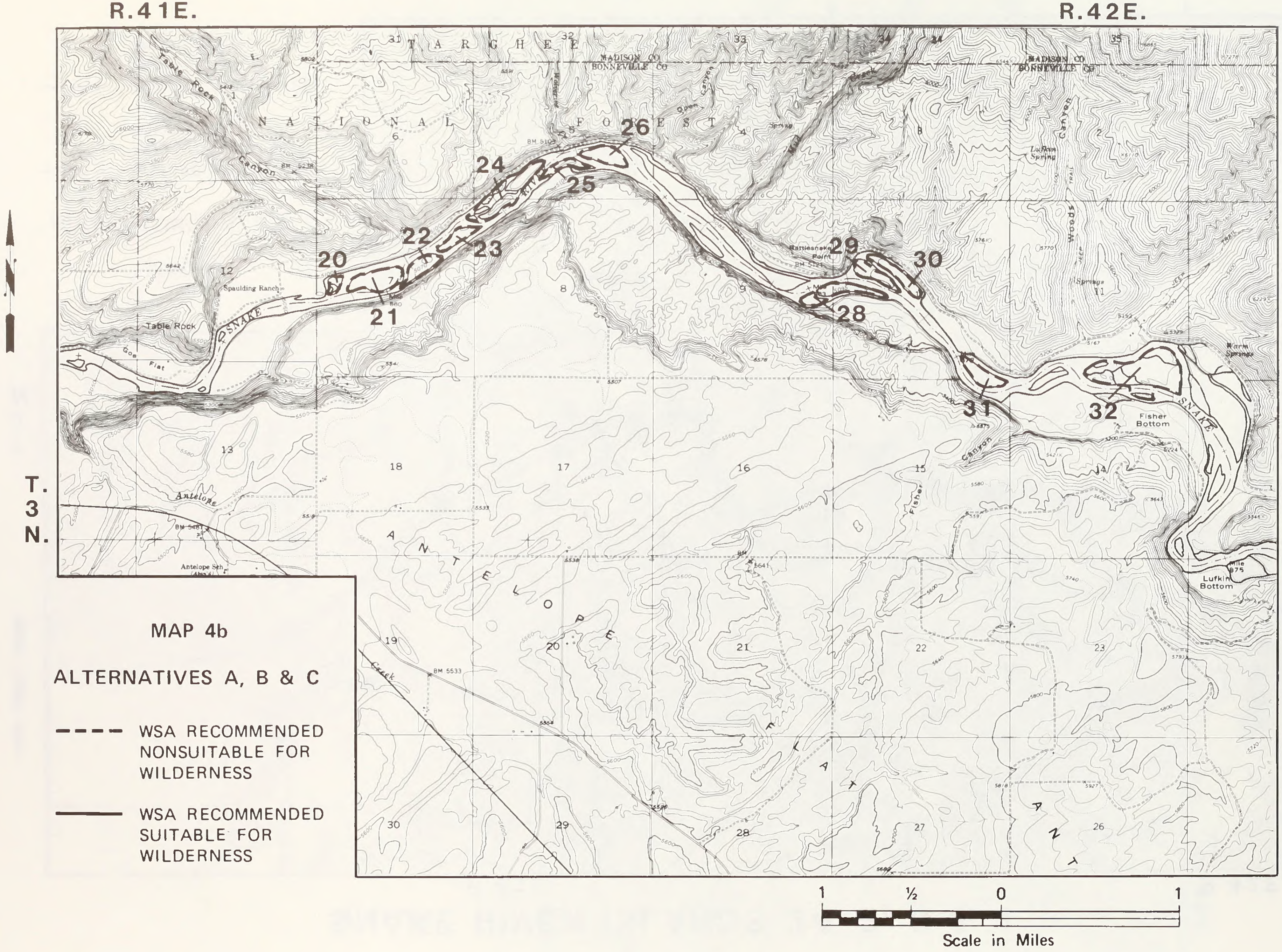
SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4


R.41E.
R.42E.
T. 3 N.
N
16
18
19
SNAKE
RIVER
KELLY MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL
Table Rock Canyon
Stinking Spring Canyon
Wolf Flat
Goe Flat
Table Rock
Spaulding Ranch
Clark Ranch
Antelope Creek
Reed Ranch
Antelope Sch. (Abnd.)
Scale in Miles
1
½
0
1
---- WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
—— WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

MAP 4a

ALTERNATIVES A, B & C

SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4

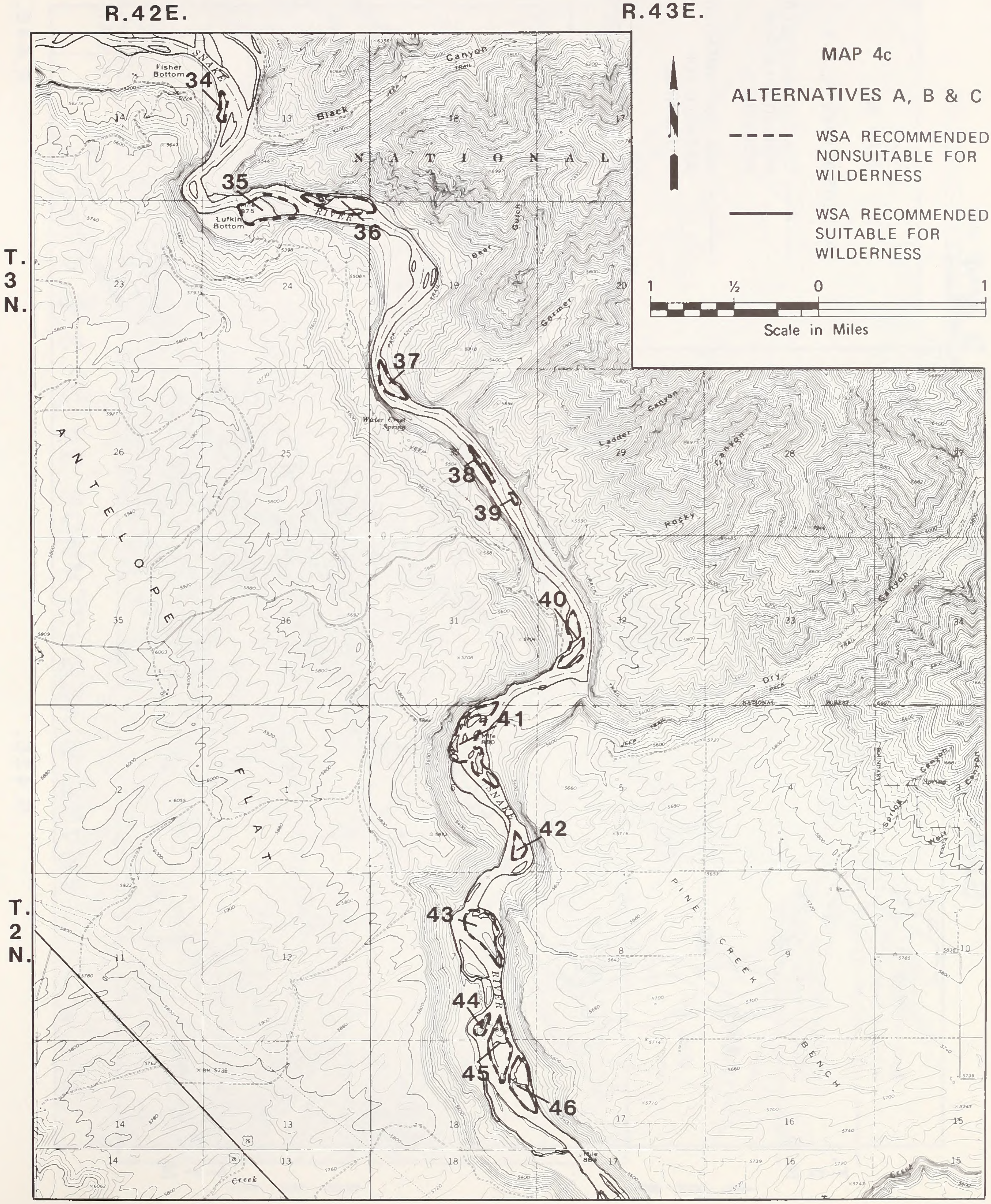


MAP 4b

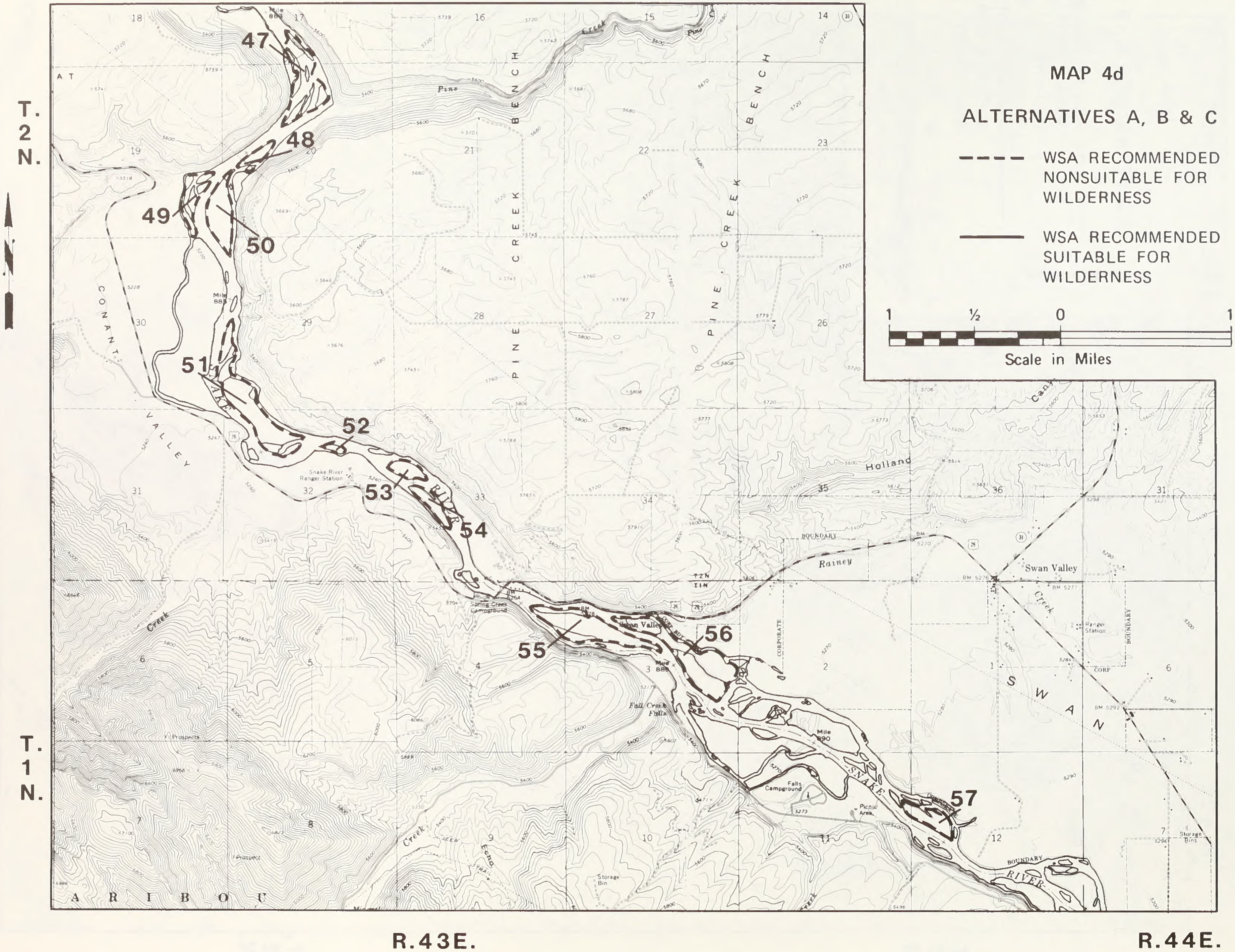
ALTERNATIVES A, B & C

R.41E.
R.42E.
T. 3 N.
N
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
MADISON CO
BONNEVILLE CO
SNAKE
Table Rock
Table Rock Canyon
Spaulding Ranch
Goe Flat
Antelope
Antelope Sch
ANTELOPE FLAT
Creek
Rattlesnake Point
Fisher Bottom
Lufkin Bottom
Warm Springs
Lufkin Spring
Woods
Canyon
Fisher
Mile 875
BM 5533
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
28
29
30
31
32
---- WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
—— WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles

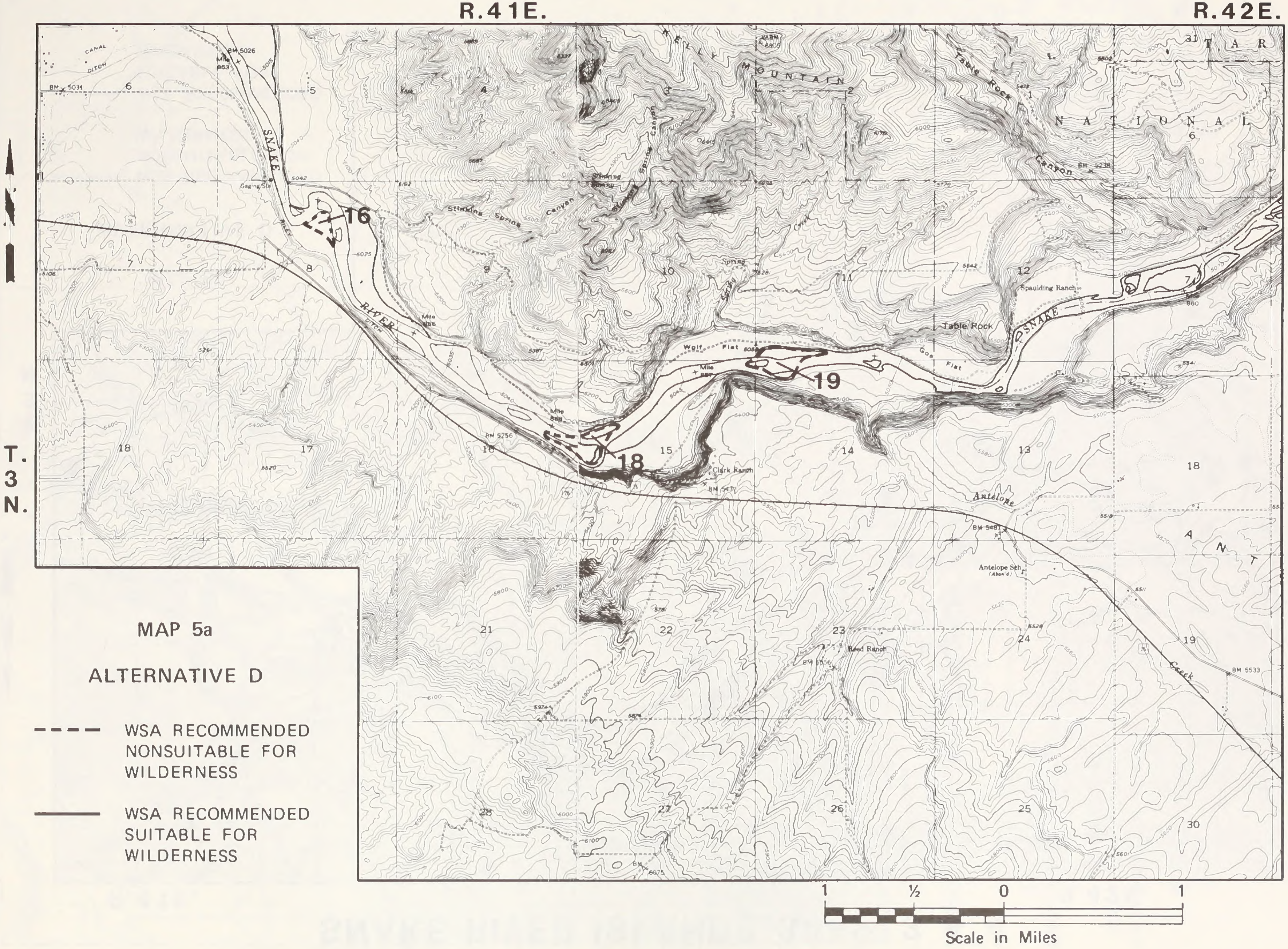
SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4


R.42E.
R.43E.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
MAP 4c
ALTERNATIVES A, B & C
---- WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
—— WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
1 ½ 0 1
Scale in Miles
Fisher Bottom
Lufkin Bottom
SNAKE RIVER
NATIONAL
Black Canyon TRAIL
Bear Gulch
Garner
Water Creek Spring
Ladder Canyon
Rocky Canyon
Dry Canyon
ANTELOPE FLAT
PINE CREEK BENCH
Spring Canyon
Wolf
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
Creek

SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4


MAP 4d
ALTERNATIVES A, B & C
WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
R.43E.
R.44E.
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
SNAKE RIVER
Pine Creek
PINE CREEK BENCH
CONANT VALLEY
Snake River Ranger Station
Spring Creek Campground
Swan Valley
Holland
Rainey
Fall Creek Falls
Falls Campground
Picnic Area
Ranger Station
Storage Bins
Storage Bin
CORPORATE BOUNDARY
SWAN
CARIBOU
Echo Creek
Prospects
Mile 883
Mile 885
Mile 888
Mile 890

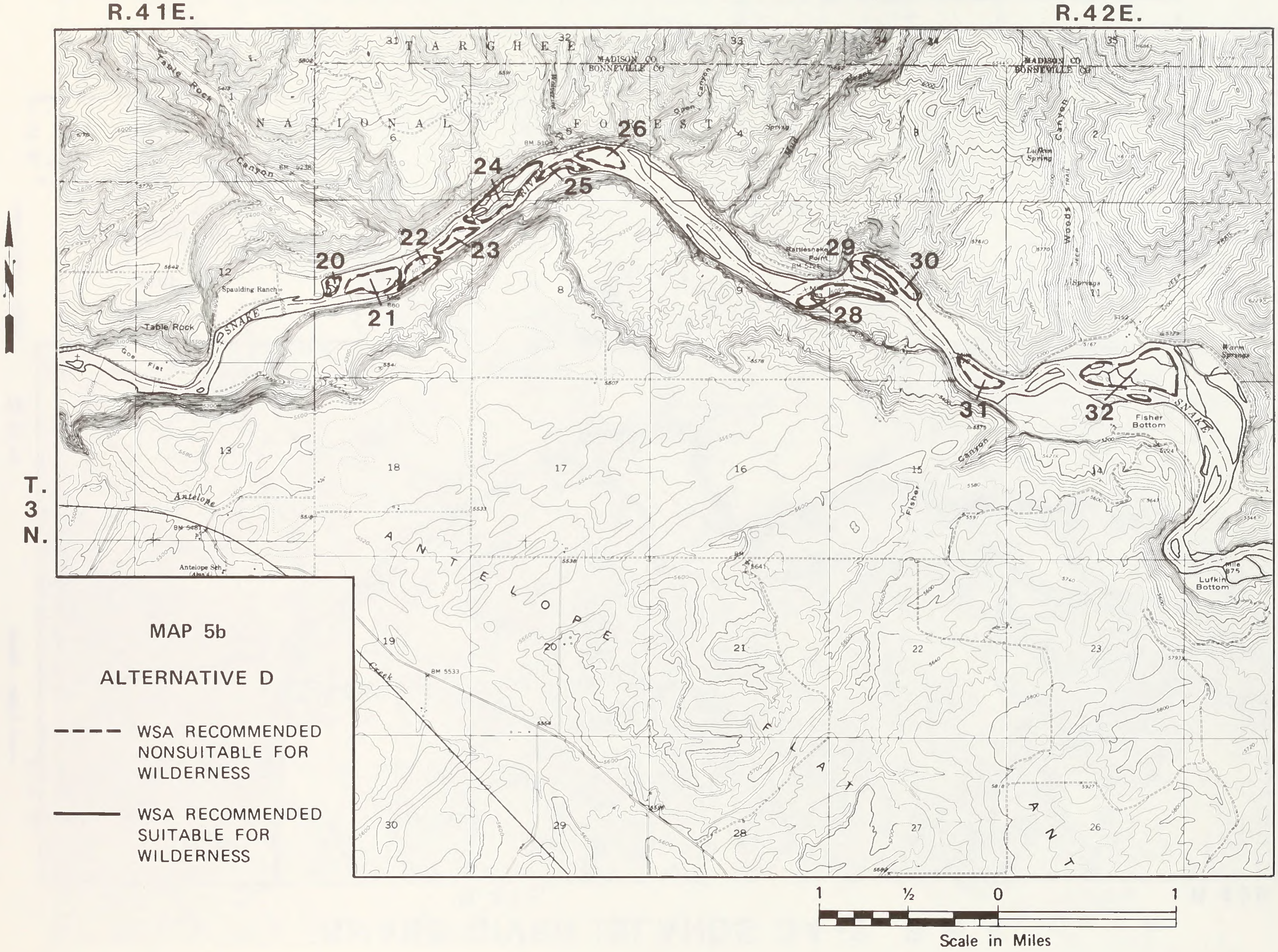
SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4


R.41E.
R.42E.
T. 3 N.
16
18
19
SNAKE
RIVER
KELLY MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL
Table Rock
Canyon
Stinking Spring Canyon
Spring
Spalding Ranch
Wolf Flat
Goe Flat
Clark Ranch
Antelope
Antelope Sch. (Aband)
Reed Ranch
Creek
Gaging Sta
CANAL DITCH
RILEY DITCH
1 ½ 0 1
Scale in Miles
---- WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
—— WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

MAP 5a

ALTERNATIVE D

SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4


R.41E.
R.42E.
T. 3 N.
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
MADISON CO
BONNEVILLE CO
SNAKE
Table Rock
Canyon
Spaulding Ranch
Goe Flat
Antelope
Antelope Sch
Rattlesnake Point
Woods Canyon
Lufkin Spring
Jeep Trail
Warm Springs
Fisher Bottom
Fisher Canyon
Lufkin Bottom
Mile 875
ANTELOPE FLAT
Creek
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
28
29
30
31
32
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles

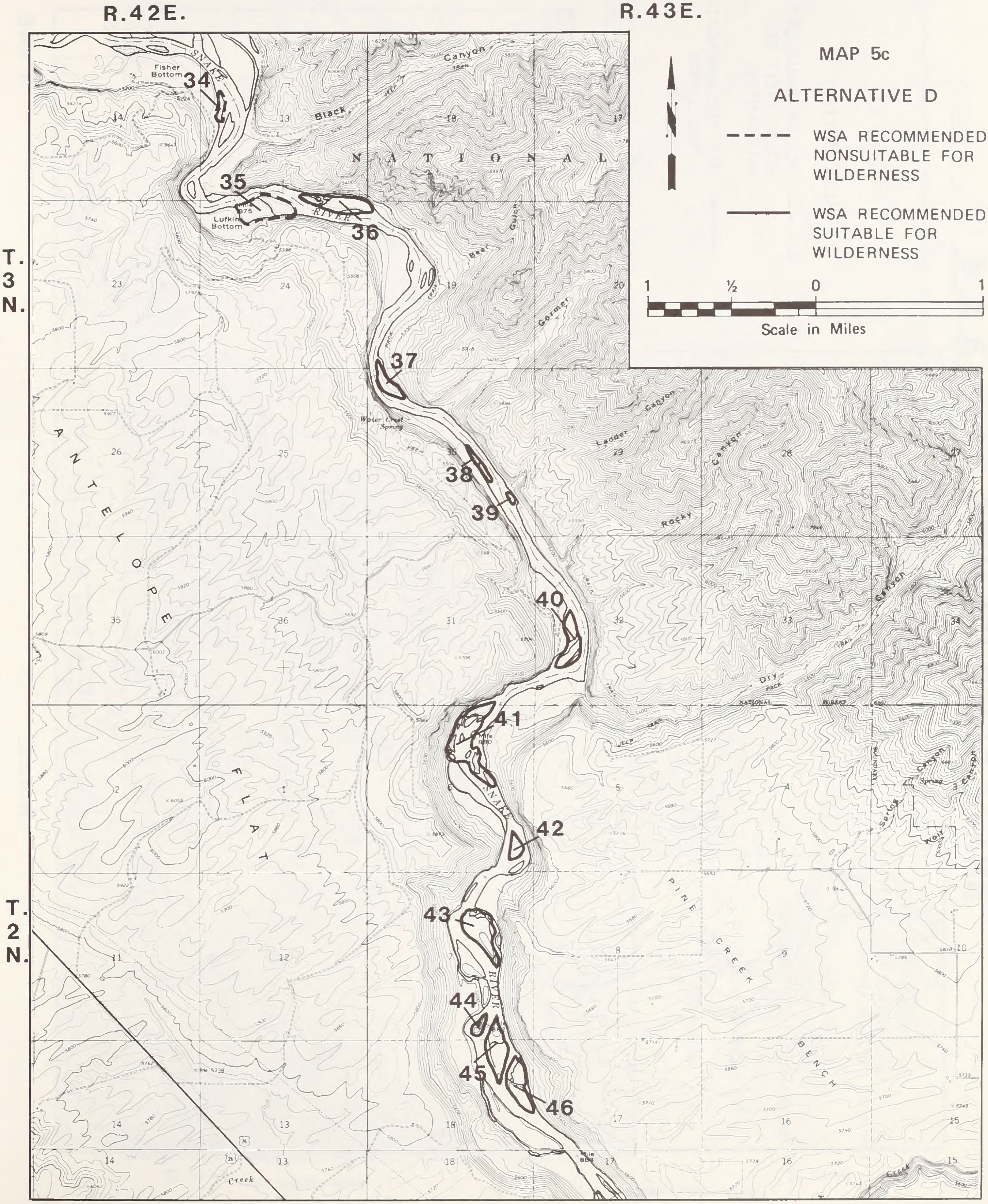
MAP 5b

ALTERNATIVE D

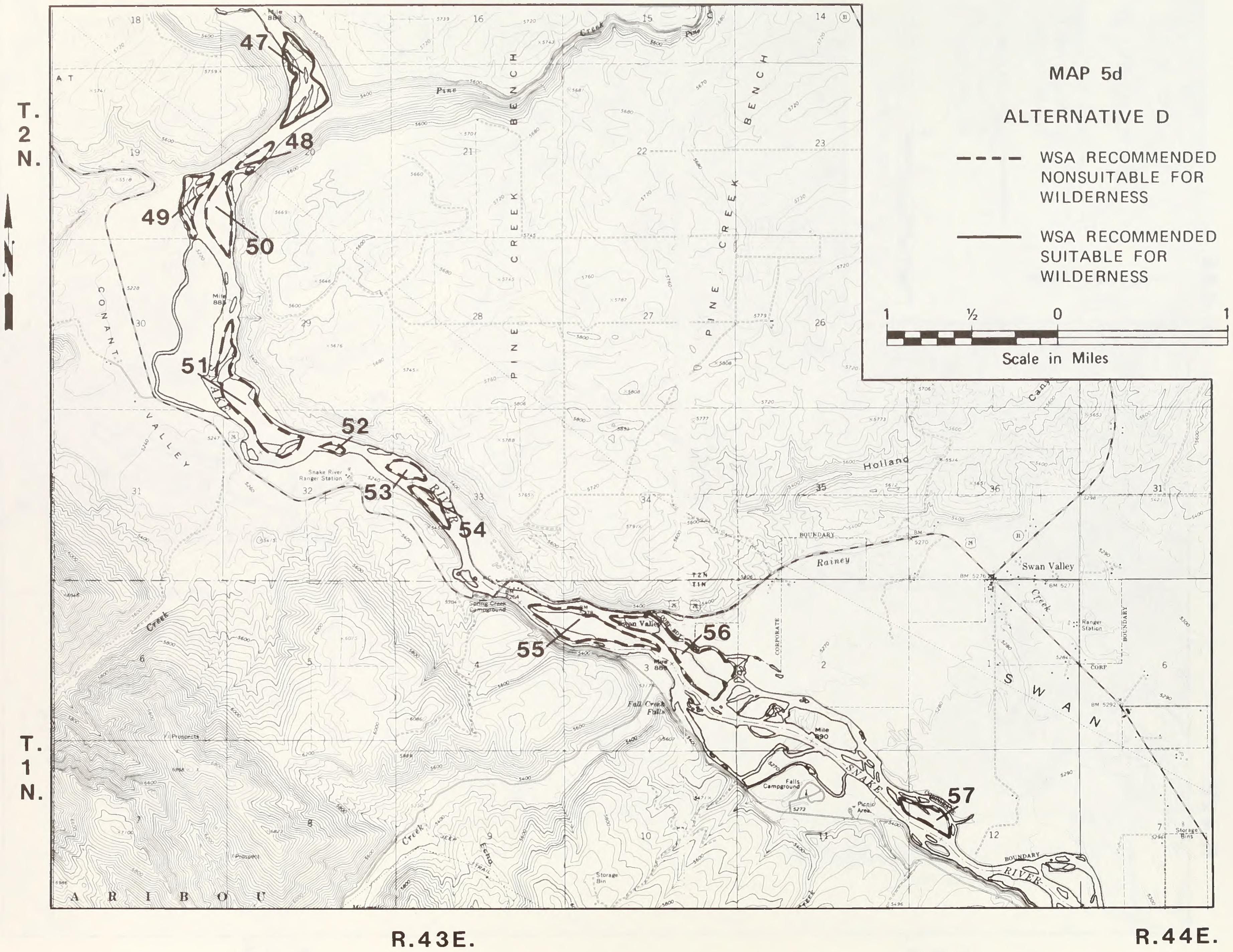
- - - - WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

—— WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS

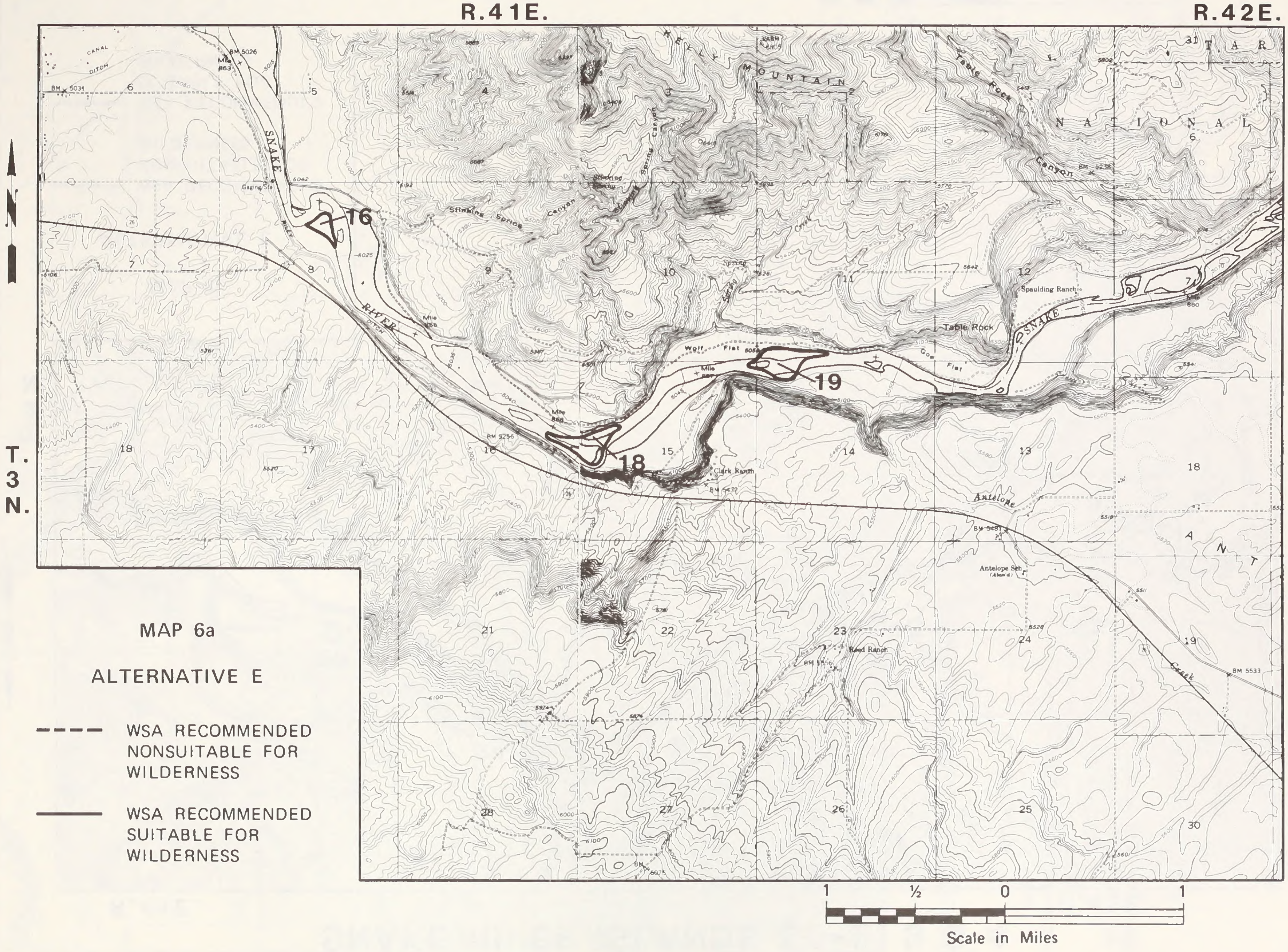
SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4


R.42E.
R.43E.
MAP 5c
ALTERNATIVE D
WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
Fisher Bottom
Lufkin Bottom
SNAKE
RIVER
NATIONAL
Black
Canyon
Bear
Gulch
Gormer
Water Crest Spring
Ladder Canyon
Rocky Canyon
Canyon
Dry
ANTELOPE
FLAT
PINE CREEK BENCH
Creek
Spring
Wolf
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46

SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4

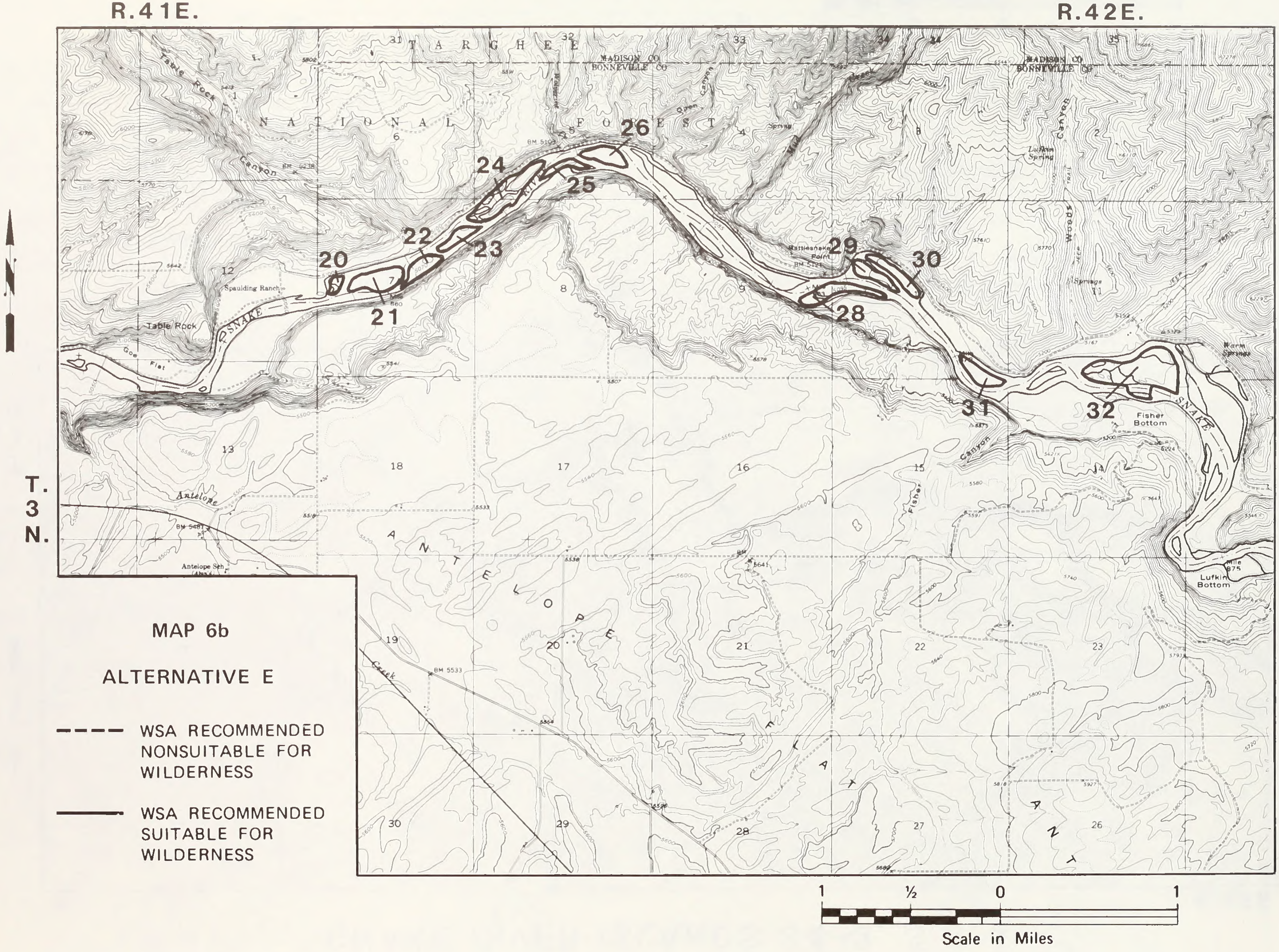

MAP 5d
ALTERNATIVE D
WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
R.43E.
R.44E.
Pine Creek Bench
Pine Creek
Conant Valley
Snake River
Snake River Ranger Station
Holland
Rainey
Swan Valley
Swan
Spring Creek Campground
Fall Creek Falls
Falls Campground
Picnic Area
Ranger Station
Storage Bin
Storage Bins
Prospects
Prospect
Echo
Caribou
Boundary
Corporate Boundary
Mile 887
Mile 888
Mile 889
Mile 890
T2N
T1N

SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4



R.41E.
R.42E.
T. 3 N.
N
SNAKE
RIVER
16
18
19
KELLY MOUNTAIN
Table Rock Canyon
NATIONAL
Stinking Spring Canyon
Spring Creek
Wolf Flat
Goe Flat
Table Rock
Spaulding Ranch
Clark Ranch
Antelope Creek
Antelope Sch. (Aban'd)
Reed Ranch
CANAL DITCH
RILEY DITCH
Gaging Sta
MAP 6a
ALTERNATIVE E
WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles

SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4

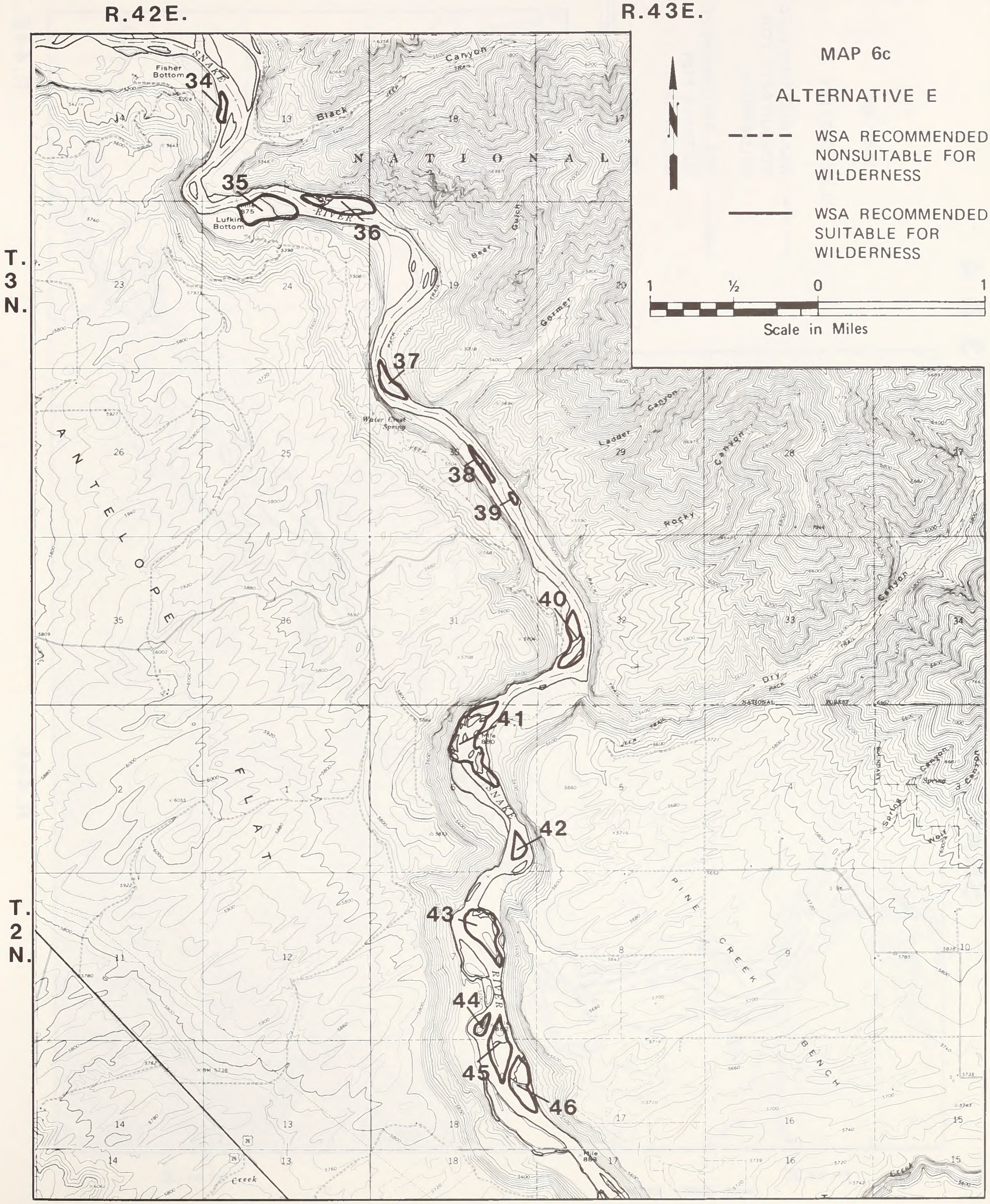


MAP 6b

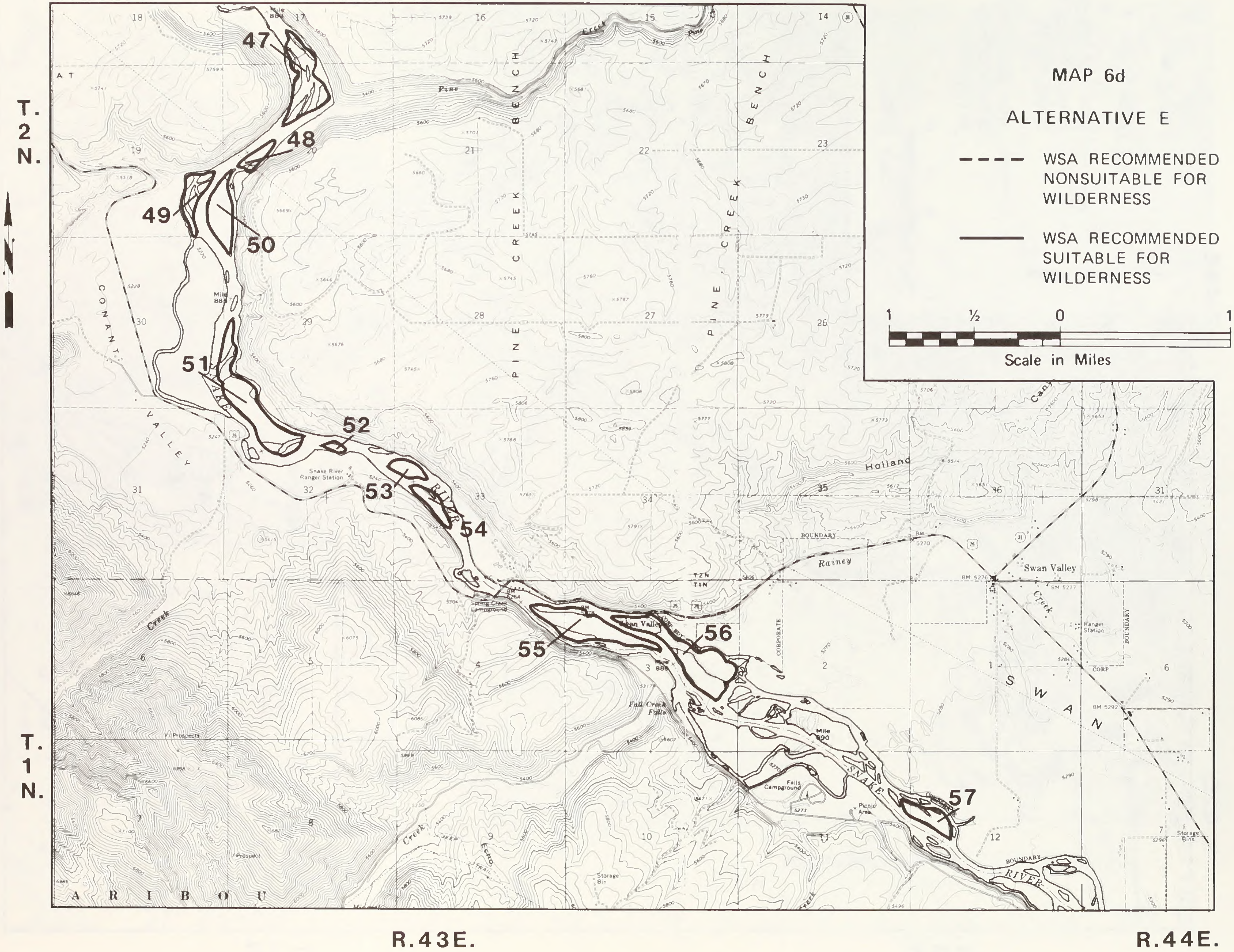
ALTERNATIVE E

R.41E.
R.42E.
T. 3 N.
N
WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
MADISON CO
BONNEVILLE CO
SNAKE RIVER
ANTELOPE FLAT
Table Rock
Spaulding Ranch
Goe Flat
Antelope
Antelope Sch
Creek
Rattlesnake Point
Fisher Bottom
Lufkin Bottom
Warm Springs
Lufkin Spring
Woods Canyon
Fisher Canyon
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
28
29
30
31
32
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles

SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4


R.42E.
R.43E.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
MAP 6c
ALTERNATIVE E
WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles
Fisher Bottom
Lufkin Bottom
SNAKE
RIVER
Black Canyon
Canyon TRAIL
JEEP
NATIONAL
Gulch
Beer
Gormer
PACK TRAIL
Water Crest Spring
Ladder Canyon
Canyon
Rocky
Canyon
Dry PACK TRAIL
JEEP TRAIL
ANTELOPE FLAT
PINE CREEK BENCH
Spring Canyon
Wolf
Creek
Mile 880
Mile 888
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
13
18
17
23
24
19
20
26
25
29
28
27
35
36
31
32
33
34
2
1
6
5
4
3
11
12
7
8
9
10
14
13
18
17
16
15

SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 34-2, 3 & 4


MAP 6d
ALTERNATIVE E
WSA RECOMMENDED NONSUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
WSA RECOMMENDED SUITABLE FOR WILDERNESS
1
½
0
1
Scale in Miles
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
R.43E.
R.44E.
Pine Creek Bench
Pine Creek Bench
Conant Valley
Snake River
Snake River Ranger Station
Spring Creek Campground
Swan Valley
Holland
Rainey
Fall Creek Falls
Falls Campground
Picnic Area
Storage Bin
Storage Bins
Swan
Caribou
Echo
Mile 888
Mile 890

APPENDIX F

MANAGEMENT AREA SUMMARIES

Management Area 1

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	0	0	6,109	10,109	10,374
B. Moderate	168,678	165,618	162,289	158,569	158,304
C. Transfer	0	3,060	280	0	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	0	3,060	280	0	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	0	0	0	0	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	168,678	165,618	168,398	168,678	168,678
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory					
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	132,500	139,700	132,500	132,500	122,500
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	31,900	28,700	31,900	31,900	35,100
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	12,500	8,500	12,500	12,500	19,300
4. Acres closed to leasing.	0	0	0	0	0
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	176,500	176,900	176,740	172,740	172,500
2. Acres closed to claim location	400	0	160	4,160	4,400
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	162,700	176,400	162,000	162,000	134,500
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	14,200	500	14,900	14,900	42,400
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	536	536	536
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	189	189	189
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	0	0	0	265
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	844
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	75	75	75	75	75
b. Select cut	1,834	1,834	1,109	1,109	0
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	162,939	162,939	162,939	162,939	162,939
2. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	5,739	5,739	5,739	5,739	5,739
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	24,521	30,144	28,763	28,763	23,975
2. % change from existing use	0	+23%	+17%	+17%	-02%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	24,521	33,316	29,839	29,839	20,598
4. % change from existing use	0	+36%	+22%	+22%	-16%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	4,000	42,150	26,225	26,225	15,250
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	4,000	33,250	18,200	18,200	7,725
2. Seeding (acres)	0	4,900	1,500	1,500	0
3. Springs (each)	0	14	12	12	13
4. Wells (each)	0	4	2	2	1
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	29	14	14	7
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	33	18	18	15
7. Fences (miles)	0	58	52	52	42
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	12	12	12	12	12
2. # of Improve Allot. (1)	13	13	13	13	13
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	0	0	0	0	0

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	1,690	710	3,387	3,387	3,387
2. Deer	740	626	1,112	1,112	1,112
3. Moose	838	402	2,499	2,499	2,499
4. Antelope	2,048	1,406	2,241	2,241	2,241
5. Whitetail Deer	0	0	0	0	0
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	5,750	0	6,525	6,525	6,525
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Springs (each)	2	0	22	22	22
4. Wells (each)	0	0	1	1	1
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	7	7	7
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	8	8	8
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	2	0	8	8	8
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	0	0	0	0	0
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	5	0	25	25	25
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	5	0	50	50	50
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	2	2	2
13. Aspen Treatment	1	0	5	5	5
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	.7 (.7/2.0)
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0 0	4.7 (.5/1.0)	11.3 (5.3/10.6)	11.3 (5.3/10.6)	12.3 (11.3/23.3)
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	168,678	168,678	161,551	161,551	161,551
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	0	0	7,665	6,720	6,720
b. Designated Routes	0	0	0	0	0
3. Closed	0	0	7,127	7,127	7,127
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	0	0
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	5,920	5,920	5,920
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	24,480	24,480	12,800	12,800	12,800
4. Roaded natural	56,320	56,320	62,080	62,080	62,080
5. Rural	87,878	87,878	87,878	87,878	87,878
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	6	4	4	4
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	0	0	0	0	0
2. ACEC	0	0	0	0	0
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
5. National Recreation Trail	0	0	0	0	0
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	0	0
2. Nonsuitable	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	37,250	22,700	22,700	0
B. Full Suppression	168,678	131,428	145,978	145,978	168,678
C. Limited Suppression	0	37,250	22,700	22,700	0

Management Area 2

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	0	0	0	0	0
B. Moderate	155,166	142,961	153,366	154,486	156,561
C. Transfer	1,395	13,600	3,195	2,075	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	0	800	680	680	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	1,395	1,395	1,395	1,395	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	11,405	1,120	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	155,166	142,961	153,366	154,486	156,561
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory					
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	121,300	125,600	121,600	121,600	117,300
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	39,100	35,200	39,100	39,100	43,000
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	460	300	400	400	560
4. Acres closed to leasing.	240	0	0	0	240
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	160,780	161,100	161,020	161,020	160,780
2. Acres closed to claim location	320	0	80	80	320
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	159,300	160,000	159,600	159,600	159,300
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	1,800	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,800
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	0	0	0
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	0	0	0
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	154,664	154,664	154,664	154,664	154,664
2. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	1,917	1,917	1,917	1,917	1,917
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	16,887	21,466	18,613	18,613	16,262
2. % change from existing use	0	+27%	+21%	+21%	-04%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	16,887	24,847	20,054	20,054	15,228
4. % change from existing use	0	+47%	+30%	+30%	-10%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	0	47,030	15,880	15,880	5,950
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	35,550	12,800	12,800	2,975
2. Seeding (acres)	0	11,480	2,880	2,880	780
3. Springs (each)	0	0	1	1	1
4. Wells (each)	0	15	9	9	0
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	2	3	3	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	5	1	1	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	14	5	5	1
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	8	8	8	8	8
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	13	13	13	13	13
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	0	0	0	0	0

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	198	198	198	198	297
2. Deer	40	40	40	40	40
3. Moose	0	0	20	20	20
4. Antelope	1,351	1,351	1,484	1,484	1,484
5. Whitetail Deer	0	0	0	0	0
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,925
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	780	780	780
3. Springs (each)	0	0	0	0	1
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	1	1	1
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	2	0	8	8	8
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	0	0	0	0	0
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	0	0	0
13. Aspen Treatment	0	0	0	0	0
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	40	40	40
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	156,561	156,561	156,561	156,561	156,561
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	0	0	0	0	0
b.. Designated Routes	0	0	0	0	0
3. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	0	0
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	0	0	0
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	0	0	0	0	0
4. Roaded natural	155,061	155,061	155,061	155,061	155,061
5. Rural	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	0	0	0	0
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	0	0	0	0	0
2. ACEC	0	0	0	0	0
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
5. National Recreation Trail	0	0	0	0	0
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	0	0
2. Nonsuitable	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	0	0	0	0
B. Full Suppression	156,561	156,561	55,489	156,561	156,561
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	101,076	0	0

Management Area 3

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	0	0	0	0	0
B. Moderate	59,440	57,640	58,680	59,480	59,480
C. Transfer	40	1,840	800	0	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	40	1,840	800	0	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	0	0	0	0	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	59,440	57,640	58,680	59,480	59,480
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory					
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	65,700	66,600	65,700	65,700	64,700
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	8,200	7,400	8,200	8,200	9,000
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	800	700	800	800	1,000
4. Acres closed to leasing.	0	0	0	0	0
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	74,700	74,700	74,700	74,700	74,700
2. Acres closed to claim location	0	0	0	0	0
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	74,000	74,700	72,900	72,900	72,900
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	700	0	1,800	1,800	1,800
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	0	0	0
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	0	0	0
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	0	0	0	497
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	124	124	124	124	124
b. Select cut	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,167
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,242
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	50,017	50,017	50,017	50,017	50,017
2. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	9,463	9,463	9,463	9,463	9,463
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	8,422	9,570	9,065	9,065	8,069
2. % change from existing use	0	+14%	+08%	+08%	-04%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	8,555	11,132	9,375	9,375	6,342
4. % change from existing use	+02%	+32%	+11%	+11%	-25%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	0	7,335	2,875	2,875	1,000
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	7,335	2,875	2,875	600
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Springs (each)	0	1	1	1	1
4. Wells (each)	0	10	5	5	0
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	6	6	6	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	12	5	5	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	15	11	11	1
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	21	21	21	21	21
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	4	4	4	4	4
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	9	9	9	9	9

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	560	353	671	671	671
2. Deer	254	168	393	393	393
3. Moose	697	462	1,394	1,394	1,394
4. Antelope	309	259	514	514	514
5. Whitetail Deer	0	0	0	0	0
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	0	600	600	600
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Springs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	0	0	0	0	0
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	0	0	0	0	0
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	0	0	0
13. Aspen Treatment	0	0	0	0	0
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	59,480	59,480	59,480	59,480	59,480
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	0	0	4,680	4,680	4,680
b. Designated Routes	0	0	0	0	0
3. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	0	0
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	0	0	0
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	0	0	1,540	1,540	1,540
4. Roaded natural	47,680	47,680	46,140	46,140	46,140
5. Rural	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	0	0	0	0
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	0	0	0	0	0
2. ACEC	0	0	0	0	0
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
5. National Recreation Trail	0	0	0	0	0
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	0	0
2. Nonsuitable	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	0	2,875	0	0
B. Full Suppression	59,480	59,480	59,480	59,480	59,480
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	0	0	0

Management Area 4

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
B. Moderate	26,667	20,767	23,879	27,247	27,247
C. Transfer	580	6,480	3,368	0	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	500	6,400	3,288	0	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	80	80	80	0	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	28,047	22,147	25,259	28,627	28,627
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory					
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	62,300	67,700	62,300	62,300	59,200
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	18,000	16,200	18,000	18,000	19,800
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	7,330	4,130	7,330	7,330	8,630
4. Acres closed to leasing.	7,940	7,540	7,940	7,9400	7,940
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	90,970	91,090	90,153	90,153	90,113
2. Acres closed to claim location	4,600	4,480	5,417	5,417	5,457
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	81,100	87,000	77,700	77,700	77,700
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	14,470	8,570	17,870	17,870	17,870
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	191	191	191
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	0	0	0
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	221	466	466	261
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	415
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	2,076	1,966	1,750	1,750	1,955
b. Select cut	2,204	2,093	1,873	1,873	1,458
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	40	0	0	0
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	3,203	3,163	3,203	3,203	3,203
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	18,678	18,678	18,678	18,678	18,678
2. Closed	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
3. Restricted (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	8,569	8,569	8,569	8,569	8,569
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	3,743	4,080	3,813	3,813	3,473
2. % change from existing use	0	+09%	+02%	+02%	-07%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	3,743	4,755	3,833	3,833	2,548
4. % change from existing use	0	+27%	+02%	+02%	-32%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	0	4,105	600	600	400
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	3,860	1,360	1,360	330
2. Seeding (acres)	0	415	15	15	0
3. Springs (each)	0	5	2	2	4
4. Wells (each)	0	4	2	2	1
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	2	0	0	1
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	8	3	3	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	4	5	5	4
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	38	38	38	38	38
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	9	9	9	9	9
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	6	6	6	6	6

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	922	469	1,165	1,165	1,165
2. Deer	533	322	800	800	800
3. Moose	422	277	747	747	747
4. Antelope	164	137	208	208	208
5. Whitetail Deer	0	0	0	0	0
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	50	0	200	200	200
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	5	5	5
3. Springs (each)	1	0	2	2	2
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	1	1	1
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	1	0	3	3	3
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	10	0	0	0	0
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	0	0	20	20	20
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	1	1	1
13. Aspen Treatment	5	0	40	40	40
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	1.2 (0/0)	1.2 (0/0)	1.2 (0/0)	1.2 (0/0)	1.2 (0/0)
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	28,627	28,627	28,277	28,277	28,277
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	0	0	945	945	945
b. Designated Routes	0	0	0	0	0
3. Closed	0	0	350	350	350
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	0	0
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	8,510	0	350	8,510	8,510
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	0	8,510	0	0	0
4. Roaded natural	11,458	11,458	19,618	11,458	11,458
5. Rural	8,659	8,659	8,659	8,659	8,659
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	0	0	0	0
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	0	0	0	0	0
2. ACEC	0	0	0	0	0
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	0	857	857
5. National Recreation Trail	0	0	0	0	0
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	0	0
2. Nonsuitable	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	0	0	0	0
B. Full Suppression	28,627	28,627	28,627	28,627	28,627
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	0	0	0

Management Area 5

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	0	0	10,458	10,458	10,871
B. Moderate	7,431	7,431	6,973	6,973	7,029
C. Transfer	0	0	0	0	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	0	0	0	0	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	187,431	187,431	187,431	187,431	187,431
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory					
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	0	22,200	0	0	0
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	210,200	189,200	210,200	210,200	204,400
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	4,340	3,140	4,340	4,340	9,250
4. Acres closed to leasing.	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	3,050
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	215,560	215,700	215,560	215,560	215,560
2. Acres closed to claim location	1,140	1,000	1,140	1,140	1,140
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	206,000	213,650	205,700	205,700	205,700
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	10,700	3,050	11,000	11,000	11,000
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	1,239	1,239	1,239
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	78	78	78
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	0	0	0	413
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	2,729	2,729	2,729	2,729	2,729
b. Select cut	2,841	2,841	1,524	1,524	1,111
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	95	0	0	0
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	3,965	3,870	3,965	3,965	3,965
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	169,910	169,910	169,910	169,910	169,910
2. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted (acres)	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	8,971	8,971	8,971	8,971	8,971
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	23,770	28,292	27,617	27,617	22,148
2. % change from existing use	0	+19%	+16%	+16%	-07%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	24,017	32,697	28,659	28,659	17,912
4. % change from existing use	+01%	+38%	+21%	+21%	-25%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	1,260	49,080	27,000	27,000	10,500
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	1,260	47,620	24,670	24,670	8,890
2. Seeding (acres)	0	200	80	80	0
3. Springs (each)	0	2	2	2	2
4. Wells (each)	0	25	15	15	0
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	5	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	16	5	5	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	41	27	27	4
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	32	32	32	32	32
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	26	26	26	26	26
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	6	6	6	6	6

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	11,777	7,302	11,777	11,777	17,515
2. Deer	2,645	1,508	3,947	3,947	3,947
3. Moose	802	473	1,604	1,604	1,604
4. Antelope	312	159	343	343	343
5. Whitetail Deer	0	0	0	0	0
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	1,260	0	13,140	13,140	13,140
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Springs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	1	0	4	4	4
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	1	0	4	4	4
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	0	0	0	0	0
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	20	0	80	80	80
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	0	0	0
13. Aspen Treatment	0	0	0	0	0
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	0 0	1.0 (0.5/1.0)	1.0 (0.5/1.0)	1.0 (0.5/1.0)	1.0 (0.5/1.0)
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	187,431	187,431	165,121	155,561	156,431
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	3,280	3,280	37,900	37,755	37,755
b. Designated Routes	0	0	8,200	8,200	4,340
3. Closed	0	0	2,560	12,120	26,660
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	0	0
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	2,300	2,300	5,300
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	0	0	9,150	9,150	9,150
4. Roaded natural	159,431	159,431	147,981	147,981	144,981
5. Rural	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	3	2	1	0
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	27,350	27,350	27,350	27,350	27,350
2. ACEC	0	0	10,380	10,380	10,380
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
5. National Recreation Trail	0	0	0	0	0
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	0	0
2. Nonsuitable	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	0	25,930	0	0
B. Full Suppression	187,431	187,431	97,000	187,431	187,431
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	90,000	0	0

Management Area 6

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	21,100	0	14,620	14,620	21,100
B. Moderate	0	21,100	6,480	6,480	0
C. Transfer	0	0	0	0	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	0	0	0	0	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	21,100	21,100	21,100	21,100	21,100
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory					
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	0	2,100	0	0	0
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	0	19,000	21,100	14,540	0
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	21,100	0	0	0	0
4. Acres closed to leasing.	0	0	0	6,560	21,100
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	21,100	21,100	21,100	14,540	0
2. Acres closed to claim location	0	0	0	6,560	21,100
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	0	21,100	21,100	14,540	0
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	21,100	0	0	6,560	21,100
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	0	0	0
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	0	0	0
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	16,366	16,366	16,366	16,366	16,366
2. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted (acres)	4,734	4,734	4,734	4,734	4,734
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	0	0	0	0	0
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	1,015	1,350	997	997	960
2. % change from existing use	0	+33%	-02%	-02%	-05%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	1,015	1,700	1,141	1,141	665
4. % change from existing use	0	+67%	+12%	+12%	-34%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	0	3,650	1,800	1,800	200
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	3,650	1,600	1,600	200
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	200	200	0
3. Springs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Wells (each)	0	1	1	1	0
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	1	1	1	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	5	3	3	3
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	0	0	0	0	0
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	2	2	2	2	2
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	1	1	1	1	1

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk					
2. Deer					
3. Moose					
4. Antelope					
5. Whitetail Deer					
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements	Included in Area 5 (Sands HMP)				
1. Brush Control (acres)					
2. Seeding (acres)					
3. Springs (each)					
4. Wells (each)					
5. Pipeline (miles)					
6. Reservoirs (each)					
7. Fences (miles)					
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)					
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)					
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)					
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)					
12. Shelterbelt Plantings					
13. Aspen Treatment					
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).					
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	21,100	21,100	9,550	2,990	0
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	15,800	15,800	15,800	11,000	0
b. Designated Routes	0	0	11,550	11,550	0
3. Closed	0	0	0	6,560	21,100
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	6,560	21,100
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	0	0	0
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	9,550	9,550	9,550	2,990	0
4. Roaded natural	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	0
5. Rural	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	0
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	Included with Management Area 5.				
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	Included with Management Area 5 acreage.				
2. ACEC	0	0	14,620	14,620	14,620
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	21,100	21,100	21,100	21,100
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	1,780	1,780	1,920
5. National Recreation Trail	0	0	0	0	0
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	6,560	21,100
2. Nonsuitable	21,100	21,100	21,100	14,500	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	0	0	0	0
B. Full Suppression	21,100	21,100	21,100	21,100	21,100
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	0	0	0

Management Area 7 (INEL)

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	140,415	140,415	140,415	140,415	140,415
B. Moderate	0	0	0	0	0
C. Transfer	0	0	0	0	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	0	0	0	0	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	0	0	0	0	0
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory	140,415	140,415	140,415	140,415	140,415
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	0	106,840	106,840	106,840	0
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	0	0	0	0	0
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	0	0	0	0	0
4. Acres closed to leasing.	125,040	18,200	18,200	18,200	125,040
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	0	0	0	0	0
2. Acres closed to claim location	125,040	125,040	125,040	125,040	125,040
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	68,520	125,040	125,040	125,040	68,520
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	56,520	0	0	0	56,520
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	0	0	0
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	0	0	0
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	125,036	125,036	125,036	125,036	125,036
2. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	15,379	15,379	15,379	15,379	15,379
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	5,911	9,290	7,313	7,313	5,911
2. % change from existing use	0	+43%	+24%	+24%	0
3. Future (end of 20 years)	5,911	13,878	10,080	10,080	5,638
4. % change from existing use	0	+135%	+71%	+71%	-05%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	0	40,000	13,000	13,000	5,000
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	30,000	8,000	8,000	5,000
2. Seeding (acres)	0	10,000	5,000	5,000	0
3. Springs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Wells (each)	0	4	2	2	0
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	5	2	2	3
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	0	0	0	0	0
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	0	0	0	0	0
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	0	0	0	0	0

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	0	0	0	0	0
2. Deer	0	0	0	0	0
3. Moose	0	0	0	0	0
4. Antelope	99	92	108	108	108
5. Whitetail Deer	0	0	0	0	0
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Springs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	0	0	0	0	0
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	0	0	0	0	0
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	0	0	0
13. Aspen Treatment	0	0	0	0	0
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	0	0	0	0	0
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	0	0	0	0	0
b. Designated Routes	0	0	0	0	0
3. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	0	0
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	0	0	0
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	0	0	0	0	0
4. Roaded natural	0	0	0	0	0
5. Rural	0	0	0	0	0
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	0	0	0	0
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	0	0	0	0	0
2. ACEC	0	0	0	0	0
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
5. National Recreation Trail	0	0	0	0	0
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	0	0
2. Nonsuitable	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	0	0	0	0
B. Full Suppression	0	0	0	0	0
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	0	0	0

Management Area 8

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	0	0	0	0	0
B. Moderate	11,490	11,490	11,490	11,490	11,490
C. Transfer	0	0	0	0	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	0	0	0	0	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	11,490	11,490	11,490	11,490	11,490
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory					
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	23,100	27,100	23,100	23,100	22,900
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	7,020	7,020	7,020	7,020	6,320
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	8,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,900
4. Acres closed to leasing.	0	0	0	0	0
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000
2. Acres closed to claim location	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	32,320	38,120	32,320	32,320	32,320
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	5,800	0	5,800	5,800	5,800
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	0	0	0
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	0	0	0
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	0	0	0	118
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	118	118	118	118	118
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	0	0	0	0
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	91	91	91	91	91
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	10,676	10,676	10,676	10,676	10,676
2. Closed	0	0	0	0	0
3. Restricted (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	814	814	814	814	814
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	1,833	1,935	1,790	1,790	1,748
2. % change from existing use	-05%	+06%	-02%	-02%	-05%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	1,926	2,104	1,790	1,790	1,399
4. % change from existing use	0	+15%	-02%	-02%	-24%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	0	1,080	0	0	0
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	1,080	0	0	0
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Springs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	2	2	0
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	12	12	12	12	12
2. # of Improve Allot. (1)	1	1	1	1	1
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	0	0	0	0	0

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	3,656	3,254	6,215	6,215	6,215
2. Deer	2,307	2,054	3,460	3,460	3,460
3. Moose	243	186	486	486	486
4. Antelope	0	0	0	0	0
5. Whitetail Deer	0	0	0	0	0
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Seeding (acres)	100	0	700	700	700
3. Springs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	0	0	0	0	0
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	0	0	0	0	0
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	10	0	20	20	20
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	0	0	0
13. Aspen Treatment	5	0	10	10	10
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	0 0	16.0 (1.0/2.0)	16.0 (1.0/2.0)	16.0 (1.0/2.0)	16.0 (1.0/2.0)
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	11,490	11,490	8,290	8,290	8,290
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	0	0	3,355	3,500	3,500
b. Designated Routes	0	0	0	0	0
3. Closed	0	0	3,200	3,200	3,200
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	0	0
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	0	0	6,485	6,485	6,485
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	0	0	0	0	0
4. Roaded natural	9,480	9,480	3,355	3,355	3,355
5. Rural	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	0	0	0	0
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	0	0	0	0	0
2. ACEC	0	0	0	0	0
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	0	0	0	0
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
5. National Recreation Trail	0	0	0	0	0
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	0	0
2. Nonsuitable	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	0	0	0	0
B. Full Suppression	11,490	11,490	11,490	11,490	11,490
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	0	0	0

Management Area 9

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Multiple Use and Transfer Areas (Acres)					
A. Limited	5,620	5,420	14,866	15,352	15,352
B. Moderate	9,732	9,446	0	0	0
C. Transfer	0	486	486	0	0
Lands and Realty Transactions					
A. Transfer Areas					
1. Transfer (sales, pvt./state exchng.)	0	486	486	0	0
2. Agricultural Entry (acres)					
a. Desert Land Entry App.	0	0	0	0	0
b. Soils Potential (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
B. Retain in Public Ownership	15,352	14,866	14,866	15,352	15,352
C. Idaho National Engineering Laboratory					
Minerals Management					
A. Leasable Minerals					
1. Acres open to leasing under standard stipulations.	3,200	8,600	3,000	3,000	2,800
2. Acres open to leasing under seasonal occupancy restrictions.	6,500	5,800	6,300	1,900	2,100
3. Acres open to leasing under no surface occupancy restrictions.	11,100	6,400	11,500	15,761	15,130
4. Acres closed to leasing.	0	0	0	139	770
B. Locatable Minerals					
1. Acres open to claim location.	16,500	16,500	10,400	10,400	0
2. Acres closed to claim location	4,300	4,300	10,400	10,400	20,800
C. Salable Minerals					
1. Acres open to mineral materials use.	13,600	19,500	13,600	8,800	8,800
2. Acres closed to mineral materials use.	7,200	1,300	7,200	12,000	12,000
Forest Management					
A. Commercial Forest Land					
1. Deferred	0	0	0	0	0
2. Withdrawn Commercial Forest Land					
a. TPCC	0	0	29	29	29
b. T&E, Multiple Use	0	0	352	352	131
3. Restricted Commercial Forest Land					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	0	0	0	0	0
4. Available Commercial Forest Without Restrictions					
a. Clear cut	0	0	0	0	0
b. Select cut	745	745	364	364	585
B. Woodland					
1. Withdrawn From Timber Management	0	0	2,925	2,925	2,925
2. Timber Management Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
3. Available for Timber Management	2,925	2,925	0	0	0
Livestock Grazing Management					
A. Areas of Use By Livestock					
1. Available Acres	10,333	10,333	10,333	10,333	10,333
2. Closed	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
3. Restricted (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
4. Unleased or Unpermitted Acres	3,899	3,899	3,899	3,899	3,899
B. Stocking Levels (AUMs)					
1. Initial (end of 5 years)	2,200	2,708	2,478	2,478	2,092
2. % change from existing use	0	+23%	+13%	+13%	-05%
3. Future (end of 20 years)	2,276	2,994	2,478	2,478	1,600
4. % change from existing use	+03%	+36%	+13%	+13%	-27%
C. Vegetative Community					
Acres of poor and fair condition improved.	0	2,033	400	400	1,000
D. Range Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	2,033	0	0	0
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	400	400	0
3. Springs (each)	0	3	2	2	1
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipelines (miles)	0	1	1	1	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	1	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	10	10	9
8. Total Cost					
E. Allotment Categorization					
1. # of Maintain Allot. (M)	31	31	31	31	31
2. # of Improve Allot. (I)	17	17	17	17	17
3. # of Custodial Allot. (C)	6	6	6	6	6

Management Objective/Action	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Wildlife Management					
A. AUMs of Use					
1. Elk	1,750	1,190	2,275	2,275	2,275
2. Deer	500	325	649	649	649
3. Moose	202	97	403	403	403
4. Antelope	0	0	0	0	0
5. Whitetail Deer	799	639	958	958	958
B. Wildlife Habitat Improvements					
1. Brush Control (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
2. Seeding (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Springs (each)	0	0	1	1	0
4. Wells (each)	0	0	0	0	0
5. Pipeline (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
6. Reservoirs (each)	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fences (miles)	0	0	0	0	0
8. Wildlife Guzzlers (each)	0	0	0	0	0
9. Goose Nest Platforms (each)	10	0	20	20	20
10. Bitterbrush Plantings (acres)	20	0	100	100	100
11. Curl Leaf Mahogany Treatment (acres)	0	0	0	0	0
12. Shelterbelt Plantings	0	0	0	0	0
13. Aspen Treatment	0	0	10	10	10
C. Management Actions					
1. Designate and manage peregrine prey base (acres).	0	0	0	0	0
Riparian and Fisheries Management					
A. Miles of stream managed primarily for riparian habitat improvement or water quality protection (portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required)	0 0	1.0 (0/0)	1.0 (0/0)	0 0	1.0 (0/0)
B. Miles of stream to be managed for fishery habitat and riparian habitat improvement. (Portion to be managed by exclosure/miles of fencing required).	0	0	0	0	0
C. Miles of stream managed to maintain existing fisheries water quality and riparian habitat in current satisfactory condition.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	1.0
Recreation Management					
A. ORV Designations					
1. Open	14,230	14,230	1,191	1,191	1,191
2. Limited					
a. Seasonal	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
b. Designated Routes	0	0	8,139	8,139	8,139
3. Closed	1,120	1,120	6,020	6,020	6,020
B. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes					
1. Primitive	0	0	0	0	0
2. Semi-primitive, non-motorized	3,420	3,420	8,320	0	8,320
3. Semi-primitive, motorized	0	0	0	0	0
4. Roaded natural	12,650	12,650	12,650	12,650	12,650
5. Rural	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
C. Recreation Sites or Developments	0	7 1 mi. interp. trail	3 1 mi. interp. trail	3 1 mi. interp. trail	3 1 mi. interp. trail
Special Designations					
1. National Natural Landmark	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
2. ACEC	0	0	11,120	11,120	11,120
3. Special Recreation Management Areas	0	14,759	14,759	14,759	14,759
4. Research Natural Areas	0	0	1,120	1,120	1,120
5. National Recreation Trail	0	1 mile	1 mile	1 mile	1 mile
Wilderness					
A. WSA Recommendations					
1. Suitable	0	0	0	155	770
2. Nonsuitable	770	770	770	615	0
Fire Management					
A. Prescribed Fire Areas	0	0	0	0	0
B. Full Suppression	15,352	15,352	15,352	15,352	15,352
C. Limited Suppression	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX G

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

APPENDIX G
MONITORING

Resource	Component	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Variation from RMP Warranting Management Concern
Range	Trend	I, M, C allotments as needed.	Nested frequency plot method, photos	Percent frequency of key species; percent ground cover.	3-5 yr. intervals or one grazing cyle for rotation systems. Minimum 3 years.	Change to downward trend.
	Utilization	I, M, C allotments as needed	Key forage plant method	Percent utilization of forage	annually	Utilization greater than 65% % on key species[1]
	Actual Use	All allotments monitored for utilization and climate.	Actual grazing use reports sub mitted by livestock operators Livestock compliance checks.	AUMs	Annually	Consider with climate to help determine why utilization is at monitored level.
	Climate	All allotments monitored for utilization & actual use.	Nat. Oceanic Atmospheric Administration reports[2]	Inches of precipitation & degrees F.	Monthly during growing season. Summarize annually.	Consider with actual use to help determine why utilization is at monitored level.
	Condition	All allotments	Range condition guide outlined in Nat. Range Handbook.	Precent composition of all plant species compared to expected potential plant community.	Whenever a significant change in vegetative composition has taken place.	A decline of one condition class.
Wildlife	Bald Eagle	7 nests	Occupancy and production	Number of active nests & young produced.	Annually	Any decrease in occupancy and 0.2 average decrease in young produced.
		Winter roosts	Winter flights	Number observed.	Annually	15% decrease or greater for two consecutive years. Loss of roost trees.
	Peregrine Falcon	S. Fork - Buck Spr.	Prey base transects.	Density of passerine birds.	Biannually	20% decrease in density.
	Gray Wolf	Medicine Lodge Patelzik Creek Ck. area	Big game winter range condition and availability of cover patches.	Extensive browse transects and cover mapping.	Annually	Any downward trend in big game winter range. Loss of cover throughout range.
	Grizzly Bear	Henry's Lake	Recovery Plan			
	Astragalus ceramicus opus	Table Butte, Twin Buttes, 9 Mi. Knoll	100 m. sq. plots Plant condition	Number of plants	Every 3rd yr.	50% decrease in numbers Plant condition downward
	Oenothera psammophila	St. Anthony Sand Dunes	Tagged pop.	Number of plants	3 years	30% decrease in numbers
	Idaho Sensitive Species	Throughout RA	Observe representative sites during key periods.	Occupied sites and population levels.	Annually	10% loss of occupied sites and numbers/site.
	Elk	Sands, Tex Ck. Medicine Lodge calving	Aerial surveys, forage/cover surveys.	Number of animals seen Relative %.	Initially when logging is pro posed in an area.	20% decrease in 60/40 ratio for unit.
		Summer/Fall	Wallows, rub areas, forage/cover.	Number observed Cover mapping	Initially and ongoing with logging.	25% decrease in use areas and when ratio approaches 60/40.

1/ Percent utilization warranting management concern may be less than 65% in allotments without rotation systems and/or in allotments located in less productive, low precipitation areas.

2/ Portable weather stations and/or rain gauges as needed.

Resource	Component	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Variation from RMP Warranting Management Concern
	Mule Deer	Summer Range	Census routes	Number of animals	4 times between 6/1-9/30	50% decrease.
			Habitat mapping	Acres of cover and distribution.	Ongoing by allotment.	35% decrease in cover.
			Springs/water.	Number available.	Ongoing	30% loss of distribution
	Pronghorn Antelope	Fawning	Aerial	Number counted	3 yr. cycle	25% decrease.
			Cover/habitat mapping.	Acres suitable.	Ongoing due to fires,projects	25% decrease.
		Summer/general	Springs/water	Number available	Ongoing	30% loss of distribution.
			Frequency	Frequency of key forbs		20% decrease in key species
		Winter	Extensive browse method	Browse age & form class	3 yr. cycle	20% increase in unsatisfactory browse.
			Aerial	Numbers counted	Annual	30% of stand in unsatisfactory condition.
	Moose	All streams in MA 1, Sand Cr. 3 Mi. Cr.,Rattlesnake Cr.	Ground & aerial photo transects line transects	Willow % cover	3 yr. cycle	If no improvement or continued downward trend.
		Teton,Game, Willow, Tex Cr.	Ground transect	Desirable shrub cover	3 yr. cycle	Any downward trend.
	Big Game	Winter Range	Extensive browse techniques.	Age & Form Class, utilization.	3 yr. cycle	
			Pellet transects.	Big game days/acre	Annually	25% decrease in #'s.
			Utilization of grasses in key elk ranges.	%	Annually	Over 40% utilization prior to winter.
	Sage Grouse	Selected leks	Observe leks during breeding season.	Number of males attending ground.	Annually	Population levels below 1981 levels.
		Wintering habitat	Photo,toe-point	% cover of shrubs and forbs	3 yr. cycle	20% decrease in key forbs and browse species.
		Brood rearing	Photo,toe-point	% cover of forbs and visual view of foliage height.	Annually	Any decrease in forb composition until areas are back into satisfactory condition.
		Nesting	Photo,toe-point	% cover of sagebrush and amount of nesting material available.	3 yr. cycle	10% variation from sage grouse guidelines.
	Sharptailed Grouse	Junipers, Second Sands, Willow Cr.	Livestock utilization	% use	Annually	Utilization above 40%.
			Toe-point	% cover	3 yr. cycle	Brush density over 30%.
			Photo	Visual record of foliage height	Annually	Average grass height less than 4 inches.
		Dancing Grounds (Selected)	Observe during breeding season.	Number birds counted	Annually	25% decrease from baseline day of 1982.
	Waterfowl	S. Fork,N.Fk., Main Snake	Nest search inventory	Number of nests	Annually	10% decrease from 1980 data.
			Photo goose rearing pastures	Visual	2 yr. cycle	When bare ground is visible in 5% of the picture.
	Pheasants/Huns	Identified tracts	Transects	Number of birds	Annually	20% decrease.
			Toe-point	% shrub cover	3 yr. cycle	35% or less cover.
	Old Growth Wildlife Species	Each MA with timber	Cover mapping	Acres-10% or 100 ac. minimum	Ongoing	12% remaining or less than 120 acres.

Resource	Component	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Variation from RMP Warranting Management Concern
Water/ Water Quality	Sedimentation	Streams under intensive management plans	Ocular		3-5 years	Increase in sediment above existing. Lack of response to management.
	Riparian	Riparian areas under intensive management plans.	Ocular, aerial photos	cover	3-5 years	Decline in cover from existing

Resource	Component	Location	Technique	Unit of Measure	Frequency	Variation from RMP Warranting Management Concern
Recreation	Visitor Use	Planning Area	Observation, traffic counters and visitor questionnaires.	Visitor Days	Annually	25% increase from anticipated levels.
	ORV	Sand Dunes, Stinking Springs-Kelly Canyon area & Willow Creek.	Observation, photography & erosion transects.	% ground cover affected/increases in soil loss.	Annually	10% increase in erosion rates and 10% difference from ORV designations.
	Nature Trails	Cress Creek & N. Menan Butte	Observation, visitor registration, traffic counters.	Visitor Days	Annually	25% increase from anticipated levels.
Wilderness	Wilderness Characteristics	Sand Mountain and Snake River Islands WSAs	Observation, photographs		Biannually	Any changes not consistent with BLM's Interim Management Policy.
Cultural	Large caves/ rock shelters	Area wide	Patrols, photo records, site record form comparison.	% of site disturbed/ undisturbed	Annually, 3 year cycle.	Active vandalism, illegal site excavation, litter accumulation unplanned recreational or other use.
	Large, open tool & flake scatters	Area wide	Patrols, photos site form comparison.	% of site disturbed/ undisturbed	Annually, 3 year cycle.	Increased site disturbance, vegetation changes/damage, new vehicle or livestock trails, intensive recreational or other use.
	Prehistoric rock structures	Area wide	Patrols, photos & site form comparison.	Any observed rock removal or displacement	Annually or biannually, 3 or 5 yr. cycle.	Active, repeated rock removal or displacement, for any purpose or reason.
	Rock art sites	Area wide	Patrols, photos & site form comparison.	Any change from original recorded condition	Annually, 3 yr cycle.	Active, repeated rock art removal, attempted removal, or defacement.
	Small flakes & tool scatters	Area wide	Patrol, photo & site record form comparison.	% of site disturbed/ undisturbed.	As warranted, 3 or 5 year cycle.	Increased, active site disturbance, vegetation damage, new vehicle or livestock trails, increased unplanned site use.
	Historic sites & trails	Area wide	Patrol, photo & site record form comparison	Overall site condition percent of site intact or standing.	Annually, 3 yr cycle	Active vandalism or increased, observed natural deterioration, increased unplanned use of site or site vicinity.
Soils	Erosion	Loamy & sandy loam soils	Spirit level 1/2" rebar	Tons/acre/year	Selected allotments annually.	If soil erosion exceeds 5 tons per acre.
Fire	Trend	On prescribed & wildfire areas as needed.	Photos, nested frequency plot method.	% ground cover, % frequency	Annually until reestablished, then on 5 year cycle. Dependent on type of grazing system.	Downward trend. Nonresponse of desired species.

APPENDIX H

ECONOMICS

Table H-1
Gross Output Multipliers
BEA Economic Area 152 (1)

Industry	WRC Sector (2)		Multiplier
Agriculture	(03)	Meat Animals, misc. livestock	2.547
	(08)	Vegetables, sugar, crops	2.496
Manufacturing	(19)	Meat Products	2.677
	(24)	Fluid milk	2.526
	(27)	Frozen meats and vegetables	2.072
	(34)	Other food products	2.240
	(38)	Lumber and wood products	2.215
	(46)	Stone, clay and glass	2.083
Government	None		--
Retail Trade	(54)	Wholesale and retail trade	2.208
Services	(56)	Services	2.217
Wholesale Trade	(54)	Wholesale and retail trade	2.208
Agricultural Services	(12)	Agric., forestry, fish. serv.	2.382
Construction	(18)	General contractors-bldg.	1.948
Finance, Ins., Real Est.	(55)	Finance, Ins., Real Estate	1.704
Trans. and Pub. Util.	(53)	Transp., Comm., Pub. Utilities	1.901
Mining	(16)	Nonmetallic minerals	1.824
	(17)	Chemical and fertilizer	1.878

SOURCE: U.S. Water Resources Council 1977
(1) Bureau of Economic Analysis economic area that includes the RMP area.
(2) WRC Sectors-May include several Standard Industrial Classifications.

Table H-2
Earnings/Gross Output Ratios
Region 152

Industry	Calculation	Ratio
03	$\frac{1}{2.547}(.158) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.547})\ (.3008)$	0.2447
08	$\frac{1}{2.496}(.511) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.496})\ (.3008)$	0.3850
12	$\frac{1}{2.382}(.441) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.382})\ (.3008)$	0.3597
16	$\frac{1}{1.824}(.272) + (1 - \frac{1}{1.824})\ (.3008)$	0.2850
17	$\frac{1}{1.878}(.272) + (1 - \frac{1}{1.878})\ (.3008)$	0.2855
18	$\frac{1}{1.948}(.289) + (1 - \frac{1}{1.948})\ (.3008)$	0.2947
19	$\frac{1}{2.677}(.095) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.677})\ (.3008)$	0.2239
24	$\frac{1}{2.526}(.132) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.526})\ (.3008)$	0.2340
27	$\frac{1}{2.072}(.138) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.072})\ (.3008)$	0.2222
34	$\frac{1}{2.240}(.220) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.240})\ (.3008)$	0.2647
38	$\frac{1}{2.215}(.239) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.215})\ (.3008)$	0.2729
46	$\frac{1}{2.083}(.317) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.083})\ (.3008)$	0.3086
53	$\frac{1}{1.901}(.311) + (1 - \frac{1}{1.901})\ (.3008)$	0.3062
54	$\frac{1}{2.208}(.513) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.208})\ (.3008)$	0.3969
55	$\frac{1}{1.704}(.160) + (1 - \frac{1}{1.704})\ (.3008)$	0.2182
56	$\frac{1}{2.217}(.487) + (1 - \frac{1}{2.217})\ (.3008)$	0.3848

1. Calculation Routine described in U.S. Water Resources Council 1977, p. 16.

APPENDIX I

WILDLIFE HABITAT

WILDLIFE AUMS
By Management Area
Existing Situation

Management Area	Species	Allotment(s)	AUMs
1	Antelope	Bench, Canyon	90
		Edie Creek	90
		Dry Creek, Peterson	25
		Three Springs	331
		Rattlesnake Pt.,Reno Pt.	214
		Lake Hollow, Weber Cr.	108
		Horse Creek Pasture, Warm Creek Hills	78
1	Antelope	Thunder Gulch, Patelzik Creek	72
		Crooked Creek	714
		Hot Springs	135
		Ellis, Gneiting, Wright	36
		Cole Canyon, Fritz Cr.	54
		Middle Creek	36
		Indian Cr.,E.Indian Cr., Indian Cr. Butte	65
1	Elk	Crooked Creek	513
		Cole Canyon, Fritz Cr.	201
		Middle Creek	150
		Edie Creek	275
		Bench, Canyon	15
		Thunder Gulch, Patelzik Creek	151
1	Elk	Lake Hollow, Weber Cr.	70
		Horse Creek Pasture,Warm Creek Hills	75
		Indian Cr.,E. Indian Cr., Indian Creek Butte	150
		Dry Creek, Peterson	90
1	Moose	Crooked Creek	205
		Lake Hollow, Weber Cr.	50
		Horse Cr. Pasture, Warm Creek Hills	15
		Indian Cr.,E.Indian Cr., Indian Creek Butte	77
		Dry Creek, Peterson	175
1	Moose	Ellis, Gneiting, Wright	84
		Cole Canyon, Fritz Cr.	24
		Middle Creek	61
		Edie Creek	61
		Bench, Canyon	9
		Thunder Gulch,Patelzik Cr	77
1	Mule Deer	Crooked Creek	150
		Ellis, Gneiting, Wright	25
		Cole Canyon, Fritz Cr.	27
		Middle Creek	74
		Edie Creek	88
		Bench, Canyon	8
		Thunder Gulch, Patelzik Creek	75
1	Mule Deer	Three Springs	37
		Lake Hollow, Weber Creek	115
		Horse Creek Pasture, Warm Creek Hills	27
		Indian Cr., E.Indian Cr., E. Indian Creek Butte	75
		Dry Creek, Peterson	39
1	Big Horn Sheep	Crooked Creek	4
1	Mtn. Goat	Horse Creek Pasture, Warm Creek Hills	2
1	Mtn. Goat	Middle Creek	1
2	Antelope	Twin Buttes, S. of Highway 33	113
		Oram, Savage, W. Hamer, Twin Buttes N. of Hwy 33	84
		Southwest, Cinder Butte, East Lake	92
		Needle Butte	168
		Dutch Flat	73
2	Antelope	Blue Stem, Berrett, South of Blue Stem.	14
		Allot. IV, N. Mickelson	64
		Mesa, Valley,Buck Springs	122
		Sulfer Lakes	26
		Cedar Butte, North Butte	265
		Camas Butte	258
		West Dubois	72
2	Mule Deer	Valley, Buck Springs	20
2	Mule Deer	Oram, Savage, W. Hamer, Twin Buttes N. of Hwy 33	20
3	Antelope	Hump Ditch, Garner Lake, E. Beaver, Beaver Cr.	10
		Ching Cr.,Antelope Ridge	7
		Sheridan	24
		18 Mile, Junction	3
		Blue Bunch	2
		Jacoby Ranch	2
		Airport, Railroad	68
		Morgans Crater	2
		High Bridge, Obsidian	43
3	Antelope	3 Mile, Spencer	3
		Rattlesnake,Camas Meadows	8
		Antelope Valley	2
		Smith, Two Counties, 3 Mile Butte	10
		Elkhorn	8
		Dubois	17
		Experiment Stn.,E.Dubois	20
		Big Grassy, Big L, Needle Grass, N. Well, West Well	108
3	Elk	Spencer, 3 Mile	53
		Button Butte,Cottonwood	55
		Ching Creek, Antelope, Ridge, Antelope Valley	75
3	Elk	Rattlesnake,Camas Meadows	226
		Sheridan Ridge, Sheridan Allotment	150

Management Area	Species	Allotment(s)	AUMs	Management Area	Species	Allotment(s)	AUMs
3	Moose	Rattlesnake, Spencer, 3 Mile	96	3	Moose	Camas Meadows	80
		Ching Cr.,Antelope Ridge Antelope Valley	198			Button Butte, Cottonwood,	45
		Morgans Crater, Radar Hill, 18 Mile	5			Sheridan	103
		Dubois, E. Dubois, Experiment Station	8			Beaver Cr.,E.Beaver Cr., Garden Lake, Hump Ditch, Hump Lake	15
						Elkhorn, Lava E. Camas	44
						North Well, Needle Grass, Obsidian, Big Grassy, High Bridge, Sandy Butte	108
3	Mule Deer	Antelope Ridge, Ching Cr., Antelope Valley	40	3	Mule Deer	Sheridan	35
		3 Mile	3			Smith, Two Counties	8
		Camas Meadow,Rattlesnake	24			Cottonwood, Button Butte	3
		Beaver Cr.,E. Beaver	5			Spencer, 3 Mile	10
		Experiment Stn,E.Dubois, Dubois	5			Hump Ditch, Hump Lake, Radar Hill,Morgans Crater	4
		Elkhorn, Lava E. Camas	21			Jacoby Ranch,High Bridge	7
		Obsidian, Big Grassy Ridge, Bitterbrush	69			Junction, 18 Mile, Blue Bunch, Lucky Strike, West Crater	2
		Jenkins Well, Big L, Sandy Butte, W. Well	18				
4	Elk	Donut Hole Area	14	4	Elk	Henrys Lake Area	42
		Monida Pass Area	60			Victor-Canyon Creek	806
4	Moose	Donut Hole Area	10	4	Moose	Henrys Lake Area	15
		Monida Pass Area	15			Victor-Canyon Creek Area	392
4	Antelope	Donut Hole Area	10	4	Antelope	Henrys Lake Area	15
		Monida Pass Area	72			Kettle Butte Area	71
4	Mule Deer	Henrys Lake Area	28	4	Mule Deer	Monida Pass Area	5
		Victor-Canyon Creek Area	50				
5 & 6 Sands HMP	Antelope	Chokecherry,Sandy Butte, Jenkins Well	54	5 & 6 Sands HMP	Antelope	Ice Caves, Checkerboard, Gas Caves, Dry Lakes, Split Butte	35
		5 Monuments, White Sands	27			Last Chance	13
		Spring Cr., Sander Cr., Pine Creek.	7			Riverside	6
		Shotgun Valley	40			Saurey, Nine Mile	37
		Gerber Field	6			S. Hawgood, Rigby, Grassy Ridge	30
		N. Hawgood, Horsebrush, Poleline	48			Park, House, Driveways, Sage Jct. N.	9
5	Elk	E.half S. Hawgood,Rigby, E.half Grassy, E. Grassy Ridge	860	5	Elk	W.half Grassy Ridge, Horsebrush, Poleline,Nine Mile S. of Poleline Rd.	1313
		Nine Mile N. of Poleline Rd.,Saurey, S.half West Ridge	942			Junipers Allot.around the Junipers	2459
		NW crnr. Junipers Allot. W.half Sandy Butte, High Bridge, Obsidian	130			S.half Chokecherry,SE crnr. Lava E. Camas, Big Sage, Grassy Road	1209
		Big Sage, Crooked Road, Gas Caves, 5 Monuments, Dry Lakes, Swensons Knoll, Checkerboard,Ice Caves, Red Road	1008			Elkhorn, lucky Strike, E.half Sandy Butte, Jenkins Well	208
		Sage Junction	766			Pine Butte	31
		Butte Canal	1667			White Sands, Rudd Well	23
		Sage Jct.N.,Park, House, Trailing area,N.Hawgood, Gerber Field,W. half S. Hawgood	88			Box Canyon,W.Rattlesnake, Cool Canyon, Blue Cr., Pine Cr.,Fogg Butte, Crystal Butte, Split Butte, Snowshoe Butte, Pine Cr., Sand Cr.,Willow Cr.	868
		Sheridan Ridge,Green Canyon	56			Shotgun Valley, McCrea	113
						Two Counties, Pine Butte, 3 Mile Butte	36

Management Area	Species	Allotment(s)	AUMs	Management Area	Species	Allotment(s)	AUMs
5	Moose	Egin Lakes	225	5	Moose	Junipers	150
		Rudd Well	50			9 Mile	22
		2nd Sands	56			White Sands	43
		W. Rattlesnake, Box Can.	68			Blue Creek	95
		Fogg Butte	13			Pine Cr.,Spring Cr.,Sand Cr.	20
		Shotgun & Associated BLM tracts.	60				
5	Mule Deer	Chokecherry	10	5	Mule Deer	Egin Lakes	167
		South Hawgood-Rigby	20			Juniper, Big Grassy	260
		Butte Canal,Menan Buttes	428			Meyers	76
		The Menan Buttes	25			Sage Junction	37
		Grassy Ridge, E. Grassy Ridge	13			Plano, Nine Mile	81
		Red Rd. to Gap in Sand (Unallocated land)	167			Unallocated lands from Egin Lakes to Red Road	20
		Fogg Butte,Crystal Butte	13			Gap in Sand to Sand Creek Rd. (Unallocated land)	111
		Pine Creek, Two County	30			Shotgun Valley & all associated tracts	25
		Sheridan Ridge, Antelope Valley	12			Blue Creek, Pine Creek	24
		Cool Creek	6			Box Canyon, W & E Willow Cr.,W.Rattlesnake,Cool Cr	134
		Pine Cr.,Spring Cr.,Sand Creek	155			White Sands, 5 Monuments	10
		F&G-BLM Land around Sand Creek HQ.	63			Juniper-West Ridge	758
7 INEL	Antelope	Twin Buttes (INEL)	99				
8	Elk	Tex-Willow Cr. Area	3656	8	Mule Deer	Tex-Willow Cr. Area	2307
8	Moose	Tex-Willow Cr. Area	243				
9	Elk	Snake River	0	9	Mule Deer	Snake River	0
	Moose	Snake River	0		Whitetail Deer	Snake River	0

WILDLIFE HABITAT
ACRES AND CONDITION

ALTERNATIVE A SUMMARY

		BLM-Managed Habitat						Net Change
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Total	% Change	Habitat
Species	Season	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	in Acres*	Condition
Antelope	General	437,753	74%	153,665	26%	591,418		
	Winter	32,203	92%	2,942	8%	35,145		
	Fawning	46,326	78%	13,325	22%	59,651		
	Spring/Summer/Fall	53,941	81%	12,809	19%	66,750		
Sage Grouse	General	506,687	73%	189,632	27%	696,319		
	Strutting/Nesting	19,824	91%	1,980	9%	21,804		
	Winter	25,698	90%	2,867	10%	28,565		
	Brood rearing	13,377	60%	8,828	40%	22,205		
Elk	Calving	33,408	81%	7,952	19%	41,360		
	Summer	21,565	91%	2,015	9%	23,580		
	Spring/Fall	61,387	85%	10,450	15%	71,837		
Big Game	Winter	136,433	87%	19,701	13%	156,134		
Bald Eagle	Nesting	5,820	62%	3,500	38%	9,320		
Peregrine Falcon	Spring/Summer/Fall/For	8,987	90%	977	10%	9,964		
Big Horn Sheep	Winter/Spring	13,638	80%	3,409	20%	17,047		
Mtn. Goat	Winter/Spring	890	100%	0	0	890		
Grizzly Bear	Spring/Summer	5,872	53%	5,208	47%	11,080		
Other Upland Game	Yearlong	13,569	78%	3,745	22%	17,314		
Northern Rocky Mtn. Timber Wolf	Spring/Winter/Fall	28,346	52%	25,957	48%	54,303		
Forest Grouse	Yearlong	23,549	80%	5,772	20%	29,321		
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Yearlong	26,567	90%	3,043	10%	29,610		
Wild Turkey	Yearlong	3,872	90%	438	10%	4,310		
White-tailed Deer	Yearlong	4,210	93%	327	7%	4,537		

ALTERNATIVE B SUMMARY

		BLM-Managed Habitat						Net Change
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Total	% Change	Habitat
Species	Season	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	in Acres*	Condition
Antelope	General	338,654	58%	242,519	42%	581,173	- 2%	- 16%
	Winter	21,127	66%	10,958	34%	32,085	- 9%	- 26%
	Fawning	32,372	56%	25,439	44%	57,811	- 3%	- 22%
Sage Grouse	General	413,301	60%	271,973	40%	685,274	- 2%	- 13%
	Strutting/Nest	12,919	60%	8,785	40%	21,704	0	- 31%
	Winter	18,129	68%	8,716	32%	26,845	- 6%	- 22%
	Brood rearing	8,934	50%	9,019	50%	17,953	- 19%	- 10%
Elk	Calving	26,884	65%	14,236	35%	41,120	- 1%	- 16%
	Spring/Fall	45,454	64%	25,583	36%	71,037	- 1%	- 21%
	Summer	17,808	78%	4,927	22%	22,735	- 4%	- 13%
Big Game	Winter	97,947	63%	56,801	37%	154,748	- 1%	- 24%
Bald Eagle	Nesting	4,843	52%	4,477	48%	9,320	0	- 10%
Peregrine Falcon	Foraging	7,316	73%	2,645	27%	9 961	0	- 17%
Big Horn Sheep	Winter/Spring	11,421	67%	5,626	33%	17,047	0	- 13%
Mtn. Goat	Winter/Spring	890	100%	0	0	890	0	0
Grizzly Bear	Spring/Summer	5,011	48%	5,434	52%	10,445	- 3%	- 5%

		BLM-Managed Habitat						Net Change
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Total	% Change	Habitat
Species	Season	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	in Acres*	Condition
Other Upland Game	Yearlong	7,508	62%	4,690	38%	12,198	- 30%	- 16%
N.R.M.Timber Wolf	Fall/Winter/Spring	22,083	42%	31,060	58%	53,143	- 2%	- 10%
Forest Grouse	Yearlong	18,018	64%	9,933	36%	27,951	- 5%	- 16%
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Yearlong	17,675	60%	11,935	40%	29,610	0	- 30%
Wild Turkey	Yearlong	2,422	63%	1,423	37%	3,845	- 11%	- 27%
White-tailed Deer	Yearlong	2,891	71%	1,181	29%	4,072	- 10%	- 22%

ALTERNATIVE C SUMMARY

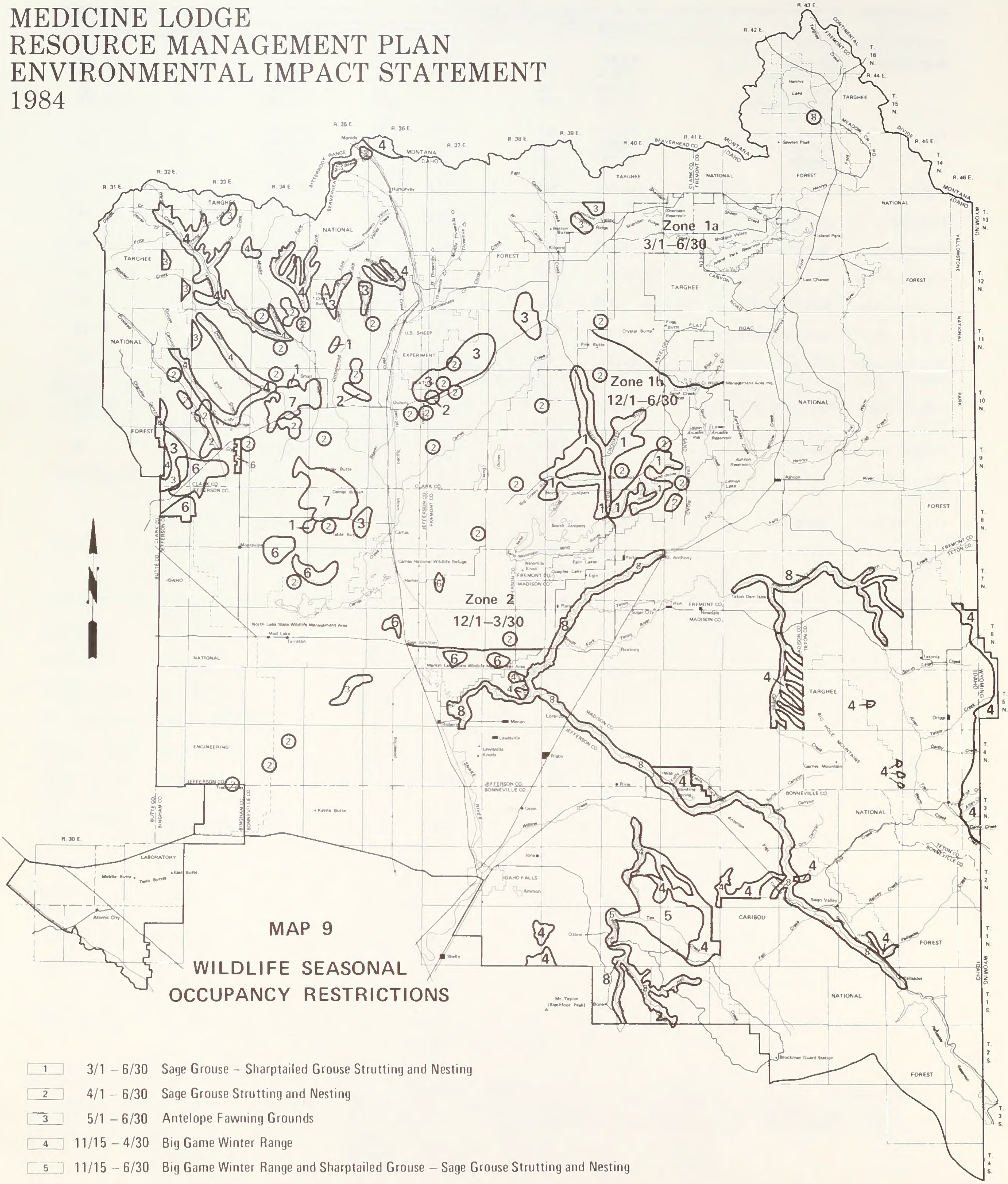
		BLM-Managed Habitat						Net Change
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Total	% Change	Habitat
Species	Season	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	in Acres*	Condition
Antelope	General	417,444	71%	167,790	29%	585,234	- 1%	- 3%
	Fawning	45,127	77%	13,779	23%	58,906	- 1%	- 1%
	Winter	30,694	94%	1,936	6%	32,630	- 7%	+ 2%
Sage Grouse	General	494,461	72%	196,913	28%	691,374	- 1%	- 1%
	Strutting/Nesting	19,684	91%	1,980	9%	21,664	- 1%	0
	Winter	25,046	92%	2,211	8%	27,257	- 5%	+ 2%
	Brood Rearing	15,779	75%	5,186	25%	20,965	- 6%	+ 15%
Elk	Calving	32,780	79%	8,580	21%	41,360	0	- 2%
	Spring/Fall	60,262	85%	10,950	15%	71,212	- 1%	0
	Summer	20,940	91%	2,015	9%	22,955	- 3%	0
Big Game	Winter	140,917	91%	14,177	9%	155,094	- 1%	+ 4%
Bald Eagle	Nesting	6,437	69%	2,883	31%	9,320	0	+ 7%
Peregrine	Foraging	9,482	95%	482	5%	9,964	0	+ 5%
Bighorn Sheep	Winter/Spring	16,365	96%	682	4%	17,047	0	+ 16%
Mountain Goat	Winter/Spring	890	100%	0	0	890	0	0
Grizzly Bear	Spring/Summer	6,106	57%	4,639	43%	10,745	- 6%	+ 4%
Other Upland Game	Yearlong	1,280	78%	3,553	22%	16,354	- 6%	0
N.R.M. Timber Wolf	Fall/Winter/Spring	32,820	60%	21,483	40%	54,303	0	+ 8%
Forest Grouse	Yearlong	22,983	80%	5,638	20%	28,621	- 2%	0
Sharp-tailed Grouse	yearlong	26,567	90%	3,043	10%	29,610	0	0
Wild Turkey	Yearlong	3,872	90%	438	10%	4,310	0	0
White-tailed Deer	Yearlong	4,537	100%	0	0	4,537	0	+ 7%

ALTERNATIVE E SUMMARY

		BLM-Managed Habitat						Net Change
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Total	% Change	Habitat
Species	Season	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	in Acres*	Condition
Antelope	General	478,846	81%	112,572	19%	591,418	0	+ 7%
	Fawning	47,587	80%	12,064	20%	59,651	0	+ 2%
	Winter	33,424	95%	1,721	5%	35,145	0	+ 3%

		BLM-Managed Habitat						Net Change
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory		Total	% Change	Habitat
Sage Grouse	General	544,483	78%	151,836	22%	696,319	0	+ 5%
	Strut/Nest	20,034	92%	1,690	8%	21,724	0	+ 1%
	Winter	26,330	92%	2,235	8%	28,565	0	+ 2%
	Brood Rearing	19,298	87%	2,907	13%	22,205	0	+ 27%
Elk	Calving	37,458	91%	3,902	9%	41,360	0	+ 10%
	Spring/Fall	64,595	90%	7,142	10%	71,737	- 1%	+ 5%
	Summer	21,562	91%	2,018	9%	23,580	0	0
Big Game	Winter	142,042	91%	13,532	9%	155,574	0	+ 4%
Bald Eagle	Nesting	6,437	69%	2,883	31%	9,320	0	+ 7%
Peregrine	Foraging	9,527	96%	437	4%	9,964	0	+ 6%
Bighorn Sheep	Winter/Spring	16,365	96%	682	4%	17,047	0	+ 16%
Mountain Goat	Winter/Spring	890	100%	0	0	890	0	0
Grizzly Bear	Spring/Summer	7,091	64%	3,989	36%	11,080	0	+ 11%
Other Upland Game	Yearlong	14,337	83%	2,977	17%	17,314	0	+ 5%
N.R.M. Timber Wolf	Fall/Winter/Spring	37,304	69%	16,999	31%	54,303	0	+ 17%
Forest Grouse	Yearlong	24,952	85%	4,369	15%	29,321	0	+ 5%
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Yearlong	26,567	90%	3,043	10%	29,610	0	0
Wild Turkey	Yearlong	3,872	90%	438	10%	4,310	0	0
White-tailed Deer	Yearlong	4,537	100%	0	0	4,537	0	+ 7%

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984


Zone 1a
3/1–6/30
Zone 1b
12/1–6/30
Zone 2
12/1–3/30
TARGHEE
NATIONAL
FOREST
CARIBOU
MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Mud Lake
Terreton
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
ENGINEERING
LABORATORY
Atomic City
IDAHO FALLS
Rigby
Shelley
St. Anthony
Rexburg
Ashton
Driggs
Swan Valley
Palisades
Dubois
Kilgore
Island Park
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
BIG HOLE MOUNTAINS
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
0
6
12
18
24
Scale in Miles

MAP 9

WILDLIFE SEASONAL OCCUPANCY RESTRICTIONS

1	3/1 – 6/30	Sage Grouse – Sharptailed Grouse Strutting and Nesting
2	4/1 – 6/30	Sage Grouse Strutting and Nesting
3	5/1 – 6/30	Antelope Fawning Grounds
4	11/15 – 4/30	Big Game Winter Range
5	11/15 – 6/30	Big Game Winter Range and Sharptailed Grouse – Sage Grouse Strutting and Nesting
6	12/1 – 3/30	Antelope Winter Range
7	12/1 – 6/30	Antelope Winter Range – Sage Grouse Strutting and Nesting
8	NSO	Threatened and Endangered Species – Major Fisheries and Waterways
		Sands Habitat Management Plan (HMP) Boundary

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MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
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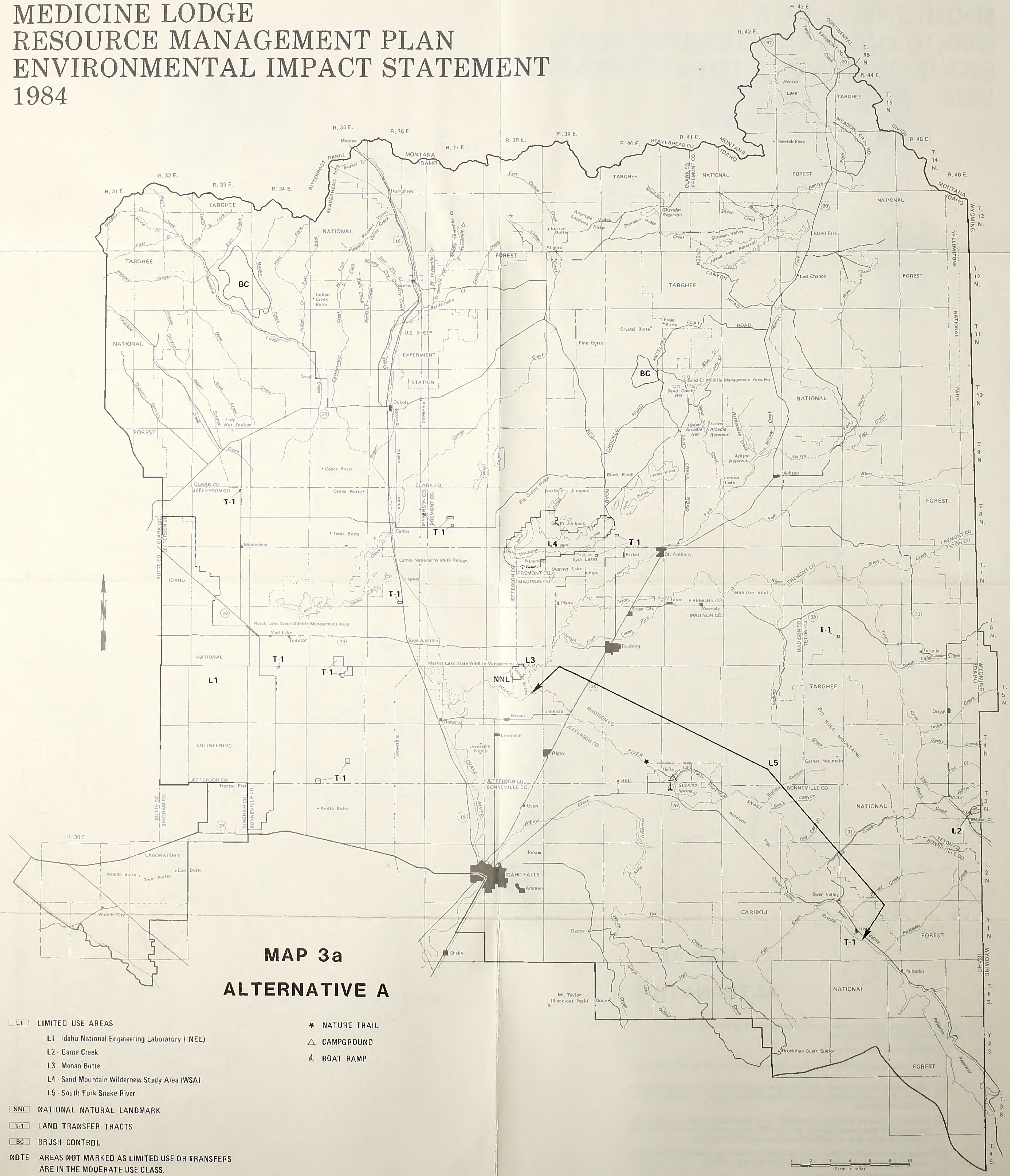
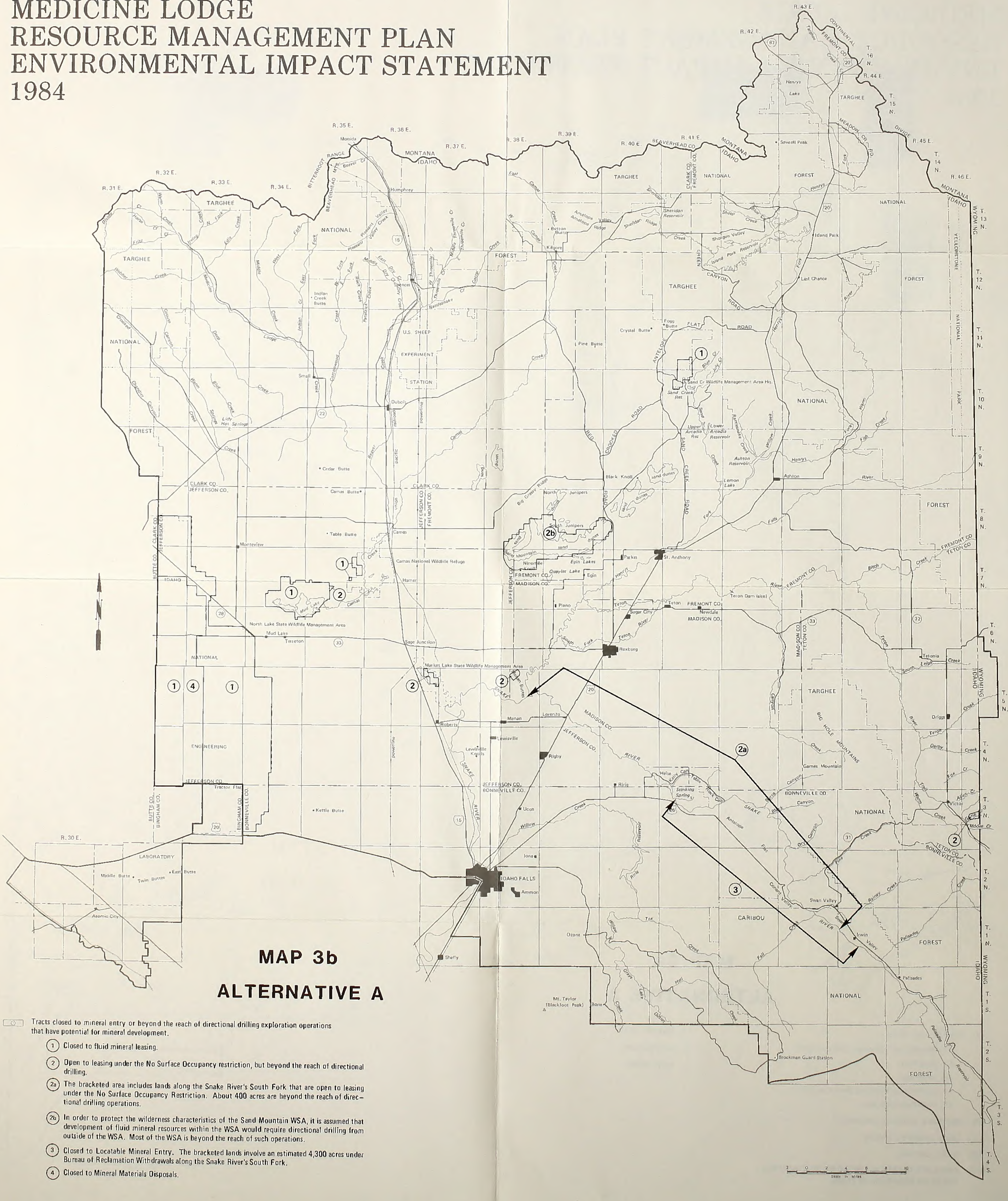

TARGHEE
NATIONAL
FOREST
CARIBOU
BC
L1
L2
L3
L4
L5
NNL
T-1
IDAHO
NATIONAL
ENGINEERING
LABORATORY
U.S. SHEEP
EXPERIMENT
STATION
MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
Idaho Falls
Rexburg
St. Anthony
Rigby
Ashton
Dubois
Driggs
Victor
Swan Valley
Palisades
Henrys Lake
Island Park
Medicine Lodge
Beaver Cr
Camas Cr
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Teton River
Palisades Reservoir
Big Hole Mountains
Menan Buttes
St. Anthony Sand Dunes
Mud Lake
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Heise
Stinking Spring
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
N
Scale in Miles

MAP 3a
ALTERNATIVE A

L1	LIMITED USE AREAS
	L1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL)
	L2 - Game Creek
	L3 - Menan Butte
	L4 - Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area (WSA)
	L5 - South Fork Snake River
NNL	NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK
T-1	LAND TRANSFER TRACTS
BC	BRUSH CONTROL
NOTE	AREAS NOT MARKED AS LIMITED USE OR TRANSFERS ARE IN THE MODERATE USE CLASS.

- ✱ NATURE TRAIL
- △ CAMPGROUND
- ⅃ BOAT RAMP

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984



MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
BEAVERHEAD MTS.
BITTERROOT RANGE
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
Monida
Humphrey
Spencer
Dubois
Kilgore
Henrys Lake
Island Park
Island Park Reservoir
Sawtell Peak
Last Chance
Ashton
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Sugar City
Teton
Newdale
Rexburg
Plano
Menan
Lorenzo
Roberts
Lewisville
Rigby
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Shelley
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Victor
Driggs
Tetonia
Hamer
Monteview
Mud Lake
Terreton
Sage Junction
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area Hq.
Sand Mountain
North Junipers
South Junipers
Egin Lakes
Crystal Butte
Fogg Butte
Pine Butte
Black Knoll
Table Butte
Cedar Butte
Camas Butte
Kettle Butte
Middle Butte
Twin Buttes
East Butte
Atomic City
LABORATORY
ENGINEERING
NATIONAL
Heise
Stinking Springs
Caribou
Ozone
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Bone
Brockman Guard Station
Teton Dam (site)
BIG HOLE MOUNTAINS
Garnes Mountain
SNAKE RIVER
Henrys Fork
Medicine Lodge Creek
Beaver Creek
Camas Creek
Palisades Reservoir
Ririe Reservoir
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
BUTTE CO.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
1
2
2a
2b
3
4
N
Scale in Miles

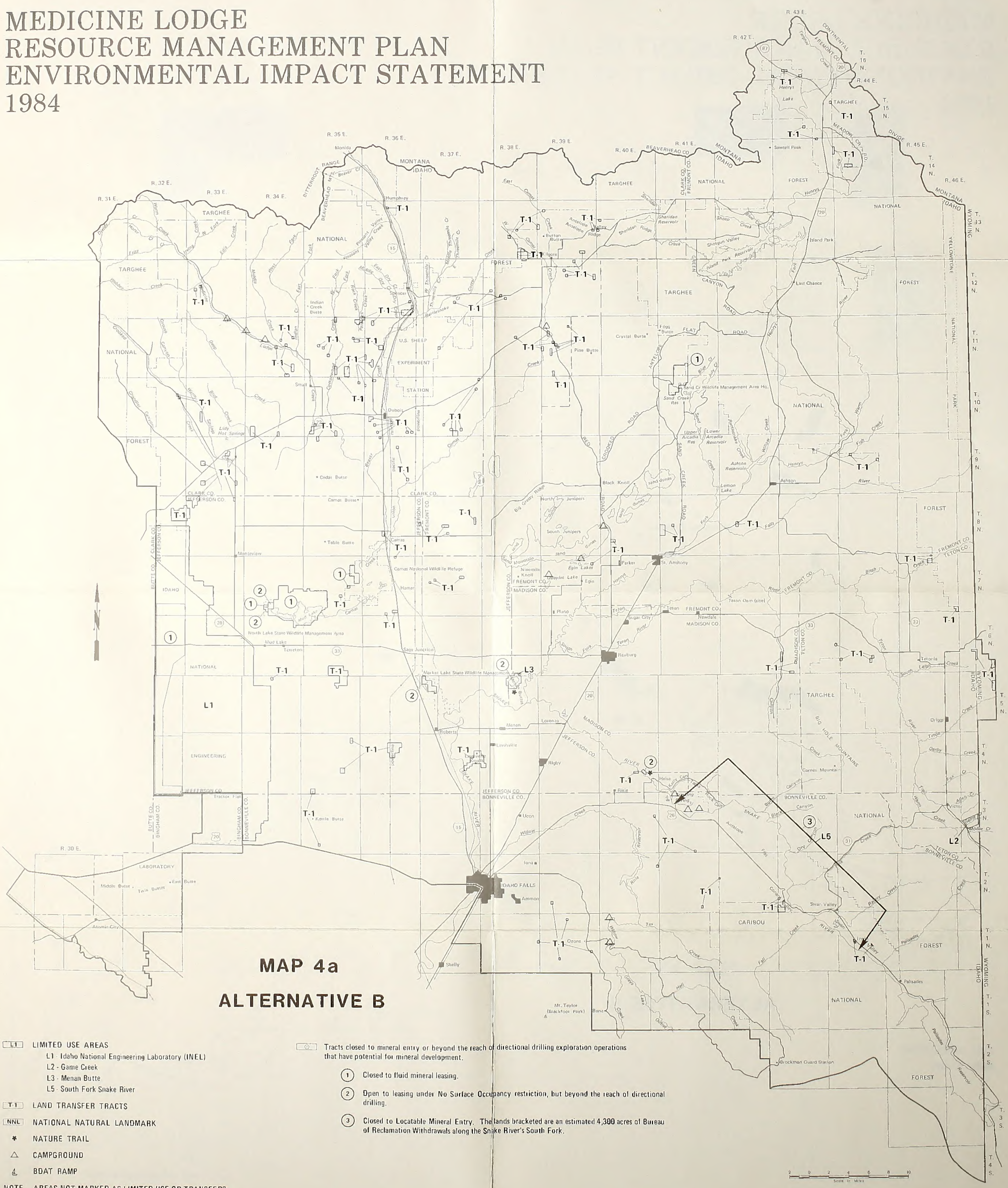
MAP 3b

ALTERNATIVE A

▭ Tracts closed to mineral entry or beyond the reach of directional drilling exploration operations that have potential for mineral development.

- ① Closed to fluid mineral leasing.
- ② Open to leasing under the No Surface Occupancy restriction, but beyond the reach of directional drilling.
- (2a) The bracketed area includes lands along the Snake River's South Fork that are open to leasing under the No Surface Occupancy Restriction. About 400 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling operations.
- (2b) In order to protect the wilderness characteristics of the Sand Mountain WSA, it is assumed that development of fluid mineral resources within the WSA would require directional drilling from outside of the WSA. Most of the WSA is beyond the reach of such operations.
- ③ Closed to Locatable Mineral Entry. The bracketed lands involve an estimated 4,300 acres under Bureau of Reclamation Withdrawals along the Snake River's South Fork.
- ④ Closed to Mineral Materials Disposals.

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984



R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
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R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
R. 30 E.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
BEAVERHEAD CO.
FREMONT CO.
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
BUTTE CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
L1
L2
L3
L5
T-1
Henrys Lake
Island Park
Last Chance
Ashton
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Sugar City
Rexburg
Teton
Newdale
Tetonia
Driggs
Victor
Spencer
Dubois
Monida
Humphrey
Kilgore
Camas
Hamer
Monteview
Mud Lake
Terreton
Sage Junction
Roberts
Menan
Lorenzo
Rigby
Ririe
Heise
Ucon
Iona
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Ozone
Shelly
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Atomic City
Sand Cr Wildlife Management Area Hq.
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Big Hole Mountains
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Teton River
Palisades Reservoir
Medicine Lodge
Camas Creek
Beaver Creek
Birch Creek
Scale in Miles
2 0 2 4 6 8 10
N

MAP 4a

ALTERNATIVE B

L1 LIMITED USE AREAS
- L1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL)
- L2 - Game Creek
- L3 - Menan Butte
- L5 - South Fork Snake River

T-1 LAND TRANSFER TRACTS

NNL NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK

* NATURE TRAIL

△ CAMPGROUND

⚓ BOAT RAMP

NOTE AREAS NOT MARKED AS LIMITED USE OR TRANSFERS ARE IN THE MODERATE USE CLASS.

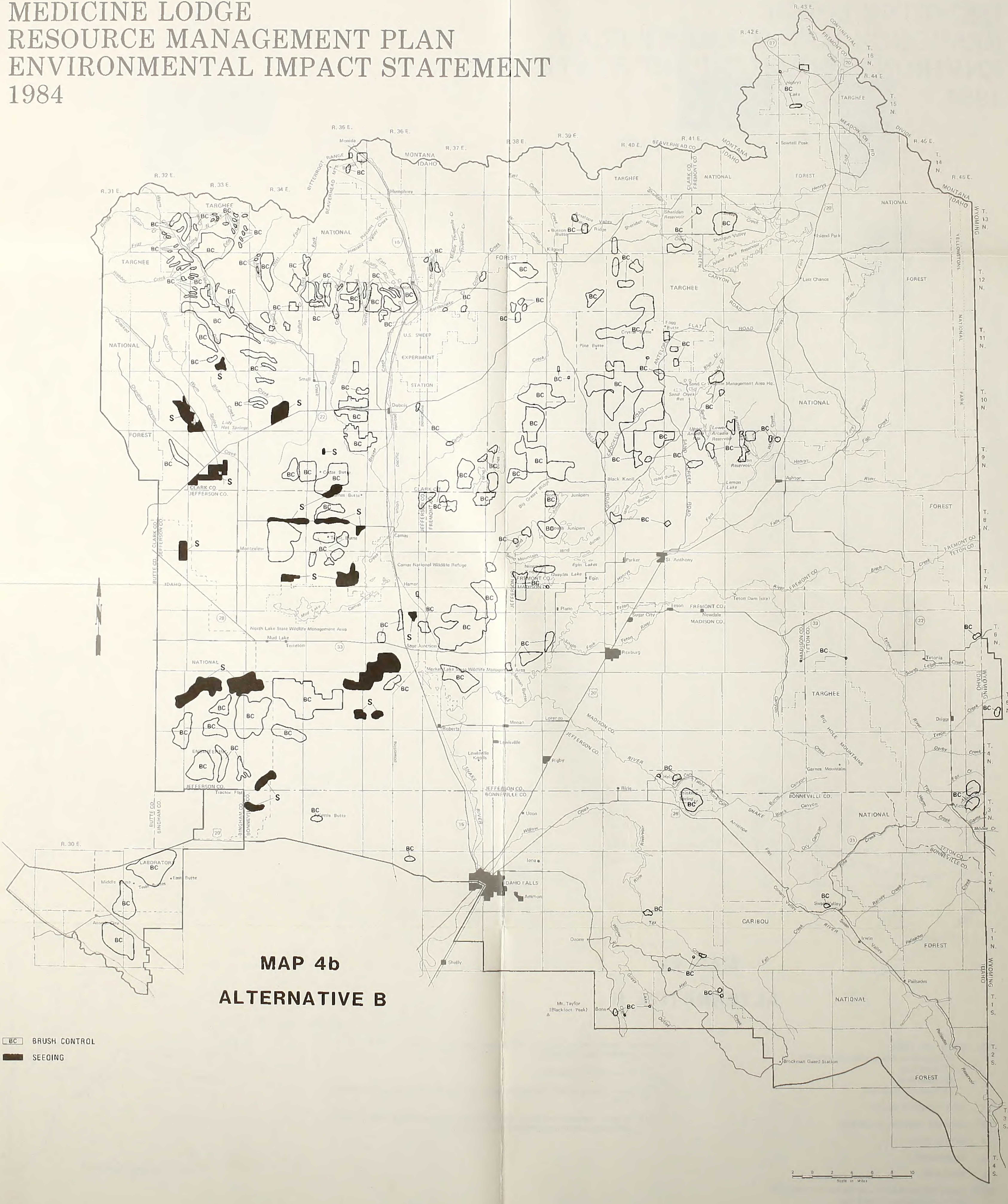
▭ Tracts closed to mineral entry or beyond the reach of directional drilling exploration operations that have potential for mineral development.

① Closed to fluid mineral leasing.

② Open to leasing under No Surface Occupancy restriction, but beyond the reach of directional drilling.

③ Closed to Locatable Mineral Entry. The lands bracketed are an estimated 4,300 acres of Bureau of Reclamation Withdrawals along the Snake River's South Fork.

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984


R. 30 E.
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R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
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R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
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T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
BEAVERHEAD MTS
BITTERROOT RANGE
TARGHEE
NATIONAL
FOREST
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
Monida
Humphrey
Spencer
Dubois
Kilgore
Island Park
Henrys Lake
Sawtell Peak
Last Chance
Ashton
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Rexburg
Sugar City
Teton
Newdale
Tetonia
Driggs
Victor
Plano
Menan
Lewisville
Roberts
Rigby
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Shelly
Hamer
Monteview
Terreton
Mud Lake
Sage Junction
Camas
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Bone
Tex
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Brockman Guard Station
Middle Butte
East Butte
Atomic City
Heise
Kelly Canyon
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area Hq.
Crystal Butte
Pine Butte
Big Grassy Ridge
North Junipers
South Junipers
Black Knoll
Lemon Lake
Teton Dam (site)
Big Hole Mountains
Garns Mountain
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Teton River
Medicine Lodge Creek
Beaver Creek
Camas Creek
Crooked Creek
Birch Creek
Palisades Reservoir
Island Park Reservoir
CLARK CO.
FREMONT CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
CARIBOU
LABORATORY
BC
S
N
Scale in Miles
2 0 2 4 6 8 10

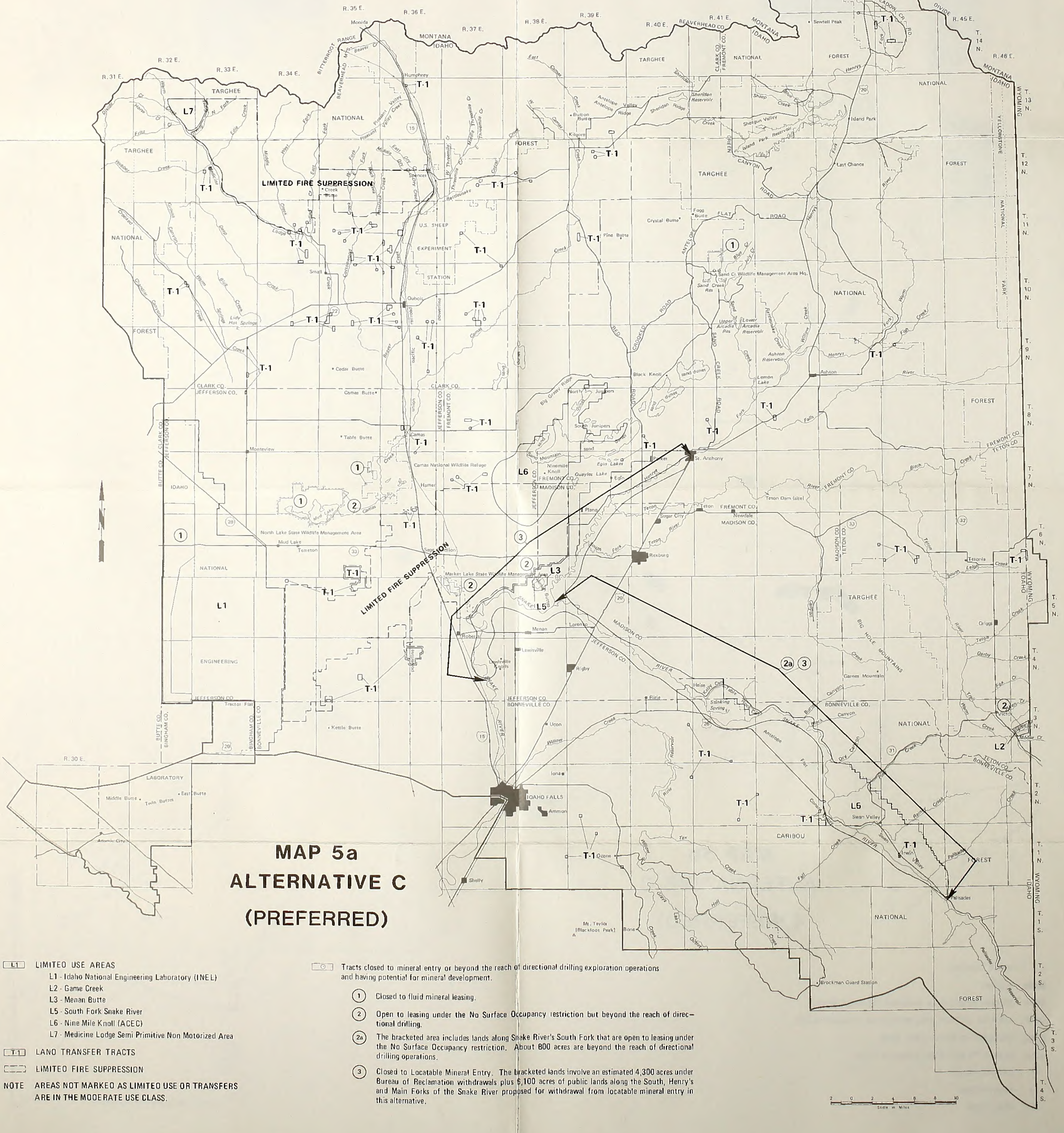
MAP 4b

ALTERNATIVE B

BC BRUSH CONTROL

■ SEEDING

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984



R. 30 E.
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R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
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T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
BEAVERHEAD RANGE
BITTERROOT RANGE
LIMITED FIRE SUPPRESSION
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
Henrys Lake
Island Park Reservoir
Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area Hq.
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Mud Lake
Dubois
Spencer
Humphrey
Monida
Kilgore
Ashton
St. Anthony
Rexburg
Sugar City
Rigby
Menan
Roberts
Ririe
Idaho Falls
Ammon
Iona
Ucon
Shelley
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Victor
Driggs
Tetonia
Terreton
Hamer
Monteview
Ozone
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Teton River
Palisades Reservoir
Teton Dam (site)
Big Hole Mountains
Menan Buttes
Nine Mile Knoll
Crystal Butte
Cedar Butte
Camas Butte
Table Butte
Kettle Butte
Middle Butte
Twin Buttes
East Butte
Atomic City
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Brockman Guard Station
L1
L2
L3
L5
L6
L7
T-1
①
②
②a
③
N
Scale in Miles

MAP 5a
ALTERNATIVE C
(PREFERRED)

L1 LIMITED USE AREAS
- L1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL)
- L2 - Game Creek
- L3 - Menan Butte
- L5 - South Fork Snake River
- L6 - Nine Mile Knoll (ACEC)
- L7 - Medicine Lodge Semi Primitive Non Motorized Area

T-1 LAND TRANSFER TRACTS

LIMITED FIRE SUPPRESSION

NOTE AREAS NOT MARKED AS LIMITED USE OR TRANSFERS ARE IN THE MODERATE USE CLASS.

Tracts closed to mineral entry or beyond the reach of directional drilling exploration operations and having potential for mineral development.

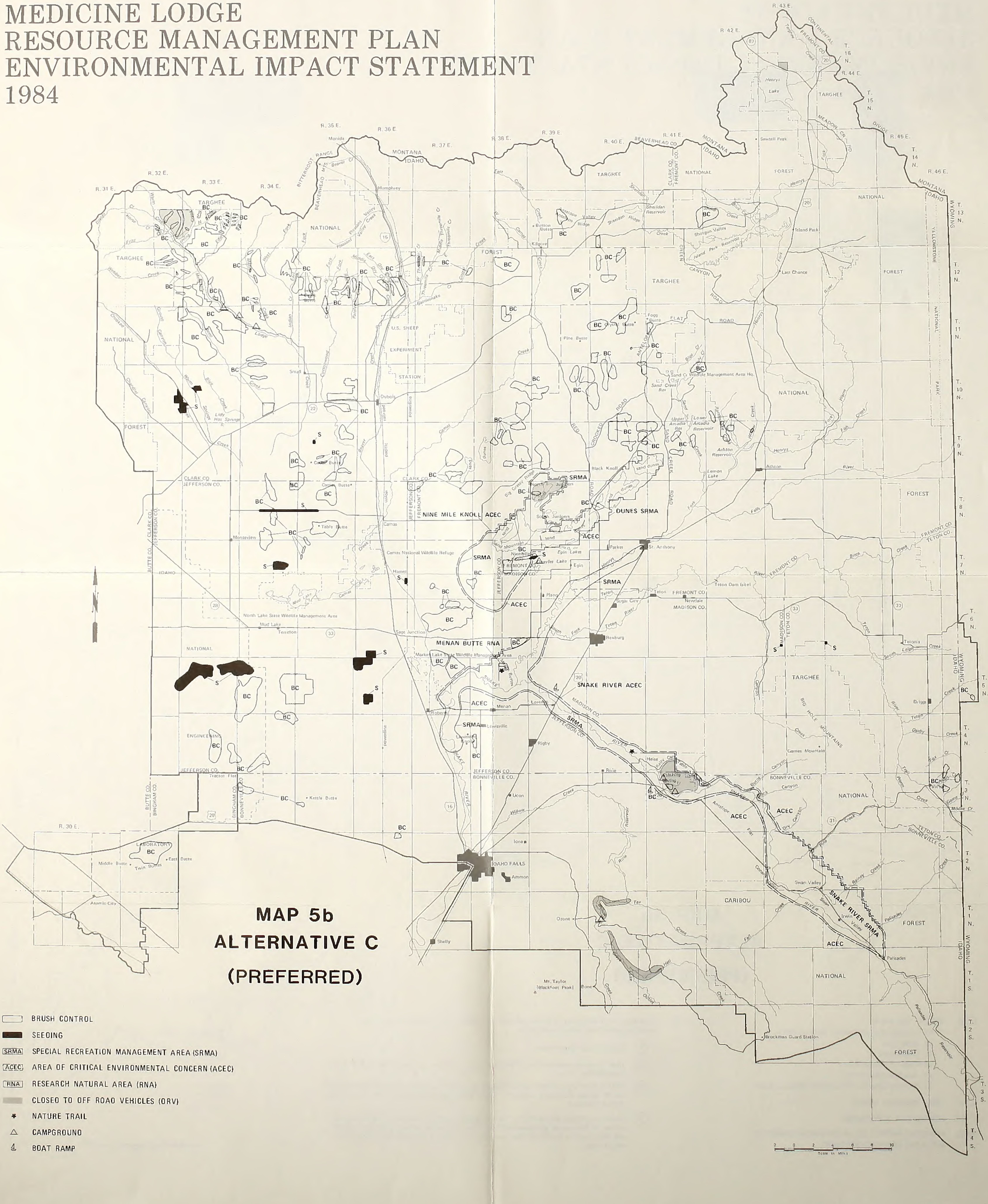
① Closed to fluid mineral leasing.

② Open to leasing under the No Surface Occupancy restriction but beyond the reach of directional drilling.

②a The bracketed area includes lands along Snake River's South Fork that are open to leasing under the No Surface Occupancy restriction. About 800 acres are beyond the reach of directional drilling operations.

③ Closed to Locatable Mineral Entry. The bracketed lands involve an estimated 4,300 acres under Bureau of Reclamation withdrawals plus 6,100 acres of public lands along the South, Henry's and Main Forks of the Snake River proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry in this alternative.

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984


MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
IDAHO
TARGHEE
NATIONAL
FOREST
CARIBOU
NINE MILE KNOLL ACEC
DUNES SRMA
SRMA
ACEC
MENAN BUTTE RNA
SNAKE RIVER ACEC
SNAKE RIVER SRMA
BC
S
St. Anthony
Rexburg
Rigby
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Shelley
Dubois
Kilgore
Humphrey
Monida
Island Park
Ashton
Sugar City
Menan
Ririe
Iona
Ucon
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Mud Lake
Terreton
Hamer
Roberts
Lewisville
Atomic City
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
ENGINEERING
LABORATORY
Scale in Miles

MAP 5b
ALTERNATIVE C
(PREFERRED)

▭ BRUSH CONTROL

■ SEEDING

SRMA SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA)

ACEC AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)

RNA RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA)

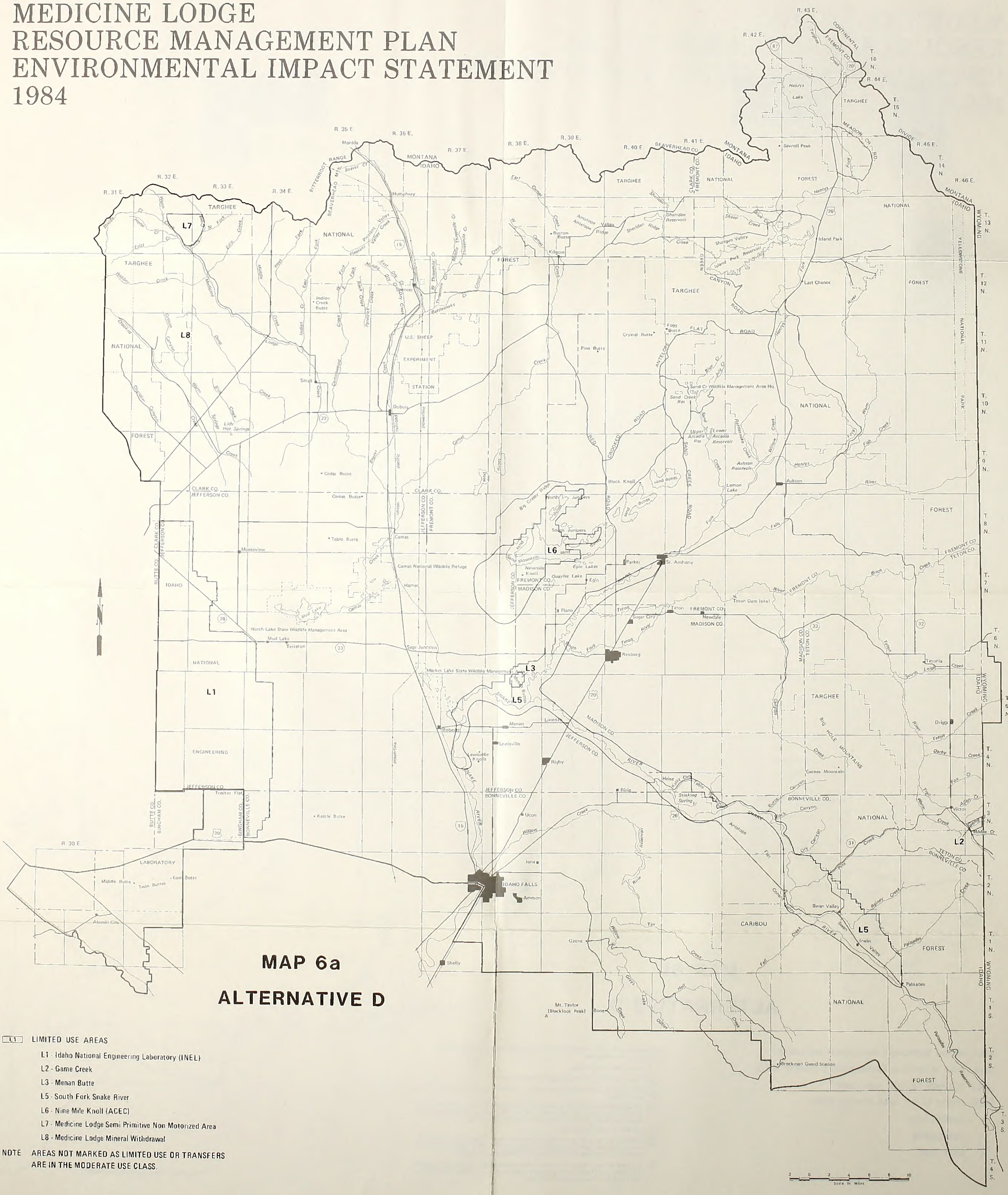
▨ CLOSED TO OFF ROAD VEHICLES (ORV)

✱ NATURE TRAIL

△ CAMPGROUND

⍋ BOAT RAMP

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984


L1
L2
L3
L5
L6
L7
L8
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
Dubois
Spencer
Humphrey
Monida
Kilgore
Island Park
Last Chance
Ashton
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Teton
Newdale
Sugar City
Rexburg
Menan
Roberts
Lewisville
Rigby
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Shelly
Mud Lake
Terreton
Hamer
Monteview
Sage Junction
Tetonia
Driggs
Victor
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Brockman Guard Station
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
SNAKE RIVER
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Sand Cr Wildlife Management Area Hq
Scale in Miles
2 0 2 4 6 8 10

MAP 6a

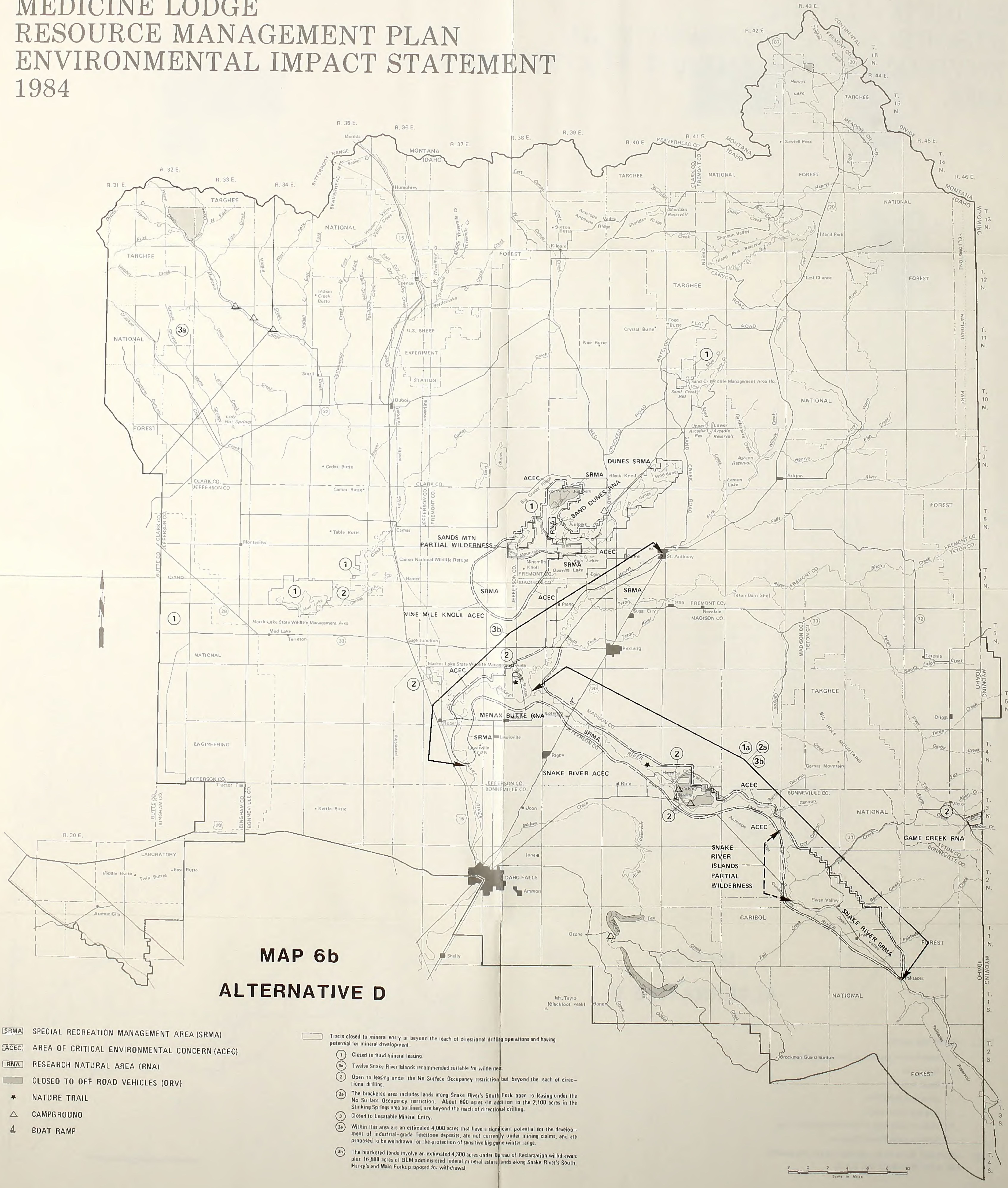
ALTERNATIVE D

L1 LIMITED USE AREAS

- L1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL)
- L2 - Game Creek
- L3 - Menan Butte
- L5 - South Fork Snake River
- L6 - Nine Mile Knoll (ACEC)
- L7 - Medicine Lodge Semi Primitive Non Motorized Area
- L8 - Medicine Lodge Mineral Withdrawal

NOTE AREAS NOT MARKED AS LIMITED USE OR TRANSFERS ARE IN THE MODERATE USE CLASS.

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984


TARGHEE
NATIONAL
FOREST
CARIBOU
DUNES SRMA
SAND DUNES RNA
SANDS MTN PARTIAL WILDERNESS
NINE MILE KNOLL ACEC
MENAN BUTTE RNA
SNAKE RIVER ACEC
SNAKE RIVER SRMA
SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS PARTIAL WILDERNESS
GAME CREEK RNA
SRMA
ACEC
RNA
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Sand Cr Wildlife Management Area Hq
ENGINEERING
LABORATORY
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Rexburg
St. Anthony
Rigby
Dubois
Spencer
Monida
Humphrey
Kilgore
Island Park
Last Chance
Ashton
Driggs
Victor
Swan Valley
Palisades
Shelley
Atomic City
Mud Lake
Terreton
Hamer
Roberts
Menan
Lewisville
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
Sugar City
Teton
Newdale
Tetonia
MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
BEAVERHEAD CO.
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Teton River
Camas Creek
Medicine Lodge Creek
Beaver Creek
Palisades Reservoir
Island Park Reservoir
Henrys Lake
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Scale in Miles
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
N

MAP 6b

ALTERNATIVE D

SRMA	SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA)
ACEC	AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)
RNA	RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA)
▨	CLOSED TO OFF ROAD VEHICLES (ORV)
*	NATURE TRAIL
△	CAMPGROUND
⍋	BOAT RAMP

☐ Tracts closed to mineral entry or beyond the reach of directional drilling operations and having potential for mineral development.

① Closed to fluid mineral leasing.

(1a) Twelve Snake River Islands recommended suitable for wilderness.

② Open to leasing under the No Surface Occupancy restriction but beyond the reach of directional drilling.

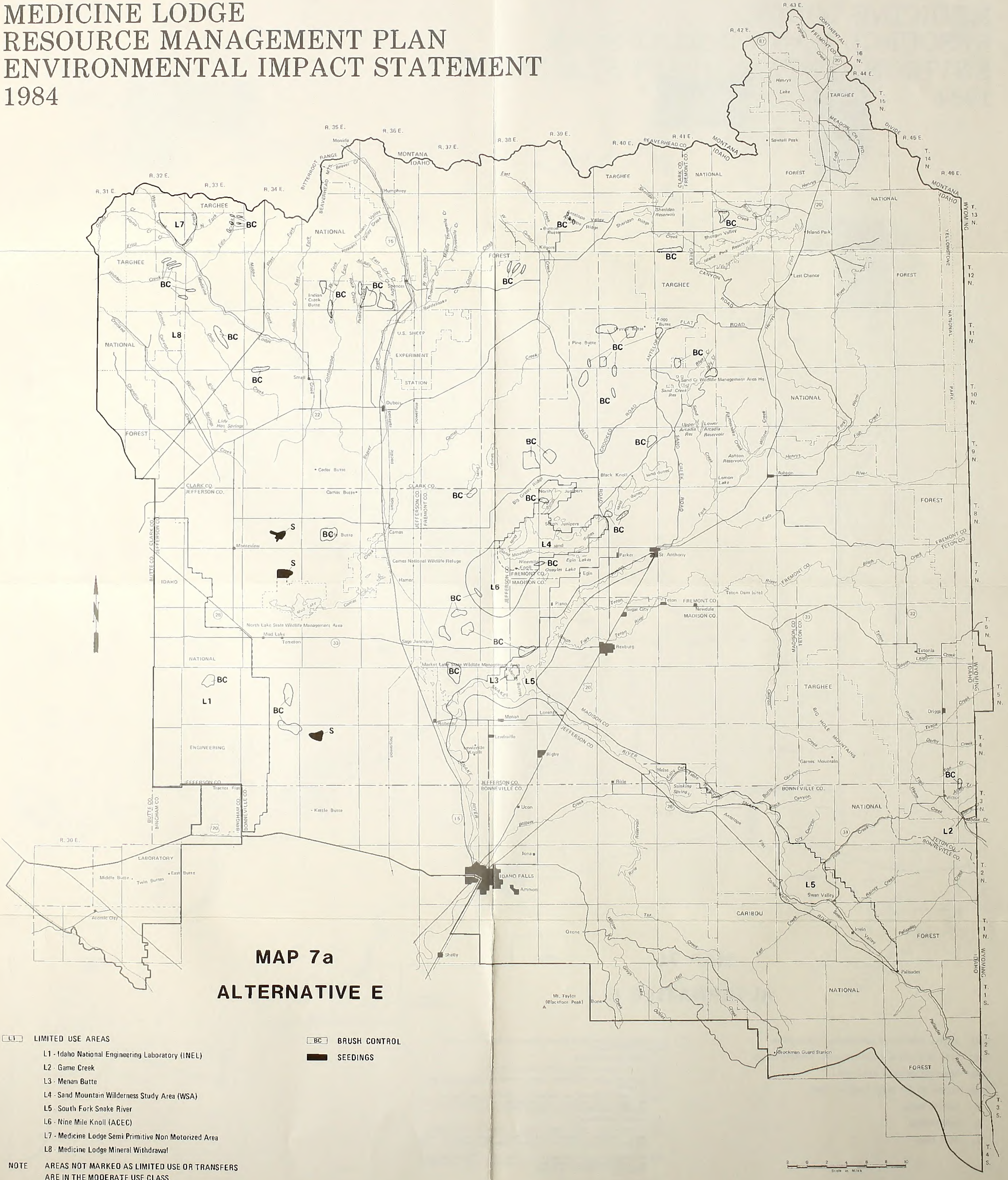
(2a) The bracketed area includes lands along Snake River's South Fork open to leasing under the No Surface Occupancy restriction. About 800 acres (in addition to the 2,100 acres in the Stinking Springs area outlined) are beyond the reach of directional drilling.

③ Closed to Locatable Mineral Entry.

(3a) Within this area are an estimated 4,000 acres that have a significant potential for the development of industrial-grade limestone deposits, are not currently under mining claims, and are proposed to be withdrawn for the protection of sensitive big game winter range.

(3b) The bracketed lands involve an extimated 4,300 acres under Bureau of Reclamation withdrawals plus 16,500 acres of BLM administered federal mineral estate lands along Snake River's South, Henry's and Main Forks proposed for withdrawal.

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984



MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
TARGHEE
NATIONAL
FOREST
CARIBOU
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
ENGINEERING
LABORATORY
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
TETON CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
BEAVERHEAD CO.
Monida
Humphrey
Spencer
Dubois
Kilgore
Island Park
Last Chance
Ashton
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Teton
Newdale
Sugar City
Rexburg
Menan
Lewisville
Rigby
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Shelley
Roberts
Hamer
Monteview
Mud Lake
Terreton
Sage Junction
Camas
Tetonia
Driggs
Victor
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Atomic City
Lorenzo
Heise
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Brockman Guard Station
Henrys Lake
Sheridan Reservoir
Island Park Reservoir
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area Hq.
Teton Dam (site)
Big Hole Mountains
Medicine Lodge
Crooked
Warm Springs
Lidy Hot Springs
Indian Creek Butte
Small
Cedar Butte
Camas Butte
Kettle Butte
Middle Butte
Twin Buttes
East Butte
Tractor Flat
Menan Buttes
Fogg Butte
Crystal Butte
Pine Butte
Black Knoll
Big Grassy Ridge
North Junipers
South Junipers
Sand Mountain
Ninemile Knoll
Egin Lakes
Osgood Lake
Lemon Lake
Upper Arcadia Res
Lower Arcadia Reservoir
Ashton Reservoir
Sand Creek Res
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Teton River
Falls River
South Fork
Willow Creek
Grays Lake Outlet
Palisades Reservoir
Game Creek
Moose Cr.
L1
L2
L3
L4
L5
L6
L7
L8
BC
S
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
Scale in Miles
2 0 2 4 6 8 10

MAP 7a

ALTERNATIVE E

L1 LIMITED USE AREAS

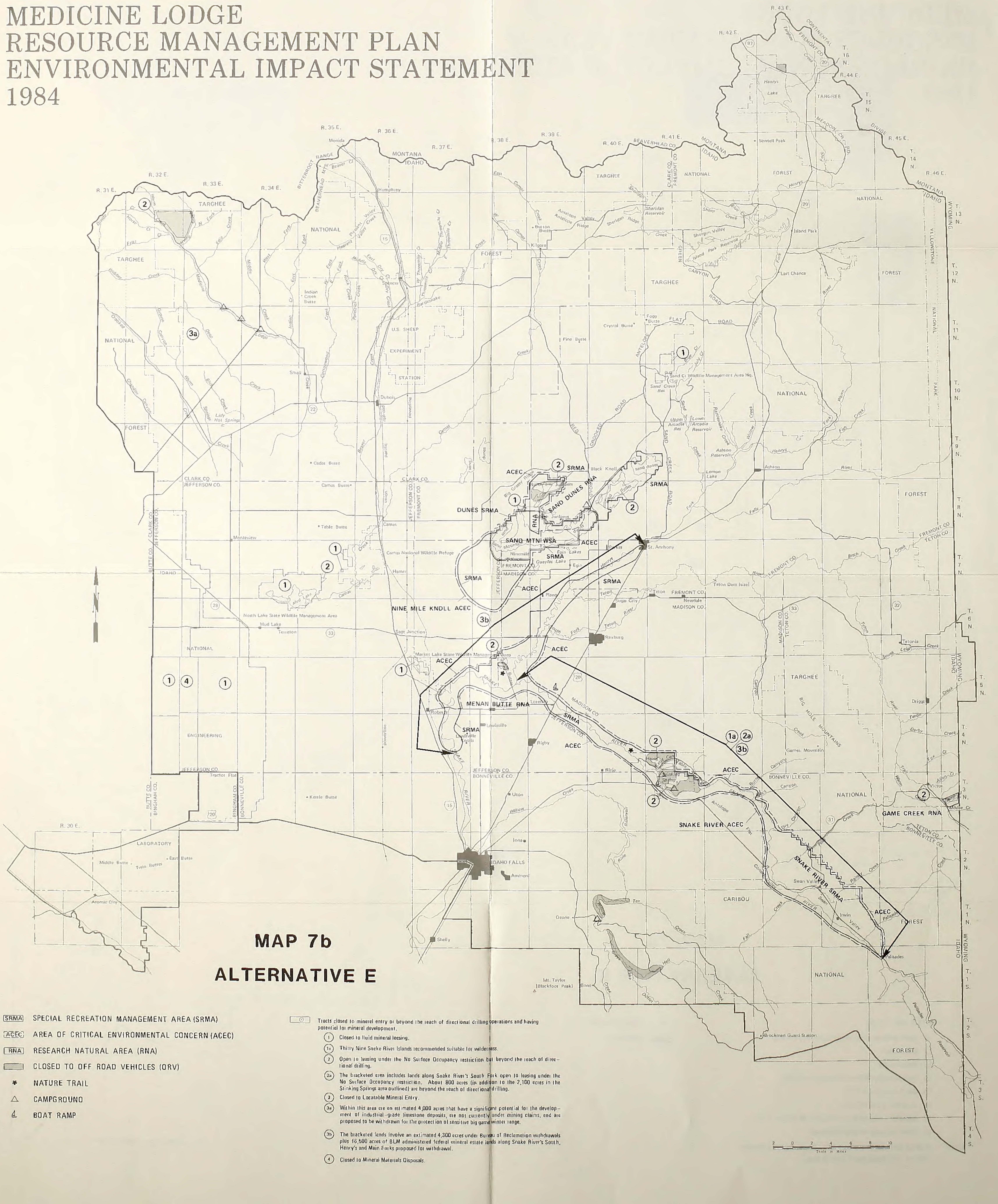
- L1 - Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL)
- L2 - Game Creek
- L3 - Menan Butte
- L4 - Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area (WSA)
- L5 - South Fork Snake River
- L6 - Nine Mile Knoll (ACEC)
- L7 - Medicine Lodge Semi Primitive Non Motorized Area
- L8 - Medicine Lodge Mineral Withdrawal

BC BRUSH CONTROL

■ SEEDINGS

NOTE AREAS NOT MARKED AS LIMITED USE OR TRANSFERS ARE IN THE MODERATE USE CLASS.

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984



MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
BEAVERHEAD CO.
CLARK CO.
FREMONT CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
Monida
Humphrey
Spencer
Dubois
Kilgore
Island Park
Last Chance
Ashton
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Plano
Teton
Sugar City
Newdale
Rexburg
Menan
Roberts
Lewisville
Rigby
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Shelley
Hamer
Camas
Monteview
Mud Lake
Terreton
Sage Junction
Tetonia
Driggs
Victor
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Ozone
Atomic City
Henrys Lake
Island Park Reservoir
Sand Creek Wildlife Management Area Hq.
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Lidy Hot Springs
Crystal Butte
Pine Butte
Cedar Butte
Camas Butte
Table Butte
Kettle Butte
Middle Butte
Twin Buttes
East Butte
Big Grassy Ridge
Black Knoll
Sand Mountain
Ninemile Knoll
Egin Lakes
Quayle Lake
Teton Dam (site)
Big Hole Mountains
Garnes Mountain
Stinking Springs
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
Brockman Guard Station
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Medicine Lodge Creek
Palisades Reservoir
ACEC
SRMA
DUNES SRMA
SAND DUNES RNA
RNA
SAND MTN WSA
NINE MILE KNOLL ACEC
MENAN BUTTE RNA
SNAKE RIVER ACEC
SNAKE RIVER SRMA
GAME CREEK RNA
①
①a
②
②a
③a
③b
④

MAP 7b

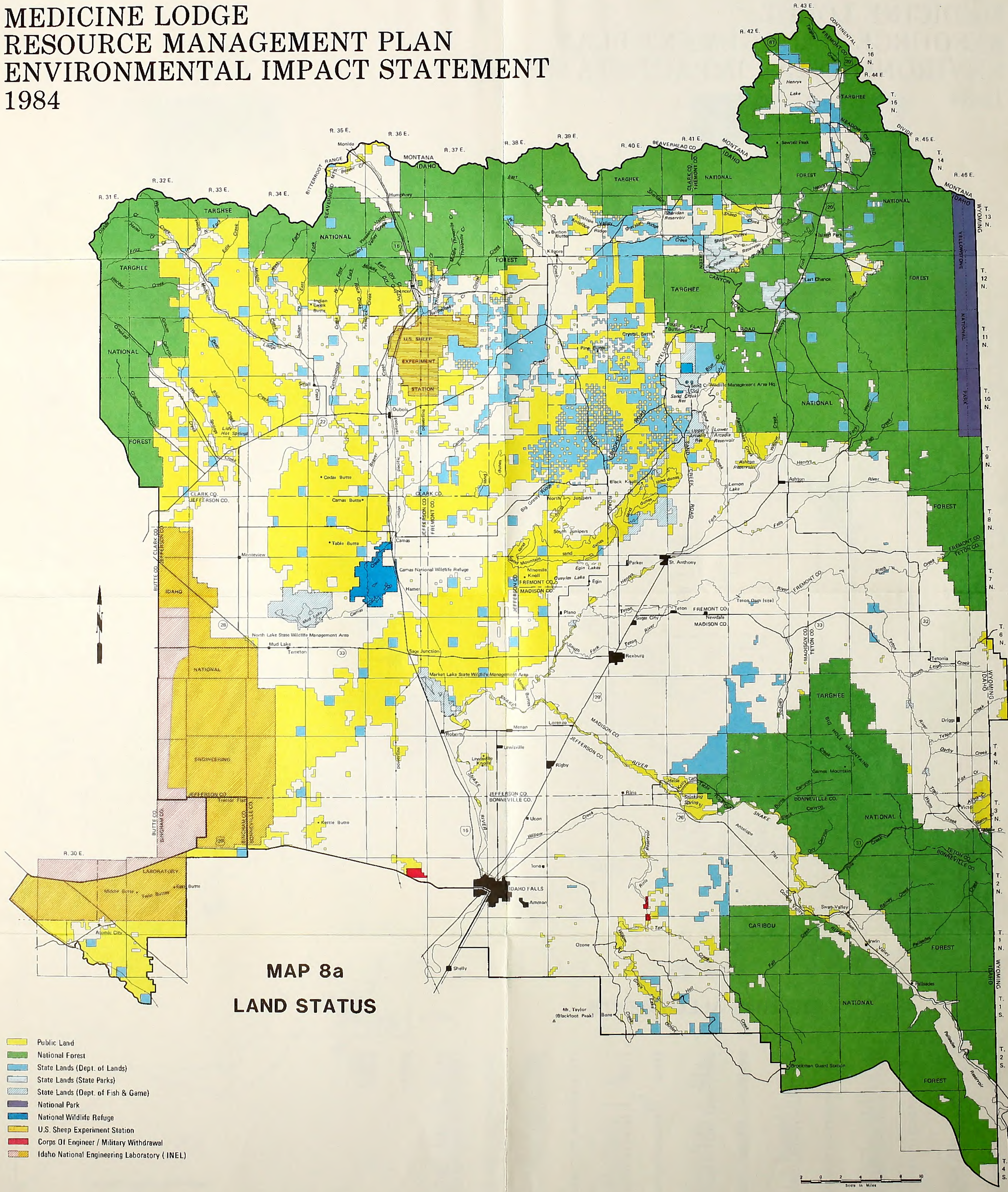
ALTERNATIVE E

- SRMA — SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA)
- ACEC — AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)
- RNA — RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA)
- ▨ CLOSED TO OFF ROAD VEHICLES (ORV)
- ✱ NATURE TRAIL
- △ CAMPGROUND
- BOAT RAMP

○ Tracts closed to mineral entry or beyond the reach of directional drilling operations and having potential for mineral development.

- ① Closed to fluid mineral leasing.
- (1a) Thirty Nine Snake River Islands recommended suitable for wilderness.
- ② Open to leasing under the No Surface Occupancy restriction but beyond the reach of directional drilling.
- (2a) The bracketed area includes lands along Snake River's South Fork open to leasing under the No Surface Occupancy restriction. About 800 acres (in addition to the 2,100 acres in the Stinking Springs area outlined) are beyond the reach of directional drilling.
- ③ Closed to Locatable Mineral Entry.
- (3a) Within this area are an estimated 4,000 acres that have a significant potential for the development of industrial-grade limestone deposits, are not currently under mining claims, and are proposed to be withdrawn for the protection of sensitive big game winter range.
- (3b) The bracketed lands involve an estimated 4,300 acres under Bureau of Reclamation withdrawals plus 16,500 acres of BLM administered federal mineral estate lands along Snake River's South, Henry's and Main Forks proposed for withdrawal.
- ④ Closed to Mineral Materials Disposals.

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984

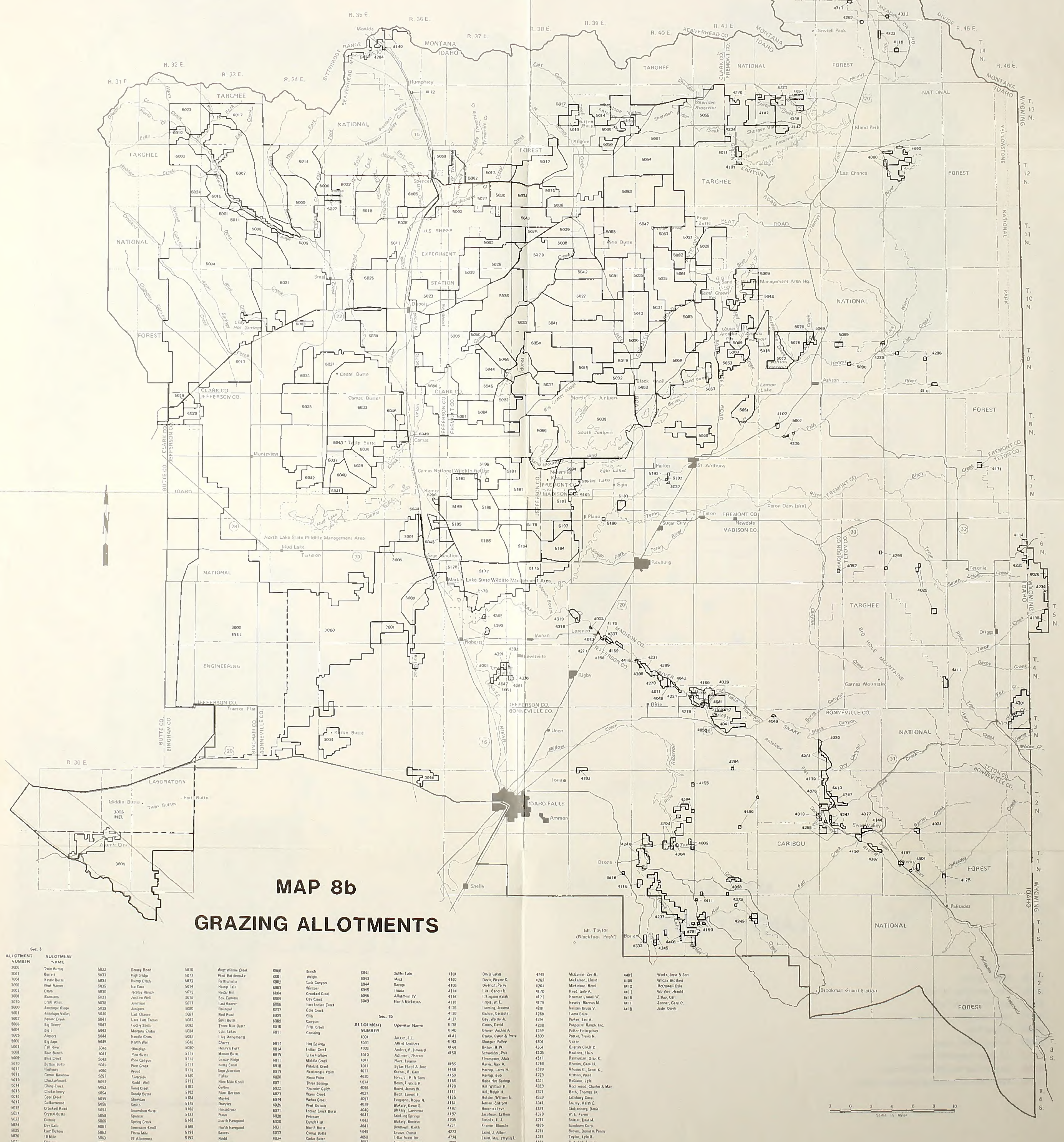


MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Sand Cr. Wildlife Management Area Hq
Henrys Lake
Island Park Reservoir
Ashton Reservoir
Mud Lake
Dubois
Spencer
Humphrey
Monida
Kilgore
Small
Camas
Hamer
Monteview
Terreton
Sage Junction
Roberts
Menan
Lewisville
Rigby
Ririe
Ucon
Iona
IDAHO FALLS
Ammon
Shelley
Ozone
Rexburg
Sugar City
Teton
Newdale
St. Anthony
Parker
Egin
Ashton
Tetonia
Driggs
Victor
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Atomic City
Middle Butte
Twin Buttes
East Butte
Kettle Butte
Cedar Butte
Camas Butte
Table Butte
Mt. Taylor (Blackfoot Peak)
SNAKE RIVER
Palisades Reservoir
Teton Dam (site)
CLARK CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
FREMONT CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
N
Scale in Miles
2 0 2 4 6 8 10

MAP 8a
LAND STATUS

- 🟨 Public Land
- 🟩 National Forest
- 🟦 State Lands (Dept. of Lands)
- ▨ State Lands (State Parks)
- ▨ State Lands (Dept. of Fish & Game)
- 🟪 National Park
- 🟦 National Wildlife Refuge
- ▨ U.S. Sheep Experiment Station
- 🟥 Corps Of Engineer / Military Withdrawal
- ▨ Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL)

MEDICINE LODGE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
1984


R. 43 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 44 E.
R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
R. 35 E.
R. 36 E.
R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 30 E.
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
MONTANA
IDAHO
WYOMING
BEAVERHEAD CO.
CLARK CO.
FREMONT CO.
JEFFERSON CO.
BUTTE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
BONNEVILLE CO.
MADISON CO.
TETON CO.
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
U.S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
North Lake State Wildlife Management Area
Market Lake State Wildlife Management Area
INEL
ENGINEERING
LABORATORY
Monida
Humphrey
Spencer
Dubois
Kilgore
Island Park
Ashton
St. Anthony
Rexburg
Rigby
Roberts
Idaho Falls
Ammon
Shelly
Iona
Ucon
Lewisville
Menan
Hamer
Terreton
Mud Lake
Monteview
Camas
Sage Junction
Newdale
Teton
Sugar City
Parker
Egin
Plano
Lorenzo
Ririe
Swan Valley
Irwin
Palisades
Driggs
Tetonia
Victor
Henrys Lake
Island Park Reservoir
Snake River
Henrys Fork
Teton River
Falls River
Medicine Lodge
Birch Creek
Beaver Creek
Camas Creek
Big Lost River
Little Lost River
Big Southern Butte
Middle Butte
East Butte
Twin Buttes
Kettle Butte
Table Butte
Cedar Butte
Camas Butte
Sand Creek
Juniper
Mt. Taylor
Brockman Guard Station
Sawtell Peak
Big Hole Mountains
Caribou Mountain
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
T. 11 N.
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
T. 8 N.
T. 7 N.
T. 6 N.
T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
T. 3 S.
T. 4 S.
N
Scale in Miles
0
2
4
6
8
10

MAP 8b

GRAZING ALLOTMENTS

Sec. 3

ALLOTMENT NUMBER	ALLOTMENT NAME
3000	Twin Buttes
3001	Barren
3004	Kettle Butte
3006	West Hamer
3007	Diram
3008	Bluestem
3010	Craft Allot.
5000	Antelope Ridge
5001	Antelope Valley
5002	Beaver Creek
5003	Big Grassy
5004	Big L
5005	Airport
5006	Big Sage
5007	Fall River
5008	Blue Bunch
5009	Blue Creek
5010	Button Butte
5011	Highway
5012	Camas Meadow
5013	Checkerboard
5014	Ching Creek
5015	Chokecherry
5016	Cool Creek
5017	Cottonwood
5018	Crooked Road
5021	Crystal Butte
5023	Dubois
5024	Dry Lake
5025	East Dubois
5026	18 Mile
5027	Elkhorn
5028	Experiment Station
5029	Fog Butte
5030	Gardner Lake
5031	Gin Cove
5032	Grassy Road
5033	Highbridge
5034	Hump Ditch
5035	Ice Cave
5036	Jacoby Ranch
5037	Jenkins Well
5038	Junction
5039	Junipers
5040	Last Chance
5041	Lost Lake Camas
5042	Lucky Strike
5043	Morgans Crater
5044	Needle Grass
5045	North Well
5046	Obsidian
5047	Pine Butte
5048	Pine Canyon
5049	Pine Creek
5050	Wood
5051	Riverside
5052	Rudd Well
5053	Sand Creek
5054	Sandy Butte
5055	Sheridan
5056	Smith
5057	Snowshoe Butte
5059	Spencer
5060	Spring Creek
5061	Swensens Knoll
5062	Three Mile
5063	22 Allotment
5064	Two Counties
5065	West Crater Butte
5066	West Ridge
5067	West Well
5068	White Sands
5069	East Willow Creek
5070	West Willow Creek
5072	West Rattlesnake
5073	Rattlesnake
5074	Hump Lake
5075	Radar Hill
5076	Box Canyon
5077	East Beaver
5080	Railroad
5081	Red Road
5082	Split Butte
5083	Three Mile Butte
5084	Egin Lakes
5085	Five Monuments
5089	Cherry
5090	Henry's Fork
5175	Menan Butte
5176	Grassy Ridge
5177	Butte Canal
5178	Sage Junction
5180	Fisher
5181	Nine Mile Knoll
5182	Gerber
5183	River Bottom
5184	Meyers
5185	Quayles
5186	Horsebrush
5187	Plano
5188	South Hawgood
5189	North Hawgood
5191	Saurey
5192	Rudd
5193	Robertson
5194	Rigby
5195	Parl
5196	Cow Camp
5197	East Grassy Ridge
5200	Grover
6000	Bench
6001	Wright
6002	Cole Canyon
6003	Wimper
6004	Crooked Creek
6005	Dry Creek
6006	East Indian Creek
6007	Edie Creek
6008	Ella
6009	Canyon
6010	Fritz Creek
6011	Gooding
6013	Hot Springs
6014	Indian Creek
6015	Lake Hollow
6016	Middle Creek
6018	Patelzik Creek
6019	Rattlesnake Point
6020	Reno Point
6021	Three Springs
6022	Thunder Gulch
6023	Warm Creek
6024	Weber Creek
6025	West Dubois
6027	Indian Creek Butte
6028	Petersen
6030	Dutch Flat
6031	North Butte
6033	Camas Butte
6034	Cedar Butte
6035	Needle Butte
6036	Valley
6037	Southwest
6039	Buck Springs
6040	Cinder Butte
6041	East Lake
6042	Sulfer Lake
6043	Mesa
6044	Savage
6045	House
6046	Allotment IV
6049	North Mickelsen

Sec. 15

ALLOTMENT NUMBER	Operator Name
4001	Aitken, J.L.
4003	Allred Brothers
4009	Andrus, R. Howard
4010	Ashment, Theron
4011	Black, Eugene
4012	Sykes Floyd & Jean
4017	Barber, R. Kent
4020	Heys, J. R. & Sons
4024	Beam, Francis R.
4026	Beard, James W.
4032	Birch, Lowell L.
4037	Ferguson, Roger N.
4039	Blakely, Dawn S.
4040	Blakely, Lawrence
4041	Stinking Springs
4042	Blakely, Beatrice
4047	Bramwell, Keith
4049	Brown, Donal
4050	T-Bar Acres Inc.
4052	Browning, Grover
4061	Carlson, Leonard H.
4078	Clark, Cecelia M.
4080	Clement, Gale
4081	Clement, G. Ray
4085	Cook, Adrian H.
4098	Croft, Jesse & Son
4101	Davis Lakes
4102	Davis, Wayne C.
4106	Dietrich, Perry
4114	Ellis-Bancroft
4116	Ellingford Keith
4118	Engel, W. E.
4126	Fleming, Jerome
4130	Gallup, Gerald T.
4137	Gay, Walter A.
4138	Green, David
4140	Grover, Archie A.
4141	Grube, Owen & Perry
4142	Shotgun Valley
4144	Eaton, H. W.
4150	Schneider, Phil
	Thompson, Alan
4155	Harris, Max A.
4158	Harrop, Larry N.
4159	Harrop, Bob
4166	Heise Hot Springs
4170	Hill, William H.
4171	Hill, Ralph H.
4175	Holden, William S.
4184	Jensen, Clifford
4193	Heuer Lal-ryr
4197	Jacobson, Luthen
4205	Bisinle, E. J.
4221	Kramer, Blanche
4223	Laird, J. Albert
4224	Laird, Mrs. Phyllis L.
4230	Lewies, Harry J.
4234	Kaufman & Rigby
4235	Little, Wallace E.
4237	Loertscher, David W.
4245	Lowe, William C.
4247	Lundquist, Max I.
4248	McCrea, Algenia
4249	McDaniel, Zee M.
4263	Mickelson, Lloyd
4264	Mickelson, Reed
4270	Reed, Gale A.
4271	Norman Lowell W.
4279	Newby, Marvon M.
4281	Nelson Bruce V.
4288	Tama Dairy
4294	Parker, Leo H.
4298	Potpourri Ranch, Inc.
4299	Potter Enterprises
4300	Potter, Travis N.
4301	Victor
4304	Quarter Circle O
4306	Radford, Blain
4311	Rasmussen, Oran K.
4318	Rhodes, Gary H.
4319	Rhodes G., Scott K.
4323	Hittson, Ward
4331	Robison, Lyle
4333	Rockwood, Charles & Max
4371	Roth, Thomas H.
4379	Salisbury Corp.
4341	Sawley, Keith C.
4361	Stoltzenberg, Dane
4370	W. E. Farms
4371	Sotter, Dale M.
4373	Sundown Corp.
4374	Brown, Donal & Penny
4376	Taylor, Lyle O.
4385	Tomchak, Lavern
4390	Walker, George B.
4391	Walker, Darryl N.
4397	Walker, William B.
4398	Webster, Mrs. Lola M.
4399	Weeker, Thell E.
4400	Weeks Brothers
4401	Weeks, Jesse & Son
4406	Wilcox Brothers
4410	McDowell Dale
4411	Winther, Harold
4416	Zitlau, Carl
4417	Zohner, Gary D.
4418	Judy, Dayle

Form 1279–3
(June 1984)

BORROWER

SF 85.35 .I2 M42 198

Medicine Lodge resour
management plan and

DATE LOANED	BORROWER

USDI – BLM

PART I RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART II ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

1. Purpose and Need
2. Alternatives
3. Affected
4. Environmental Consequences
5. Consultation and Coordination

PART III APPENDIXES

A. Planning
B. Livestock Grazing
C. Soils
D. Recreation
E. Wilderness
F. Management Area Summeries
G. Monitoring
H. Economics
I. Wildlife